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Wisconsin Landfall of Jean Nicolet, 1634

From photograph of the original canvas by Edwin Willard Deming, presented to the Wisconsin Historical Society in October, 1904, by President Robert Laird McCormick

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

Held November 9, 1905



MADISON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
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xx 9775. W 753:1 ⁵³53

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
OFFICERS, 1905-06	5
COMMITTEES	6
LIBRARY SERVICE	7
PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING:	
Business session	9
Open session	10
Meeting of Executive Committee	14

Appendix

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:	
Summary	18
Death of Vice-President Sutherland	19
Financial condition:	
State appropriations	21
Binding fund	23
Antiquarian fund	23
Draper fund	23
Mary M. Adams art fund	24
Membership dues	24
Library accessions:	
Statistical	24
Important accessions	26
Library:	
Legislative reference library	27
Catalogue department	28
Crowded for space	28
Binding	30
Publications:	
<i>Wisconsin Historical Collections</i>	30
<i>Bulletins of Information</i>	30
Co-operative report on manuscript collections	31
<i>Dunmore's War</i>	32

Contents

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Continued	Page
Administrative details:	
Professional meetings	33
Employes under civil service law	36
Jolliet-Marquette monument at Portage	36
Other Wisconsin libraries	37
The Museum:	
Return of Confederate flag	39
Other Confederate flags	41
Landfall of Nicolet	43
Piranesi engravings	44
Exhibitions	47
Checking system established	47
Hampered for funds	47
An appeal for private aid	49
REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE	51
REPORT OF TREASURER (with report of Auditing Committee)	52
FISCAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY	56
REPORT OF GREEN BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY	62
REPORT OF RIPON HISTORICAL SOCIETY	64
REPORT OF WALWORTH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY	66
REPORT OF SAUK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY	68
REPORT OF MANITOWOC AND SUPERIOR SOCIETIES	71
GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	72
MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSIONS	97
PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CURRENTLY RECEIVED	111
WISCONSIN NECROLOGY, YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1905	130
HISTORICAL PAPERS:	
Historic Sites about Green Bay, by Arthur C. Neville	143
Printed Narratives of Wisconsin Travellers prior to 1800, by Henry Eduard Legler	157
The Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell, by John Bell Sanborn, Ph. D.	194
John Scott Horner: a Biographical Sketch, by Edward Huntington Merrell, D. D.	214
First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846, by Frederick L. Holmes	227
Slavery in the Old Northwest, by Raymond V. Phelan	252
Pioneer Life in the Fox River Valley, by Annie Susan Mc- Lenegan	265

Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>
Wisconsin Landfall of Jean Nicolet, 1634	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Confederate battle-flags in museum:	
Banner of Perote Guards, First Alabama	38
I Banner of Cedar Creek Rifles, South Carolina	38
II Banner of Richland Guards, 1832	38
III Banner of Mississippi Devils	38
IV Unidentified banner	40
V Banner of Nineteenth Mississippi	40
VI Banner of First Missouri Cavalry	40
VII Unidentified banner	40
VIII Unidentified banner	42
IX Unidentified cavalry guidon	42
X Unidentified banner	42
XI Unidentified pennant	42
XII Unidentified banner	42
View of Red Banks, east shore of Green Bay	144
Map of historic sites on Green Bay, 1669-89 (text cut)	146
Facsimiles of signatures (text cuts): Jacques Marquette, 158; Claude Allouez, 168; Louis Jolliet, 169; Henry de Tonty, 170	
Facsimile of Ms. page of Pierre Radisson's Narrative (text cut)	163
Portrait of Capt. Jonathan Carver	172
Facsimile of title-page, Vimont's <i>Relation</i> of 1642-43	182
Facsimile of title-page, Hennepin's <i>New Discovery</i> , vol. i, 1698 (text cut)	186
Facsimile of title-page, Lahontan's <i>New Voyage to North Amer-</i> <i>ica</i> , vol. i, 1703 (text cut)	190
Portrait of John Scott Horner (1802-83)	214
Map of Wisconsin, showing vote on negro suffrage, 1847 (text cut)	248
Map of Wisconsin showing vote on adoption of constitution, 1847 (text cut)	250
View of Omro in 1855	266
View of Winneconne in 1855	270

Illustrations

Portrait of Webster Stanley, first settler at Oshkosh . . .	274
Portrait of Oshkosh (1795-1858), head chief of the Menominee . . .	276
Menasha Lighthouse, Lake Winnebago, in 1855	278
Residence of Harrison Reed, Neenah, in 1855	278
James Duane Doty's log house, Doty's Island, in 1855	280
View of Oshkosh, showing old float bridge over Fox River in 1855	282
View of Algoma (now part of Oshkosh) in 1855	284
View of Menasha in 1855	286
View of Ferry (now Main) Street, Oshkosh, in 1855	288
View of Neenah in 1855	290

Officers, 1905-06

President

WILLIAM WARD WIGHT, A. M.	.	.	MILWAUKEE
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Vice-Presidents

HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY, LL. D.	.	.	MADISON
HON. EMIL BAENSCH .	.	.	MANITOWOC
LUCIUS C. COLMAN, A. B.	.	.	LA CROSSE
HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER	.	.	MONROE
HON. B. F. McMILLAN .	.	.	McMILLAN
HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D.	.	.	MADISON

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN G. THWAITES, LL. D.	.	.	MADISON
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Treasurer

HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	.	.	MADISON
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Librarian and Asst. Superintendent

ISAAC S. BRADLEY, B. S.	.	.	MADISON
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Curators, Ex-Officio

HON. JAMES O. DAVIDSON	.	.	GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER L. HOUSER	.	.	SECRETARY OF STATE
HON. JOHN J. KEMPF .	.	.	STATE TREASURER

Curators, Elective

Term expires at annual meeting in 1906

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, Esq.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
WILLIAM K. COFFIN, M. S.	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. LUCIEN S. HANKS	E. RAY STEVENS, LL. B.
REV. PATRICK B. KNOX	NILS P. HAUGEN, LL. B.
HON. ROBERT L. McCORMICK	WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. D.
MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, A. M.

Officers of the Society, 1905-06

Term expires at annual meeting in 1907

ROBERT M. BASHFORD, A. M. DANA C. MUNRO, A. M.
JOHN B. CASSODAY, LL. D. WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.
JAIKUS H. CARPENTER, LL.D. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER, LL. B.
LUCIUS C. COLMAN, A. B. HERBERT B. TANNER, M. D.
HON. HENRY E. LEGLER FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
HON. BENJAMIN F. McMILLAN CHARLES R. VAN HISE, LL. D.

Term expires at annual meeting in 1908

RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL.D. BURR W. JONES, A. M.
HON. EMIL BAENSCH HON. JOHN LUCHSINGER
CHARLES N. BROWN, LL. B. MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS J. HOWARD PALMER, Esq.
FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B. JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.
ALFRED A. JACKSON, A. M. HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE

Executive Committee

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

Standing committees (of executive committee)

Library—Turner (chairman), Munro, Legler, Stevens, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Conover (chairman), Van Hise, Knox, Brown, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Legler (chairman), Turner, Munro, Campbell, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance—Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Steensland, Burrows, and Palmer.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Conover, Legler, and Van Slyke.

Special committees (of the society)

Auditing—C. N. Brown (chairman), A. B. Morris, and E. B. Steensland.

Relations with State University—Thwaites (chairman), Burrows, W. A. P. Morris, Haugen, and Siebecker.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, B. S.

Assistant Librarian

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

(Chief Cataloguer)

Library Assistants

[In order of seniority of service]

*EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	—General Assistant
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, A. B.	—Superintendent's Secretary
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	—Reading Room and Stack
IVA ALICE WELSH, B. L.	—Accession Department
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN	—Newspaper Department
EVE PARKINSON, A. B.	—Shelf Department
†LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	—Editorial Assistant
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	—Catalogue Department
LEORA ESTHER MABBETT, B. S.	—Maps and Mss. Department
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	—Reading Room and Stack
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	—Superintendent's Clerk
ELIZABETH GOFFE MILLS, B. S.	—Periodical Department
ASA CURRIER TILTON, Ph. D.	—Public Documents, Maps, and Mss. Department

Student Assistants

FRANCES S. C. JAMES, A. B.	—Catalogue Department
†PARK KELLEY	—Reading Room and Stack
†CLARA RICHARDS	—Periodical Department
†WILLIAM WIPPERMANN	—Reading Room and Stack
ISABEL HEAN	—Catalogue Department

* Absent on leave.

† On part time.

Library Service

Care Takers

EVERETT WESTBURY	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
CEYLON C. LINCOLN	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Office Messenger</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
ELIZABETH ALSHEIMER, ANNA MAUS-	
BACH, ELIZABETH SCHMELZER, EDNA	
TEUDE, MARY TORMEY	— <i>Housemaids</i>
*GERTRUDE NELSON, HELEN MAYER,	
CARL NELSON, HAROLD SPENCER	— <i>Cloak Room Attendants</i>
WILLIE SWEENEY	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>
†CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Watch</i>

LIBRARY OPEN — Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, University vacations, and summer months: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturdays: 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays, University vacations, and summer months, as per special announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN — Daily except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sundays, holidays and evenings, as per special announcement.

* During session of the University.

† During winter months.

Fifty-Third Annual Meeting

The business session of the fifty-third annual meeting of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building at Madison, upon Thursday afternoon, November 9, 1905, commencing at four o'clock; an open session was held the same evening in the society's museum, commencing at half after seven.

Business Session

President Wight took the chair at 4 P. M.

Executive Committee's Report

The secretary, on behalf of the executive committee, submitted its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, for text.]

Financial Reports

In the absence of Chairman N. B. Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, Mr. W. A. P. Morris of that committee presented its report, approving the report of Treasurer L. S. Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1905, to which in its turn was attached the favorable report of the auditing committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These several reports were adopted. [See Appendix for texts.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1905, all accounts having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants therefor paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix for text.]

Curators Elected

Messrs. W. A. P. Morris, R. M. Bashford, S. E. Lathrop, Edward Kinne, and Edward W. Frost were appointed a com-

Wisconsin Historical Society

mittee on the nomination of curators, and reported in favor of the following persons, who were unanimously elected:

For term ending at annual meeting in 1906

To succeed Hon. George Raymer (resigned) of Madison, Hon. Nils P. Haugen of Madison; to succeed Hon. James Sutherland (deceased) of Janesville, Maj. F. W. Oakley of Madison.

For term ending at annual meeting in 1908

Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, Hon. Emil Baensch, Charles N. Brown, Esq., Hon. George B. Burrows, Frederic K. Conover, Esq., Hon. Alfred A. Jackson, Hon. Burr W. Jones, Hon. John Luchsinger, Most Rev. S. G. Messmer, J. Howard Palmer, Esq., Prof. John B. Parkinson, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke.

Reports of Auxiliaries

The secretary presented annual reports from the society's several auxiliaries, the local historical societies of Green Bay, Ripon, Walworth County, and Sauk County. [See Appendix, for texts.]

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Open Session

The open session of the society was held at 7:30 P. M. in the museum, President Wight in the chair.

President's Address

The president spoke as follows:

We approach this annual meeting through two postponements.¹ These have been rendered proper, if not imperative, by reason of demands upon the expert services of the secretary. One demand, by officials of this state, called him eastward at the proper meeting time; another demand, moderated into a request, found him in California at the appointed adjourned date. However, these delays cannot have dulled our pleasure or lessened the satisfaction this day experienced, while learning of the prosperity and broadening influence of this so-

¹The usual day, under the by-laws, was October 19; the date was first postponed by the president and secretary, under the rules, until October 26, and later to November 9.—SEC.

Fifty-third Annual Meeting

ciety. The secretary's report presented this afternoon has advised us of the growth of books and pamphlets, of the increasing honorable repute enjoyed, of the healthy condition of the revenues, and of such an expansion in the membership as at last justifies a printed roster.

Of the repute of this society, based in part upon its literary possessions, some judgment may be formed by examining a paper published in the annual *Report* of the American Historical Association for 1904, prepared by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Columbus, Ohio, entitled "Report on the collections of material in English and European history and subsidiary fields in libraries of the United States."¹ The author, as his title indicates, browsed over a field far distant from that which this society started to cultivate in 1849, and which was bounded by the history and antiquities of Wisconsin and the history of Indian tribes. Hence the commendations of Professor Siebert are much more to be appreciated. He directs principal attention to our collection, in the department of English history, numbering some fifteen thousand volumes, and declares it "surpassed by but few other American libraries in character and extent." The author notices also our "rich" — the adjective is his — gathering of material upon the French revolution and Napoleon. Professor Siebert observes also upon the considerable amount of geographical apparatus, including maps and plans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which appertain to our Tank Library, and which vastly facilitate the study of the discoveries of the navigators. This Tank Library, of more than five thousand books and pamphlets, is regarded very favorably by Professor Siebert, because unlocking the doors for the examination of Dutch history in general, of Dutch protestantism in particular, and of the statute law of the provinces constituting the old Netherlandish republic. As to the genealogical collection of the society, this Professor Siebert "ranks among the very best."

Mention such as this writer makes is warming, yet it is but a tithe of the attention he would devote and the praise he would be forced to bestow, should he collate upon our wealth of American history and aboriginal antiquities. The substantive, wealth, is advisedly used both as to those departments and as to the entire library. A single comparison will be interesting: During the first year of this society's existence, in 1849-50, its collections consisted of five articles — a patent of land in the state of New York, a drawing of a mound near Third Lake, Madison, two volumes of *Transactions* of the American Ethnological Society, and a book entitled *Literature of American Local History*.² During the

¹ Pp. 651-696.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, pp. xxxix, xli; v, 16.

Wisconsin Historical Society

year just closed the additions to the library have been more than twelve thousand, and the library numbers now more than two hundred and seventy-two thousand books and pamphlets.

He ill judges the temper of this society who imagines that having achieved its present commanding position it shall abate its energies; or, to employ the vernacular familiar hereabout, that having made some touch-downs it should not struggle to rush other goals. Energy, loyalty, revenue — effective weapons up to this present — will still be in constant use.

Not disparaging energy and loyalty, our most aggressive arm has been revenue. This has proceeded in the main from three sources: First, from the treasury of the state, and very properly should this be, since the state and Wisconsin are the beginning and the end of our name, and since her renown is the beginning and the end of our *enterprise*. Second, from the legacies and devises of former members, and there is great propriety in this, that those who have by death become historical should benefit a society in whose name, and in whose effort, the historical is prominent. Of such benefactors, or rather of a like class of benefactors who anticipate their wills and breathe living blessings upon their gifts, was James Sutherland of Janesville, who at four score and five years has just fallen on sleep — a giver to this society since 1855, an officer almost continuously since 1862, yielding pre-eminence only to that Nestor of us all, James Davie Butler.¹ Third, there has been another stream of revenue to this society — a stream now expanding from a rivulet towards a river, a stream proceeding from the contributions of life and annual members. And there is propriety also in this source of income, since *Socius* is the radical, cohesive portion of our name.

And here arises the opportunity of each *Socius*. The secretary reports that the active membership of this society approaches four hundred and fifty persons. No professor from the university is needed to calculate that if each member will bring his fellow to the secretary during the ensuing year, we shall gather next October with an aggregation comfortably close to one thousand. And is this demanding too large a *clientèle* from a state with a population of more than two million inhabitants — a state of prosperity and intelligence? Wisconsin is no Nineveh, of which some querulous Jonah can write that a large fraction of its people cannot discern their right hand from their left. Here, illiteracy is surprisingly small; the historical taste more widely developed than we

¹ Dr. Butler died at his home in Madison, November 20, 1905, in the ninety-first year of his age.—SEC.

Fifty-third Annual Meeting

expect. During this past year not a few persons, now members of this society, have marveled to me because they have never before thought of joining the society and have thanked me for the suggestion that led up to their membership. Will not each of you arouse somebody's marvel and gain somebody's thanks? Thus shall we all assist in instituting a resemblance, in numbers and resources, between this society and Nineveh, which, Jonah writes, "was an exceeding great city" and had "much cattle."

Friends, in what a history-making epoch have we been living! Even during this past year Clio has dipped her frequent pen and covered many a page. "Nations are waking," exclaims Bishop Coxe; "worlds are charging;" "Gog and Magog to the fray!" To be spectators of events like these, just "to be living" is sublime!

But, sublimer yet to learn — intelligently, philosophically, sympathetically learn — to chronicle these grand happenings for the instruction of the ages yet to be born. I trust this society feels itself charged with the highest duty it can perform, that of developing true historical aspirations in those who would assume to perform this lofty duty. Historians thus developed will not, assuredly, be jotters of dates, cataloguers of names, dry annalists of unconnected facts. The rather will they be logical, critical, keen, impartial thinkers, connecting the end with the beginning, conjoining the past with the yet remote past, and possessing withal that intelligent, absorbing sympathy

"Which, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But turning, trembles too!"

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were read either by or for their authors:

Narratives of Wisconsin Travellers, prior to 1800, by Hon. Henry Eduard Legler, of Milwaukee.

The Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell, by John Bell Sanborn, Ph. D., of Madison.

Some Historic Sites about Green Bay, by Arthur Courtenay Neville, Esq., of Green Bay.

The following papers were also presented, being read by title:

John Scott Horner: a Biographical Sketch, by Prof. Edward Huntington Merrill, of Ripon.

Wisconsin Historical Society

History of the First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846, by Frederick L. Holmes, of Waukau.

Slavery in the Old Northwest, by Raymond V. Phelan, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Reception

Upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the resident curators tendered an informal reception to those in attendance at the meeting.

Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held in the lecture room, at the close of the society's meeting, the afternoon of November 9, 1905.

Election of Vice President

Hon. B. F. McMillan of McMillan was unanimously elected a vice president of the society to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Sutherland of Janesville.

New Members Elected

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Bay City, Mich.—William L. Clements.

Beaver Dam — Hon. Edward C. McFetridge.

Denver, Colo.—Charles L. Wellington.

Eau Claire — C. W. Lockwood.

Grand Rapids — E. P. Arpin.

Horicon — W. A. Van Brunt.

Janesville — David Atwood.

Kenosha — George A. Yule.

La Crosse — S. Y. Hyde.

Madison — Solon J. Buck, Thomas E. Brittingham, Dr. C. K. Leith, F. Warren Montgomery, Prof. John B. Parkinson.

Marshfield — W. D. Connor.

Milwaukee — Miss Alice G. Chapman, John G. Gregory, Andrew M. Joys, H. W. Underwood, Fred Vogel, Jr.

Monroe — Willis Ludlow.

Prairie du Sac — J. S. Tripp.

Fifty-third Annual Meeting

Racine — Frederick Robinson.
Rice Lake — W. H. Bundy.
Spring Green — Hon. John E. Morgan.
Superior — W. D. Dwyer.
Waukesha — Hon. Frank H. Putney.

Annual

Appleton — Dr. Samuel Plantz, Dr. J. T. Reeve.
Arcadia — Dr. Eben D. Pierce.
Ashland — Henry de Lafrenière.
Black River Falls — Hon. Carl C. Pope.
Chicago — George R. Peck, Paul D. Sexton.
Elkhorn — Albert C. Beckwith, Dr. Edward Kinne.
Fond du Lac — L. A. Williams.
Fredonia — Hon. N. E. Becker.
Grand Rapids — Isaac P. Witter.
Green Bay — Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, A. Heber Reynolds.
Hudson — James A. Andrews, William H. Phipps.
Kenosha — James Cavanagh, C. E. Remer.
Lancaster — Hon. George B. Clementson.
La Crosse — Frederick A. Copeland, Miss Helen L. Edwards, J. M. Hixon, John M. Holley, R. E. Osborne, W. L. Osborne, Eugene G. Perkins, Hon. George H. Ray, R. C. Whelpley.
La Pointe — G. F. Thomas.
Madison — Dr. A. R. Hohlfeld, Frederick L. Holmes, Dr. William S. Marshall, Dr. B. H. Meyer, Miss Jenny Morrill, Col. John G. Salsman, Prof. Howard L. Smith, Dr. E. B. Skinner, Dr. James W. Vance.
Marinette — Hon. Frank E. Noyes, George L. Ridsdale.
Marshfield — Hon. William H. Upham.
Memphis, Tenn. — H. E. Bacon.
Menomonie — Charles E. Freeman.
Merrill — A. H. Reid.
Mondovi — Rev. Samuel M. MacNeill.
Milwaukee — John Campbell, Alfred L. Cary, Humphrey Desmond, Edward Dewey, Herbert T. Ferguson, Hon. James G. Flanders, Edward W. Frost, David Harlowe, Gen. Charles King, Duane Mowry, William H. Munn, John Poppendick, Jr., Dr. Lewis Sherman, Frederick W. Sivyer, James W. Skinner, Edgar E. Teller, William J. Turner, Edward L. Woodruff, Charles F. A. Zimmerman.
Oshkosh — Gen. C. R. Boardman.
Polo, Illinois — Polo Historical Society.
Rhine — Hon. George W. Wolff.
Shawano — Hon. M. Wescott.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Shell Lake — Louis H. Mead.

Sparta — Dr. F. P. Stiles.

Stanley — W. H. Bridgman.

Superior — Col. Hiram Hayes, Harry H. Grace.

Two Rivers — H. P. Hamilton.

Viroqua — Hon. C. W. Graves.

Watertown — W. D. Sproesser, J. W. Wiggenghorn.

Waupun — L. D. Hinkley.

West Bend — G. A. Kuechenmeister.

Whitehall — Hon. H. L. Ekern.

Corresponding

Berkeley, California — Prof. Henry Morse Stephens.

Palo Alto, California — Prof. Clyde Augustus Duniway.

Santa Fé, New Mexico — Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Hon. Amado Chaves.

Eugene, Oregon — Prof. F. G. Young, Prof. Joseph Schafer.

Seattle, Washington — Prof. Edmund S. Meany.

Draper Fund Income

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer be and he hereby is, under sanction of the finance committee, authorized and directed to honor the secretary's warrants on the income of the Draper fund to the extent of not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum, the same to be expended for services in indexing and calendaring the Draper manuscripts.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Appendix

Wisconsin Historical Society

Executive Committee's Report

[Submitted to the society at the fifty-third annual meeting, November 9, 1905.]

Summary

The library and museum have both made the usual progress during the twelve months since our last report—the former, indeed, being able to report accessions well above the average for the last decade. The institution has recently lost an earnest and lifelong friend in the death of Vice President James Sutherland. The society's private funds are in a healthful condition. The Draper fund has now reached \$10,000, thus enabling its income to become available for indexing and calendaring the Draper manuscripts. But efforts should be made towards the increase of this or the establishment of some similar fund, in order that the manuscript department may practically be endowed—for it is here wherein the society may engage in research work of great importance to American historical scholarship by preparing calendars and editing material for publication. The recent publication of *Dunmore's War* was an indication of the field awaiting us; this work has been received with warm encomiums by historical students the country over. The Mary M. Adams art fund has commenced its service in the development of our art collections; and through subscriptions this department has acquired a rich acquisition in fifty original Piranesi engravings. We have great need, however, for increased funds for administrative purposes, and for these we must look to the state. Not only may no further

Executive Committee's Report

development of our activities take place under present conditions, but it is proving a serious struggle even to maintain the institution as it is. Repairs are increasing, we have been obliged to establish a cloak-checking system, and there is a steady growth in the lighting expenses incident to the enlarged use of the building. Volume xvii of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* and the issue of the authorized reprint of volume iv, promised a year ago, have unfortunately been delayed through congestion in the state printing office; but prompter service is now hoped for. The society's care-taking employes are affected by the new civil service law.

Death of Vice President Sutherland

At 6:20 P. M. of Monday, October 30, 1905, at his home in Janesville, there passed from this life the Hon. James Sutherland, who has served our society as one of its vice presidents since 1869, a period of thirty-six years.

Mr. Sutherland was born in Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 20, 1820, the grandson of John Sutherland, a Scotch emigrant who settled in Pennsylvania and served in the American army during the Revolutionary War; his son John, the father of James, was an American soldier from Pennsylvania in the War of 1812-15. Upon peace being declared, young John married Elizabeth Smith, of Scotch-Irish descent, the young couple settling in Ohio, where they had six sons and four daughters, James being the fourth child.

After a partial education at Ashland Academy and Norwalk Seminary, in Ohio, and some experience in teaching country school, James Sutherland made an extended tour through the Southern states, and in the spring of 1847 moved to Rock County, Wisconsin. The previous December he had married Elizabeth Withington of Akron, Ohio, a young woman of English ancestry, to them being born seven children, of whom six survive their father.

In the autumn of 1847 Mr. Sutherland settled in Janesville and the following spring opened a bookstore, in which busi-

Wisconsin Historical Society

ness he profitably engaged until the time of his death, being then one of the oldest booksellers in the Northwest. He early in life became much interested in religious, temperance, and educational projects, and remained throughout an active factor in pushing moral reforms in southern Wisconsin.

Upon the organization of the Rock County Bible Society in 1848, he became its treasurer, a position held for a long period of years, when he became president of the organization. On the admission of Wisconsin to the union (1848), he was elected first superintendent of schools in the town of Janesville, later being the first superintendent for the incorporated city. He was a member of Janesville's first board of education, its mayor in 1872-73, and represented Rock County in the state senate from 1855-58. While in the senate Mr. Sutherland was chairman of the committee on education and school and university lands, and introduced and secured the passage of a bill (published March 7, 1857), creating the first fund for the maintenance of state normal schools in Wisconsin. His authoritative account of this matter will be found in his article, "Origin of our State Normal School System," in our *Proceedings* for 1897, pp. 160-168. Mr. Sutherland also rendered an important public service while senator, in vigorously opposing, although without effect, the railroad land grant scandal that signalized the legislative session of 1858.

During his senatorial term Mr. Sutherland's attention was attracted to the work of our society, then in its infancy, and he became an earnest supporter of the institution. This led to his election as vice president in 1869, which office he continuously held until his death, deeming it the most distinguished public position with which he had been honored. Throughout this long period he warmly espoused the interests of the society, contributed liberally to its binding fund, and whenever called upon assisted with money and his large personal influence. To volume x of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (1888) Mr. Sutherland contributed an interesting article, "Early Wisconsin Exploration and Settlement." As early as 1846 he had

Executive Committee's Report

published a small book, "Talks on Living Subjects" (New York and Chicago: F. H. Revell), largely a temperance appeal; and at various times wrote temperance articles for the New York *Mail and Express*.

Mr. Sutherland was a man of strong personality, profound moral convictions, and kindly earnestness of manner; his interest in popular education never flagged, and he was a man of wide reading, with a penchant for history; in business life, he won the esteem of all, and every enterprise that might help make Janesville a better and a more prosperous town found in him an eager advocate. Wisconsin owes much to its many pioneers of this sterling type; the present commonwealth is in large measure the creature of their brain and purpose.

Financial Condition

State Appropriations

The society's accounts based upon state appropriations are now regularly audited by the secretary of state, and claims thereon, certified to by the secretary and superintendent, are paid by the state treasurer in the same manner as with other state departments.

The state now directly appropriates to the society \$20,000 annually — \$15,000 under chapter 296, laws of 1899, for the miscellaneous expenses of the society; and \$5,000 under chapter 155, laws of 1901, exclusively for books, maps, manuscripts, etc., for the library. The condition of these two funds upon the thirtieth of June, 1905, was as follows:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899

Receipts

Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1904	\$424 12
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1905	15,000 00
Total	\$15,424 12

Wisconsin Historical Society

Disbursements, Year Ending June 30, 1905

Administration of the Society

Services	\$8,619 78	
Supplies and equipment	19 22	
Freight and drayage	136 75	
Travel	255 74	
		\$9,031 49

Administration of the Building¹

Services	\$3,994 24	
Supplies	624 25	
Light and power	316 88	
Telephones	99 00	
Equipment	608 73	
Repairs	687 65	
		\$6,330 75
		\$15,362 24
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1905		61 88
		\$15,424 12

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

Receipts

Unexpended balance, July 1, 1904	\$1,077 25
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1905	5,000 00
Total	\$6,077 25

Disbursements

Books and periodicals	\$3,655 69	
Maps and manuscripts	167 75	
Pictures	8 60	
		\$3,832 04
Unexpended balance in state treasury, July 1, 1905		2,245 21
		\$6,077 25

¹ This represents merely the amount expended by the society for this purpose. On its part, the cost to the state university for electric light and the building's share of heating-plant expenses during the fiscal year was \$6,828.81, making the maintenance of the building a total cost of \$13,159.56. Each institution being charged with one-half this amount, the society was the university's debtor by \$249.03, which difference was liquidated in due course.

Executive Committee's Report

Details of the foregoing expenditures will be found in the fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent, submitted in connection herewith. A copy of this report has been filed with the governor, according to law.

The Binding Fund

is the product of special gifts thereto, and one-half of the receipts from membership dues and the sale of ordinary duplicates. Upon July 1, 1904, it consisted of \$27,802.60 in cash and securities; upon July 1, 1905, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the treasurer, it contained \$28,093.21. This fund is of much importance in the administration of the society, for its income is used to eke out the state appropriation, in the matter of salaries.

The Antiquarian Fund

the income from which is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest," is slowly approaching the proposed minimum of \$10,000, which it ought to attain before its income should be considered available. Its present stage is \$6,920.82, a gain of \$793.14; this is derived not only from accrued interest, but from the acquisition of one-half the receipts from membership fees and sale of ordinary duplicates.

The Draper Fund

had reached upon July 1 the sum of \$9,884.98, a growth during the year of \$670.08. This increase was derived from interest receipts and the sale of duplicates from the Draper library, which was willed to the society. Practically all of the Draper duplicates have now been disposed of, so that further growth from that direction is not anticipated. By the date of the present meeting (November 9), the fund is doubtless in excess of the \$10,000 minimum established by the committee before its income could be considered available. Owing to the great necessity for carrying on the work of indexing the Draper manuscripts, it will now be advisable to commence the use of

Wisconsin Historical Society

the interest accruing from this fund, probably to the extent of \$400 per annum.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

has had a net increase during the fiscal year of \$148.57; it now contains \$4,763.08. A portion of the interest was by consent of the finance committee expended for the purchase of desirable pictures and art books, and during the coming year it will have an opportunity still further to enrich the society's art collections.

Membership Dues

It has for over a half century been the custom of the society to collect the dues of annual members at the *end* of the membership year (now September 30). From new members, however, the first year's dues have been collected in advance, thus allowing two years to elapse before the new member was called upon for his second payment. This practice has long been regarded by us as unbusinesslike, as tending to confusion, and contrary to the usage in other organizations. It has been decided by the finance committee to change this method, and the secretary has accordingly been instructed to call for two years' dues when the usual notices are sent out in the autumn of 1906—one payment to be for the year ending September 30, 1906, and the other for the year ending September 30, 1907. Thereafter will be collected only the usual payment of two dollars per year *in advance*. It seems highly desirable, from a business point of view, to make this change, and it is hoped that members will agree with the committee that the present is as proper a time as any in which to inaugurate it.

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions for the year ending September 30, 1905:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	.	.	2,393
Books by gift	.	.	3,180
Total books	.	.	5,573

Executive Committee's Report

Pamphlets by gift	6,564
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	237
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	260
Total pamphlets	7,061
Total accessions of titles	12,634
Present (estimated) strength of the library:	
Books	137,346
Pamphlets	135,318
Total	272,664

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	16
Newspapers and periodicals	847
Philosophy and religion	122
Biography and genealogy	283
History—general	51
History—foreign	272
History—American	212
History—local (U. S.)	288
Geography and travel	264
Political and social science	361
Legislation	2,226
Natural sciences	103
Useful arts	77
British Patent office reports	289
Fine arts	12
Language and literature	74
Bibliography	76
Total	5,573

Comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1904	1905
Total accession of titles	11,990	12,634
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	72	80
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	28	20
Books given	5,554	5,532
Pamphlets given	8,048	8,849
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	13,602	14,381
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	37	30
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	63	70

Wisconsin Historical Society

The accessions for the past ten years were as follows: 1896, 9,002; 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990; 1905, 12,634 — average, 9,839.

Within the decade, the library's growth has been about fifty per cent; within twenty years, about one hundred thirty-five per cent.

Important Accessions

Among the most important books received during the year were:

Book of the thousand nights and one night. Translated by John Payne.

New York, 1884, 9v.

Chetham Society. Publications. Manchester, Eng., 1844-1893, 149v.

Collection of state tracts published on occasion of the late revolution in 1688, and during reign of King William III. London, 1671-1707, 4v.

Doyle, James E. Official baronage of England. London, 1886, 3v.

Elias, Johan E. De Vroedschap van Amsterdam, 1578-1795. Haarlem, 1905, 2v.

Great Britain — House of Commons: Accounts and Papers (1884-1904), 344v; Public Bills (1888-1903), 56v; Reports of committees (1884-1903), 66v; Reports from Commissioners (1884-1904), 234v.

Horn scientific expedition to Central Australia, Report of. London, 1896, 4v.

Hulbert, A. B. Crown collection of photographs of American maps. Cleveland, 1904.

London County Council, Proceedings of. London, 1891-1904, 9v.

Maynard, F. W. Descriptive notice of drawings and publications of Arundel Society, 1869-1873. London, 1873, 2v.

Pennant, Thomas; works. London, 1774-1801, 13v.

Plan de Paris, 1734-1739. Dessiné et gravé sous les ordres de Messire Michel Étienne Turgot. 20 sheets.¹

Providence, R. I. Index of births, marriages, and deaths recorded in Providence, 1871-1890. Providence, 1894-1903, v. 5-10.

¹ The purchase price of this magnificent atlas was \$33, of which Howard Morris, Esq., of Milwaukee, kindly subscribed one-fourth (\$8.25).

Executive Committee's Report

Rymer, Thomas. *Fœdera, conventiones, litteræ, et cujuscunque generis acta publica inter reges Angliæ et alios quosvis imperatores, reges, pontifices, princeps, vel communitates* A. D. 1066. Hagæ, 1816-1869, 7v.

Wilkins, David. *Concilia magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ, a synodo Verolamiensi* A. D. 446, ad Londinensem A. D. 1717. London, 1737, 4v.

The most important files of periodicals and newspapers received were the following:

Charleston, S. C., *City Gazette*, 1822-1829. 13v.

Charleston, S. C., *Courier*, 1839-1869. 37v.

Deutsche Pionier, Cincinnati, 1869-1886. 18v.

Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, 1821-1822. 2v.

Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, 1836-1851. 14v.

Independent Chronicle, Boston, 1802-1812. 6v.

Massachusetts Spy, Worcester, 1784-1897. 33v.

Scottish Geographical Magazine Edinburgh, 1885-1901. 15v.

Society of Arts Journal, London, 1854-1892. 40v.

The Library

Legislative Reference Library

The legislative reference library, in the capitol, conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in co-operation with this society, proved eminently successful during the last session of the legislature. Under the skillful management of its director, Dr. Charles McCarthy, it ministered to the needs of a majority of the members, to whom its practical usefulness was more than ever apparent. The legislature voluntarily increased the annual appropriation to that department, and placed it upon a sound financial footing. It is its policy to acquire the leading works of reference along lines particularly useful to the legislature and state officials in the conduct of their duties; and especially recent public documents from the most important American states and foreign countries. As these documents cease, by lapse of time, to be of immediate interest to the officials concerned, and are valuable only for general study, they are turned over to the library of our society. In this manner our own collection, already one of the largest in the United States, has within the year received valuable accessions.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Catalogue Department

The work of re-classifying and re-cataloguing the library upon the most approved modern plan, which has been under way for several years past, has made satisfactory progress within the year. All important classes of books have now been completed. The task of rearranging the pamphlets has presented many perplexities, and is at best a slow undertaking; it is probable that this division of the work will continue through another two years.

During the year we have materially increased our patronage of the Library of Congress catalogue cards. Co-operation in cataloguing has long been deemed one of the most important desiderata in the library world, for this branch of our work is one of the most costly features of administration. The printing of cards by the Library of Congress, and their sale to librarians at a price but slightly above the bare cost of printing and stock, has been a great boon to American libraries; for this method not only effects a very considerable saving in time and money, but in some respects the Library of Congress cards present a better appearance, are more legible, and furnish more information than the ordinary type-written card. In our case, this saving has not taken the form of a reduction in staff, for the reason that as the library grows there is a constantly increasing demand upon this department; and it is only along certain lines and generally only in the new books, that Library of Congress cards are available. Pamphlets and the old publications still require local treatment, and of these we are receiving an ever-increasing number. The best that we can do, therefore, by the new economy, is to prevent the otherwise inevitable growth of our cataloguing staff.

Crowded for Space

We called attention, a year ago, to the crowded condition of the library building. The congestion is of course correspondingly greater at the present time. Owing to the enormous but highly necessary demands upon the legislature last winter, for

Executive Committee's Report

the state university, the proposed new capitol, and other state interests, legislative friends of the society deemed it unwise even to ask for the much-needed northwest wing. Thus the prospect for relief was postponed for another biennial term; but certainly at the next legislative session it will become imperative to bring the matter to the attention of the legislature, regardless of what other claimants may demand.

Not only is our own library growth increasing relatively year by year, but our neighbor, the library of the University of Wisconsin, is under its present skillful administration making progress by leaps and bounds. The needs of that library have at last been generously recognized by the legislature; and long before it will be possible for a new wing to be constructed, the question of space for books will become a very serious one to both of our institutions. During the past summer practically all the remaining available space in the basement was fitted with temporary shelving, and these shelves are to-day packed.

It is probable that the proposed northwest wing would furnish relief for some ten years. At the conclusion of that period, we shall again be confronted by the question of space. Whether further extension should take the form of a transverse wing abutting on Park street, as originally planned by our architects, or of a separate and more cheaply constructed, but fire-proof, building for newspaper files and documents, is a question for the future. It is, however, worth even our present consideration whether it would not be wise, in that comparatively near future, separately to house those important but fast-growing and somewhat unwieldy departments. They are of a character enabling them readily to be segregated from the remainder of the library. Those who use them are chiefly persons who desire to work while seated among the volumes themselves, or in convenient studies near by, and care little in this connection for a costly reading room. It seems probable that, after the construction of the immediately-essential northwest wing, future growth for the most bulky collections will be along the lines we have indicated — a safe, well-lighted structure, with the

Wisconsin Historical Society

greatest possible storage capacity and every modern facility for research, but with architectural embellishment reduced to the minimum requirement.

Binding

There have been bound during the year a total of 2,923 volumes, classified as follows:

Periodicals	205
Newspapers	693
British Patent Office reports	126
British House of Commons papers	700
Miscellaneous books	1,199
Total	2,923

Publications

Wisconsin Historical Collections

We regret being obliged to report that, owing to the unfortunate congestion in the state printing office, no considerable progress has been made within the year in the matter of the publication of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. Volume iii of the reprints has issued from the press; but volume iv is still in galleys, with small immediate prospect of the book advancing beyond that stage. Upon the new volume (xvii), there has been little done since our last report; galley proofs have all been read, and forms have been revised for about one-half the book—but in this condition it has been dormant for at least six months past. Copy for volume xviii is under way in the secretary's office, and we can but express the hope that it may appear from the press before our next annual report.

Bulletins of Information

Four bulletins have been published during the year—No. 22, "Reports of Auxiliary Societies for 1904;" No. 23, "Periodicals and Newspapers Currently Received at the Library;" No. 24, "Conference of State and Local Historical Societies; The Work of American Historical Societies; The Authenticity of Carver's Travels;" No. 25, "The Gathering of Local His-

Executive Committee's Report

tory Material by Public Libraries." Nos. 22 and 23 were separates from the *Proceedings* for 1904; No. 25 is a revised reprint of No. 7, the supply of which had become exhausted. The large popular demand for our bulletins, from all portions of the country, is a pleasing evidence that the work of the society is appreciated.

Co-operative Report on Manuscript Collections

One of the most serious needs of the library is a calendar of its large manuscript collection. Partial progress has been made upon a calendar of the Draper Manuscripts (400 volumes); but this work was suspended during the past year, owing to lack of funds. The income of the Draper fund has at last become available for this purpose, although the fund is still too meagre adequately to meet the situation. The present \$10,000 should be increased to at least \$30,000 in order to carry forward the work in a creditable manner. In fact, the Draper fund should be increased, or some similar endowment obtained, so as to yield an income capable of properly maintaining the entire map and manuscript department. This would necessitate the continuous employment of an expert in the care and calendaring of American historical manuscripts, to be assisted by a competent cataloguer who would also be available for the general custody of the room.

The use of the department is not only rapidly increasing locally because of the growth of graduate study in the state university; but the reputation of our collection, particularly of the Draper manuscripts, is now so widespread that almost every mail brings one or more inquiries concerning it, from all parts of the country, and the library is frequently visited by scholars from without the state, engaged in historical research, who are chiefly attracted by these priceless archives.

In advance of the publication of a detailed calendar — a work that will involve many years of preparation, and at best must proceed slowly — it has seemed advisable to publish a careful summarized description of our manuscript collection. This of

Wisconsin Historical Society

itself will answer many queries; it will also serve as a partial index, more complete and accurate than the rather crude type-written guide which has been in use in the department. Copy for this description is now nearly ready for the printer, and will be pushed through the press as rapidly as the exigencies of state printing will allow.

The description will be accompanied by summarized statements covering important historical manuscript collections elsewhere in the Old Northwest and in other states adjacent to Wisconsin. This will, we feel sure, prove helpful to all persons engaged in research work among Western sources, and is intended as a tentative effort towards some measure of co-operation among the historical societies of this section.

Dunmore's War

At the annual meeting of this committee held two years ago, an offer was received from the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to publish for our society such manuscripts in our possession "as would be appropriate for the former society to assist in circulating; it being understood that the Historical Society should edit the publication, and that the expense to the Sons of the American Revolution should not exceed \$500."

This offer was accepted by the committee, in behalf of our society. Consultation ensued between representatives of the two societies, it being agreed that the volume should be devoted to a selection of such papers in the Draper manuscripts as appertain to Dunmore's War (1774). This colonial war was participated in by a body of typical American borderers who a year later were utilizing their military experience in the fateful struggle with the motherland. The documents were edited by the secretary and his editorial assistant, Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., and the volume issued from the press in May last—a 12 mo. of xxviii+472 pp. Apart from its historical value, the book was significant in that it was the first considerable publication directly from the Draper manu-

Executive Committee's Report

scripts, and exhibited the character and scope of that remarkable store of material for the original study of the beginnings of the Middle West.

As the editorial work developed, it was discovered that the Draper collection was richer in the field of Dunmore's War than had been supposed. This led to an extension in the bulk of the volume beyond that at first contemplated. The Sons of the American Revolution generously rose to the situation, and ignoring their agreement to pay but \$500, promptly met the printer's bill in full, for \$608. They have also invited our secretary to designate other documents that may properly follow the Dunmore publication. It is probable that our large collection of George Rogers Clark papers will be chosen as fitting material for the proposed new volume.

Administrative Details

Professional Meetings

It is the policy of the society to keep in close touch with its contemporaries in the related fields of historical research and library activity, with a view to securing to our institution the benefits of modern ideals and methods. The secretary has therefore sought to have the society represented at the most important historical and library conventions of the year, and when practicable has accepted invitations to address public meetings in this and other states upon topics associated with our work.

He was present at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association held in Chicago upon December 28-30, 1904. Upon the 29th, in response to the invitation of the council of the association, he conducted a conference of representatives from state and local societies; and later was appointed by the council as chairman of a committee to report at the next meeting of the association in Baltimore upon the work and methods of such societies. The committee divided the country between them for purposes of investigation—the chairman taking the Old Northwest and the Eastern states;

Wisconsin Historical Society

Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the Iowa society, examining into the condition of trans-Mississippi societies; and Dr. Franklin L. Riley, of the Mississippi society, into the societies of the South. A conference was held at Iowa City upon May 16 and 17, and it is hoped that the committee may be able to make some practical suggestions to the national body. Co-operation is greatly needed among the various state and local societies; but the subject abounds in difficulties, for the various institutions are widely apart in methods, ideals, personelle, and resources, and many are more or less hampered by statutory limitations.

Among the addresses made by the secretary during the year, outside of Wisconsin, were: December 5, 1904, at the banquet of the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars, at Chicago, on "The West in the Revolution;" January 5, 1905, address on "The Library as a Factor in Education," at dedication of Carnegie library of Beloit College; July-August, lecture courses at the University of California, on "The Story of New France" and "The History of Rocky Mountain Exploration," with public addresses on historical topics at San Francisco and San Jose; October 19, annual address before Indiana Library Association, at Muncie; October 20, address to Indianapolis public school teachers on "The Study of Local History."

A conference of representatives of historical societies on the Pacific Slope was held at Portland during the third week of August. This was presided over by our secretary, other Eastern participants being Dr. Shambaugh, Dr. Edward G. Bourne of Yale University, and Dr. James K. Hosmer of Minneapolis. Co-operation among the Far Western societies was the keynote of the spirited and hopeful discussion, and arrangements were made for utilizing the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association as the medium thereof.

Late in September the secretary was requested by the regents of the University of California to appraise for them the famous historical library collected in San Francisco from 1862-95 by Hubert Howe Bancroft, upon which the university had acquired

Executive Committee's Report

an option for \$150,000. He accordingly made a hurried trip to that city, and rendered a favorable report to the regents under date of October 14.¹ The Bancroft Library is a very considerable collection of manuscripts, books, and pamphlets, probably worth in the market fully \$300,000, bearing upon Western North America from Alaska to Guatemala, with excursions into the West Indies and Brazil. It is, very naturally, richest in Californiana, but is also a notable collection upon any one of the other states and provinces within its scope. Its acquisition by the University of California would mean the opening to historical scholarship of one of the most remarkable collections of material, whether private or public, ever amassed in America.²

Owing to the distance and the attendant cost, it seemed impracticable to send a staff delegate to the Portland conference of the American Library Association in July last—the first time, for many years, that our staff has not been represented. One of our curators, Mr. Henry E. Legler, was present, however, as secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and took prominent part in the proceedings. He was elected a member of the publishing board, to succeed Prof. William I. Fletcher of Amherst College. The next meeting of the association will be held in Rhode Island.

We present herewith the usual reports of the local historical societies in Wisconsin, that have come into auxiliary relations with the state society. The new society in Sauk County, which starts off with encouraging prospects, is a welcome addition to the group.³

¹ R. G. Thwaites, *Report submitted to the President and Regents of the University of California upon the condition of the Bancroft Library* (Berkeley, 1905).

² The Bancroft Library was purchased by the University of California November 27, 1905.

³ In February, 1906, auxiliary societies were organized at Superior and Manitowoc, each of them under most favorable auspices.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Employees under Civil Service Law

At the last session of the legislature all institutions supported wholly or in part by the state — including our own, as trustee of the state — were made amenable to the civil service system provided for by chapter 363, laws of Wisconsin for 1905. By the provisions of section 8, "the library staff in any library maintained wholly or in part at state expense" were placed in the unclassified service. Our care-taking employes — engineers, janitors, messengers, and housemaids — are placed in the classified service. Pursuant to the request of the state board of civil service commissioners, the superintendent in September last filed with the secretary of said board the names of our present employes in the classified service. Subsequent appointments in this class must be made in accordance with the new regulations.

It is perhaps unnecessary, save as a matter of record, to state that the society, acting as a trustee of the commonwealth, has in its appointments always rigidly maintained the merit system; so that the new law has no other effect upon this institution than to transfer the business details of appointments to the new board.

Jolliet-Marquette Memorial at Portage

It will be remembered that on September 6, 1899, under the direction of this society, the citizens of De Pere unveiled a monument upon the site of Father Claude Allouez's Jesuit mission to the Indians, established at the lower falls of Fox River in the winter of 1671-72.

An event of similar character took place at Portage, the nineteenth of October last. Wau-Bun chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, upon that day presented to the city, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, a monument commemorating the passage over the Fox-Wisconsin portage of Sieur Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette, on their famous voyage of discovery towards the Mississippi, in 1673. Ad-

Executive Committee's Report

dresses were delivered by Rev. James H. Brady, S. J., of Milwaukee, Dr. Frederick J. Turner of Madison, Mrs. T. H. Brown and Mrs. James Sidney Peck of Milwaukee, and Mayor Alois Zienert and Mrs. H. E. Andrews of Portage. A congratulatory letter from the secretary of our society was also read, his presence being impracticable because of contemporaneous engagements in another state.

The monument of red Wausau granite stands at the intersection of Bronson avenue and Wisconsin street, as near as may be to the portage path. Upon one of its faces has been cut this inscription: "This tablet marks the place near which Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet entered the Wisconsin River, June 14, 1673. Erected by Wau-Bun Chapter, D. A. R., 1905." The cost was \$200, mostly defrayed by members of the chapter, the remainder being subscribed by public-spirited citizens.

The examples set by De Pere and Portage will surely soon be emulated by the people of other historic towns in Wisconsin.

Other Wisconsin Libraries

The secretary of the society being ex-officio a member of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, some notice of the work of that body during the past year seems appropriate in this connection.

Since our last report, buildings have been completed and occupied at Antigo, Darlington, Hayward, Monroe, Rice Lake, Richland Center, Washburn, and Waupun. The new library buildings at Kaukauna, Madison, and Viroqua are nearly completed and will be occupied before the end of the year. The average cost of these libraries, excluding Madison, is \$10,000. The Richland Center and Darlington buildings represent the latest thought in library architecture, differing in some respects from other library buildings of similar size designed during the last few years. The Madison building will have cost, upon completion, approximately \$75,000. Part of the second floor will be occupied by a school for library training, to be con-

Wisconsin Historical Society

ducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. These quarters were especially planned for that purpose, and comprise a large general work room, revision room and bibliographical library, preceptor's office, exhibition hall, and lecture rooms.

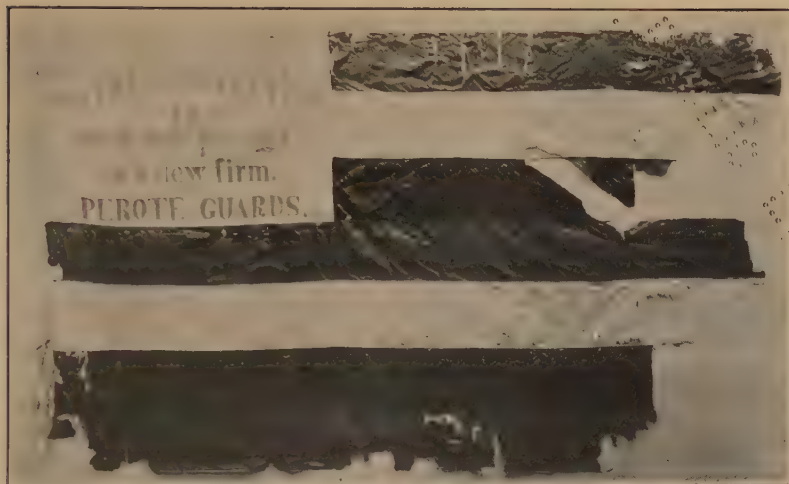
The following gifts from Andrew Carnegie have been accepted within the twelve months, the amount granted to Wauwatosa being for an addition to the building heretofore occupied: Arcadia, \$5,000; Cumberland, \$10,000; Edgerton, \$10,000; Kaukauna, \$10,000; Sturgeon Bay, \$15,000; Washburn, \$18,000; Watertown, \$20,000; Wausau, \$25,000; Wauwatosa, \$6,000.

By gift from Mayor Putnam the city of Brodhead has acquired a building suitable for city offices, and spacious quarters for a public library will be included therein. Plans are under way at Mauston for a new city hall, in which it is likely that provision will be made for public library rooms.

The subscription library at Waterloo has, by vote of the association, been converted into a free public library.

The several traveling library systems in the state have been considerably enlarged. The traveling libraries circulated by the Free Library Commission now number 291, representing 13,962 volumes; among these are three owned by this society — two on Wisconsin history, and another on the history of the Middle West. The proprietary traveling library systems, and systems maintained at county expense, in addition to those above mentioned, swell the total number of books in circulation to 22,972 volumes, the total number of libraries in which these are grouped being 479. Eight counties have made appropriations for traveling libraries, and in two other counties the cost is borne by private citizens. These figures do not include a considerable number of small groups of books in foreign languages, which are sent to communities in different parts of the state having many foreign born residents.¹

¹ For the foregoing information we are indebted to Secretary Henry E. Legler, of the commission.



Banner of Perote Guards, First Alabama Regiment

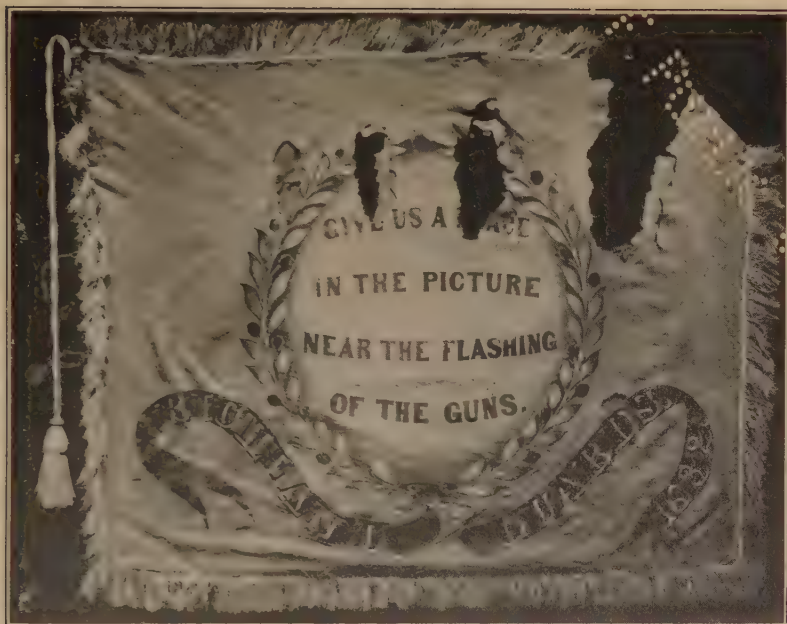
Returned to State of Alabama, July 27, 1905



I. Banner of Cedar Creek Rifles, South Carolina

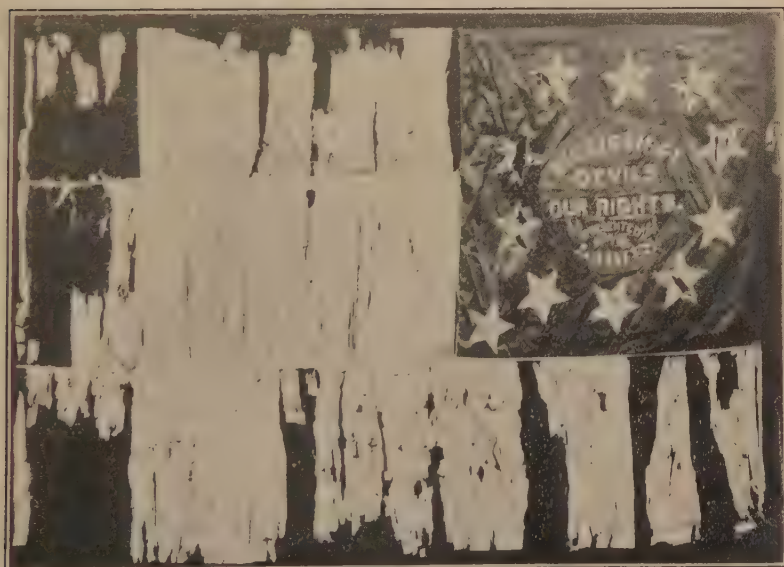
Captured by Sixteenth Wisconsin, February 22, 1865





II. Banner of Richland Guards, 1832

Captured by Sixteenth Wisconsin



III. Banner of Mississippil Devils

Captured by Wisconsin troops April 7, 1862

Executive Committee's Report

The Museum

Return of Confederate Flag

Upon April 7, 1862, the Confederate forces upon Island Number Ten, in the Mississippi River, surrendered to Union troops. The 15th Wisconsin volunteer infantry — a Norwegian regiment officered by Col. Hans C. Heg — were of the victors, and among the spoils of war falling to them was a silken banner borne by the Perote Guards, 1st Alabama regiment, C. S. A. This banner was at the time presented to our society by Colonel Heg as a relic of the War of Secession, and until a few months ago rested with the other Confederate flags in our museum.

Upon March 17 last, the following letter was received at the secretary's office:

CHIEF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, March 15, 1905.

My Dear Sir:

In view of the recent action of Congress authorizing the return to the several States of captured flags, I have the honor to suggest the propriety of the return to the State of Alabama of the flag of the Perote Guards, 1st Alabama Regiment, C. S. A., now preserved in the Museum of your Society. If not inconsistent with your feelings, I will thank you to bring the subject to the attention of your Legislature now in session, in order that the return of the flag may be formally authorized, if such action may be considered necessary.

As you are doubtless aware the State of Alabama has a regularly organized Department of Archives and History, in which such articles are preserved. In this connection, I beg to assure you that favorable action in this matter will be most highly appreciated by our entire people. Awaiting your early attention, I am,

Very respectfully,

R. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

HON. REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent,
Wisconsin State Historical Society,
Madison, Wisconsin.

This communication was accompanied by a letter of similar import from Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama

Wisconsin Historical Society

Department of Archives and History. The secretary therefore addressed the following communication to both houses of the legislature:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly: I beg herewith to transmit for your consideration, the accompanying communications from the Honorable R. M. Cunningham, acting governor of the state of Alabama, and Doctor Thomas M. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History of said state, asking that this Society return to the state of Alabama the silk banner carried by the Perote Guards of that state, and captured from them by the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Island Number Ten, on April 7, 1862.

This flag was at the time presented to the Society by Colonel Heg of said regiment, as a relic of the War of Secession; but by subsequent legislation, all of the Society's possessions became public property, to be held and administered by the Society as trustee of the state, and not to be diverted save by express consent of the legislature. It will, therefore, be impracticable for us to return said flag without authorization either by joint resolution or special act.

Very respectfully,

R. G. THWAITES,
Sec. and Supt.

After due consideration by the legislature, the following joint resolution (No. 29 S.), was adopted:

Joint Resolution granting return of confederate flags to state of Alabama.

Whereas, The governor of Alabama has requested the return of one set of colors now held in this state that was carried by a Perote Guard, 1st Alabama, C. S. A., during the Civil War, and

Whereas, The granting of this request would be an act of courtesy of Wisconsin to a sister state, tending to strengthen not alone the friendship between our state and Alabama, but to some extent between all states North and South, and

Whereas, We desire to bear testimony to the gallantry and courage of the Confederates during the Civil War, also to the loyalty of these same southern states in the more recent Spanish war, in which north and south marched undivided under the stars and stripes against a common foe. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That this request from the Governor of Alabama be granted, by returning the colors of the Perote Guards; and further

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring: That we hereby express to the people of Alabama, through their Governor, our feeling of friendship and respect, and that in the return of this stand of colors



IV. Unidentified banner

Captured by Ninth Wisconsin, April 30, 1864



V. Banner of Nineteenth Mississippi

Captured by Fourteenth Wisconsin, July 13, 1864





VI. Banner of First Missouri Cavalry
Captured by Eleventh Wisconsin, May 17, 1863



VII. Unidentified banner
No record of capture

1871

Executive Committee's Report

once carried by the men who were then our foes, we realize that we are returning to brave men, who fought, many of them to the death, for what they then thought was justice and right; to men who in later years had the moral courage to acknowledge that they were then in the wrong; to men who, in the declining years of life, are loyal to the one common flag that we all love, to the principles of justice and equal rights for which we all stand; men whom we of Wisconsin recognize and claim as our fellow citizens and with whom we are glad to share the peace and prosperity that has come to us as a nation.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of Alabama, and that the Superintendent of Public Property be directed to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

Acting under this resolution, which had been endorsed by the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session at La Crosse, Gen. George E. Bryant, as superintendent of public property, made application to the society under date of July 27 for the banner in question. The tattered trophy was duly delivered to General Bryant, who at once forwarded it by express to the Alabama Department of Archives and History. A letter from Director Owen to our secretary, under date of August 7, not only cordially thanks the institution for the return of the banner, but says: "I wish you also to convey to the officers of your society our high appreciation of the care they have given the flag."

Other Confederate Flags

in the possession of the society are as follows — many of them mere shreds; for although carefully kept, the material has sadly rotted in the past forty years:

I. Carried by Cedar Creek Rifles of South Carolina, Captain John Harrison. Captured February 22, 1865, by John J. Bailey of Co. H, 16th Wisconsin infantry. Blue silk, hand-painted, with border of blue and white brocade, and brown silk fringe. Mottoes: "Victory or Death," and "Down with Tyrants."

II. Richland Guards, 1832. Captured by E. W. Felt, Co. F, 16th Wisconsin infantry. Pink cashmere (possibly red, originally), with yellow silk fringe. Motto: "Give us a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns."

Wisconsin Historical Society

III. Mississippi Devils. Captured at Island Number Ten, April 7, 1862, by Wisconsin troops. Silk, with two stripes of lilac or faded red (top and bottom) and one of white. Motto, surrounded by eleven white stars: "Our Rights—Presented by the Ladies." Letters in gold; both sides alike; flag much tattered.

IV. Captured April 30, 1864, at Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, by John Wolhaupt and William Ohles, of Co. B., 9th Wisconsin infantry, and forwarded by Brig.-Gen. Frederick Salomon, commanding Third Division of Seventh army corps. Yellow, with blue silk fringe; stars of white on a blue St. Andrews' cross.

V. Nineteenth Mississippi. Captured by Co. H, 14th Wisconsin infantry, at Carmargo Cross Roads, Mississippi, July 13, 1864. Coarse red cotton, with broad blue St. Andrews' cross, to which are rudely sewn stars of white cotton. Has thirteen bullet holes.

VI. First Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A. Captured by Roswell M. Clarke, Co. F, 11th Wisconsin infantry, at Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; presented by Lieut. R. E. Jackson. Blue bunting, with red border; Roman cross of white muslin in left of field.

VII. Red cashmere field, with blue St. Andrews' cross bearing white stars; bordered with white silk band. No record of capture.

VIII. Bunting—red field, blue Roman cross with white edges, and stars. No record of capture.

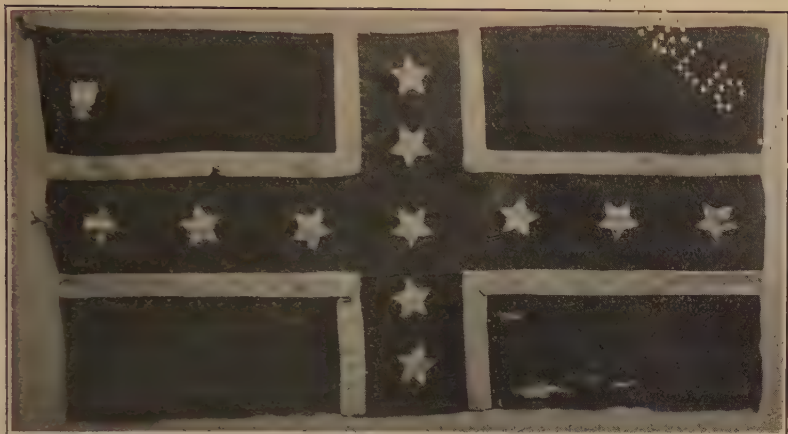
IX. Cavalry guidon—upper triangle of yellow, and lower of white. Blue field in upper half, bearing eleven gold-painted stars. Silk labels bearing painted initials "C. S." and "H. C." Motto, in gold: "Victory or Death." Captured by 19th Wisconsin infantry at Island Number Ten, April 7, 1862.

X. Rudely made, of cotton, with blue field bearing white stars, and stripes of red, white, and blue—one each. Captured July 2, 1861, at Battle of Falling Waters, Virginia, by 1st Wisconsin infantry.

XI. Bunting in red and white stripes (two of each, alternating) without stars. Captured September 4, 1863, at Fort Beauregard, Harrisburg, Louisiana, and presented by Col. Adam G. Malloy, 17th Wisconsin infantry.

XII. Cotton, clumsily constructed. Field of blue with white 4-pointed stars; two red stripes and one white. Captured at Kansas City, Missouri, November 26, 1861, by Col. C. R. Jennison (the "Jayhawker") of 1st Kansas cavalry; presented by him to Gen. James Bintliff of Darlington, and later written on the back of one of his famous blood-thirsty proclamations, and by the latter presented to the society.

These banners are held by us in trust for the state of Wisconsin. No doubt, as properly-authenticated claims are pre-



VIII. Unidentified banner

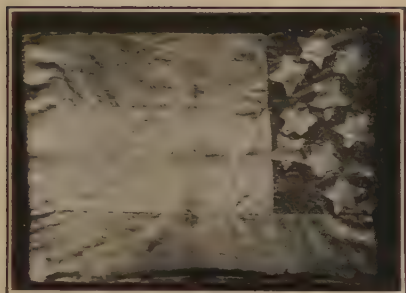
No record of capture



IX. Unidentified cavalry guidon

Captured by Nineteenth Wisconsin, April 7, 1862

1871



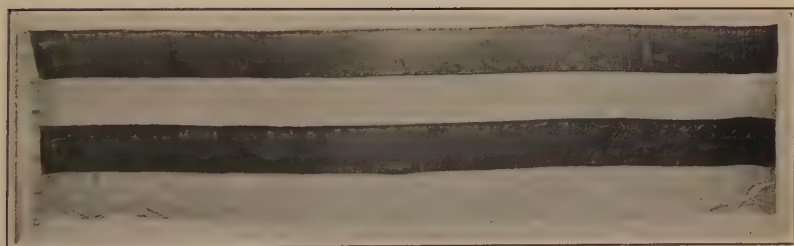
X. Unidentified banner

Captured by First Wisconsin,
July 2, 1863



XII. Unidentified banner

Captured by First Kansas cavalry,
November 26, 1861



XI. Unidentified pennant

Captured by Seventeenth Wisconsin, September 4, 1863

1871

Executive Committee's Report

sented for their return, the legislature will see fit, as in the case of the Alabama flag, to restore them to their old-time owners.

Landfall of Nicolet

During the first week of December last, the museum received from the artist, Edwin Willard Deming of New York city, the important historical canvas, "The Landfall of Nicolet in Wisconsin, 1634," which he painted under special commission from our former president, Hon. Robert Laird McCormick, now resident in Tacoma, Washington. Allusion was made to this painting in our last annual report,¹ previous to its receipt.

In April, 1904, during the last year of his presidency, Mr. McCormick expressed his desire to present to the society another historical picture, and consulted at length with the secretary relative to the project; his previous gift, also by Deming, entitled "Braddock's Defeat," will of course be remembered by all. The subject chosen for the new canvas was the landfall of Jean Nicolet in Wisconsin (1634). Nicolet, a man of great enterprise and hardihood, had long been trained in Indian camps, under the direction of Governor Champlain of New France. In the year named he was dispatched to the region of the upper great lakes to establish relations with the Indian tribes of this quarter and enter into such treaties with them as would permit the introduction of French fur-traders and the establishment among the savages of fortified trading stations.

It was a time when Europeans, as yet unaware of the vast width of the American continent, thought that in the neighborhood of the upper lakes they might find Asiatics; for the notion which Columbus held, that America was but an eastern projection of Asia, had not yet faded out. News had reached Champlain from this shadowy land that here dwelt a tribe of

¹ See *Proceedings*, 1904, p. 39.

Wisconsin Historical Society

“men of the sea,” who spoke a remarkable language, and he hoped that these were the looked-for Asiatics.

Nicolet, therefore, expecting to meet Chinese mandarins carried with him an oriental damask gown, ornamented with beasts and birds. He proceeded up the Ottawa River, and portaging over to Lake Nipissing descended French River to Georgian Bay. There he engaged a party of Huron canoemen as companions. After threading the straits of Mackinac, he worked his way along the north shore of Lake Michigan, seeking the “men of the sea.” At last he found an outlying village of them in Wisconsin, near the mouth of Menominee River. Attiring himself in his damask robe, he advanced up the beach, and as a salute fired pistols which he held in either hand. This is the scene depicted by the artist.

The men whom Nicolet met were far from being Chinese mandarins; they were breech-clouted Winnebago, a free translation of whose name was “men of the sea;” although later the French learned that this really meant “men of the ill-smelling water,” which possibly alluded to certain sulphur springs in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipeg, whence the nation had drifted. The Winnebago had not before seen a white man, and fire-arms were new to them. The artist vividly depicts the suppressed excitement of the dusky tribesmen as this strange apparition comes up the beach; they are undecided whether to join their chief in sounding the war-whoop, or to run away. Eventually they worshipped Nicolet as the god of thunder and lightning, and in his honor prepared a great beaver feast, to which the surrounding Indians were invited. Mr. Deming has admirably caught the spirit of the occasion. It is a canvas full of life and meaning, is historically correct, and is one of the most interesting ever painted of a Western historical event.¹

Piranesi Engravings

The society's art collection received a very considerable accession during the year, through the purchase from Mrs. Mary

¹ See frontispiece.

Executive Committee's Report

C. McLorg, of Superior, of her collection of fifty early impressions from the Roman plates of the famous Giovanni Battista Piranesi. The engravings of Piranesi are to be found in limited numbers in the galleries and museums of Europe, but are rarely to be studied from so large a number of the earliest and best impressions as are to be found in the McLorg collection. Mrs. McLorg, whose family had possessed these engravings for over a century past, was willing to dispose of them at the low price of \$700 in order that they might be preserved as a collection in some public institution, preferably Wisconsin.

After being exhibited for two months in our museum, a subscription was raised for their purchase, to become a part of the society's permanent exhibit. Following was the result:

George Foster Peabody, New York	.	.	.	.	\$100 00
George B. Hopkins, New York	.	.	.	.	100 00
Col. William F. Vilas, Madison	.	.	.	.	50 00
Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Madison	.	.	.	.	35 00
Prof. Charles R. Bardeen, Madison	.	.	.	.	35 00
Hon. Lucius C. Coleman, La Crosse	.	.	.	.	25 00
Hon. T. E. Nash, Grand Rapids	.	.	.	.	25 00
Mrs. F. W. Oakley, Madison	.	.	.	.	25 00
Hon. J. M. and Hon. T. J. Pereles, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	25 00
Mrs. M. S. Slaughter, Madison	.	.	.	.	25 00
R. G. Thwaites, Madison	.	.	.	.	25 00
August Uihlein, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	25 00
Hon. Peter White, Marquette, Mich.	.	.	.	.	25 00
Howard Morris, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	20 00
Frank F. Proudfit, New York	.	.	.	.	15 00
Howard Greene, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	10 00
Mrs. L. S. Hanks, Madison	.	.	.	.	10 00
N. P. Hulst, Milwaukee	.	.	.	.	10 00
Mrs. John M. Olin, Madison	.	.	.	.	10 00
A Friend, Madison	.	.	.	.	10 00
M. R. Doyon, Kokomo, Ind.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Prof. F. J. Turner, Madison	.	.	.	.	5 00
Raised by subscription	.	.	.	.	\$615 00
Subscribed by the society from its general fund balance	.	.	.	.	85 00
Amount paid to Mrs. McLorg	.	.	.	.	\$700 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

The success of this movement is a matter for sincere congratulation to the art-loving people of Wisconsin, to whom the Piranesi engravings will be an increasing source of pleasure and pride. The society's most cordial thanks are due to Mrs. M. S. Slaughter, president of the Madison Art Association, and to her official associates, for their efforts in securing the majority of the subscriptions; also to every person who contributed in any manner towards this desirable result.

The interest in these pictures is two-fold, historical and artistic. The object of the artist was, as expressed in his own words, "to preserve by means of engravings the remains of the ancient buildings of Rome," which he saw "dwindling day by day under the injuries of time and the greed of their owners, who destroy them secretly to sell the material for modern buildings." And although not always literal in his representations he does preserve for us the aspect of much of Rome "before the havoc wrought by one more century of popes and princes and before the cleaning up of the present archaeological epoch."

In representing these scenes, Piranesi made use both of the engraver's and the etcher's tools, with most effective results from an artistic point of view. In a paper read in our museum at the time of the exhibition of the pictures, eleven months ago, Mrs. S. L. Sheldon of Madison pointed out that by this method the artist was able to produce "that liveliness of expression, that warmth and vital force, belonging to the rich imagination of a great artist. His palaces," she said, "which rise out of deep shadow into clear sunlight, are produced by the needle only, with no effects due to clever printing. We cannot fail to be impressed by the spaciousness of his scenes, by the stateliness of his subjects, with their superb perspective leading the eye delightedly on, and by the richness of color in the solid masses thrown on that time-tinted Italian paper."

Unfortunately, we still lack a sufficient number of wing frames in which to make a permanent exhibit of this recent acquisition; but it is hoped that during the coming year we

Executive Committee's Report

may be able to remedy the difficulty. The engravings are listed under the caption of "Miscellaneous Accessions," *post*.

Exhibitions

Two exhibitions were given in the museum during the past winter, under the direction of the Madison Art Association — the Piranesi engravings and a loan exhibition of colors. It is probable that this association, which has done much for the encouragement of art in the state capital, will remove its headquarters to the new building soon to be occupied by the Madison free library. The society has during the past few years taken much pleasure in tendering its hospitalities to this vigorous young organization; but no doubt the latter will be enabled to reach a larger public when able to exhibit nearer the city's business centre.

The society itself has now on exhibition in the print room a collection of portraits and autographs of George Washington; this is to be succeeded by other special displays, selected from our large stores of material fitted for this purpose.

Checking System Established

Owing to numerous complaints that clothing was being stolen from the cloak rooms upon the first floor of the building, it has been found necessary to establish a checking system. This was inaugurated in the men's cloak room on March 9 last, and in the women's on March 13. The system appears to meet with popular favor, and thieving of this character has apparently ceased.

Hampered for Funds

The work of the society is much hampered from lack of adequate funds. The book-purchasing appropriation (\$5,000) should be enlarged, obviously being far too small for a library of this importance. But our most crying present need is a substantial increase in the appropriation for general expenses, which is now but \$15,000.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The new building has reached the inevitable stage of needing frequent and often rather costly repairs. The rapid growth in the use of the library, and increased hours of opening, have naturally resulted in a considerable increase in the lighting charge. The building commissioners started us off, five years ago, with supplies and equipments of many sorts; but these stocks are now exhausted, and our appropriation is being constantly drawn on for their replenishment. Our requisition system insures a very careful use of supplies, but nevertheless their cost is considerable, and prices in many lines are advancing. Despite constant care some of the original equipment is wearing out, and needs repair and replacement; and the growth of the library requires a steady increase of new appliances.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the cost of maintaining the building—engineers, janitors, heat, light, repairs, supplies, telephones, and new equipment—was \$13,159.56, a charge that is bound to grow with each year, rather than diminish. The university met one half this expense, leaving us from our \$15,000 stipend but \$8,420.22 for the salaries of library staff, equipment strictly appertaining to our own offices, and other necessary administrative expenses. This, with the exercise of penurious economy, proved the barest sufficiency to keep the institution upon its feet, to say nothing of the progress that should constantly be made. The increase in our library should be met by a corresponding administrative expansion. Departments should be strengthened to meet the steadily growing demands upon them, naturally following enlarged daily use, the widening reputation of the library, and the new opportunities for usefulness that are ever confronting us.

At present our library staff is too small for our needs; work lags in several departments because of an insufficiency of laborers. The salaries that we can pay are generally much below the average obtaining in similar libraries elsewhere. We are peculiarly fortunate in the personelle of the staff, but this is largely owing to the fact that our location in a university town enables us to obtain the services of resident college-bred women

Executive Committee's Report

at a wage lower than would be required by similarly qualified persons from outside. Yet despite this condition, which in justice should not be taken advantage of any longer than financial necessity demands, we are losing desirable assistants because of our inability properly to reimburse them. Unable to enter the market for high-grade substitutes who have had the advantage of library training elsewhere, we are obliged to resort to the apprentice system, which involves years of patient training before good work is obtainable from even the most promising novices. A library of this size and importance should not be solely dependent on this mode of recruiting. That it has given to us the present efficient corps of workers is no argument for continuing the system, now that we face new and larger problems, involving a considerable expansion of our work along broader lines than before.

Larger financial resources are today our prime necessity; without them, further growth cannot be hoped for. The legislature of 1905 was appealed to for a small addition to the administrative fund; but so extraordinary was the demand from other state institutions, that in the general scaling down in committee our claim was reported adversely. The result is a stringency in our financial affairs that is taxing to its utmost the ingenuity of the administration.

An Appeal for Private Aid

While the obtaining of an increased appropriation from the treasury of the commonwealth is our immediate concern, for the proper conduct of what we deem an important state educational enterprise, we cannot expect that such allowance will from year to year keep pace with our growing needs. We should bend every effort towards a considerable enlargement of our endowment funds, the income of which is used for helping out the official stipend. It is sincerely hoped that members and friends of the society will do all in their power. Immediate gifts towards existing funds, or the creation of new funds, are highly desirable; especially would we solicit bequests from

Wisconsin Historical Society

those who appreciate our work and are willing to leave behind them substantial monuments of their public spirit. We owe it to ourselves and to all the people of the state, more and more to become independent of official patronage; a very substantial endowment, however, will be essential before we can wholly stand by ourselves. Meanwhile we must be content to supplant state aid by private philanthropy, and remind members of their duty towards the society.

On behalf of the executive committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Finance Committee's Report

Report of Finance Committee

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: Your committee on finance have the honor respectfully to report that for the current year, ending June 30th, we have examined the accompanying report of the treasurer, compared the securities and endorsements thereon with the books of account, and hereby certify the same as correct. The condition of the funds under the care of your committee, as of the date named are as follows:

Of mortgage upon real estate	\$47,100 00
Of St. Paul lots yet unsold, unchanged	1,765 40
Of cash in treasurer's hands	3,239 67

Which has been apportioned as follows:

To the binding fund	\$28,093 21
To the antiquarian fund	6,920 82
To the Draper fund	9,884 98
To the Mary M. Adams art fund	4,763 08
Balance in the general fund	2,442 98
	\$52,105 07

With the treasurer's report for detail, herewith submitted.

N. B. VAN SLYKE
W. A. P. MORRIS
HALLE STEENSLAND
J. H. PALMER
GEO. B. BURROWS

MADISON, November 9, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Binding Fund Income Account

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

June 30.	To ½ annual dues (for year)	.	.	\$208 00	
	To ½ duplicates sold	.	.	74 03	
	To ½ life membership fees	.	.	210 00	
	To interest apportioned	.	.	1,387 07	
					\$1,879 10

The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

July 1.	By balance overdrawn	.	.	.	\$86 94	
1905.						
June 30.	R. G. Thwaites, salary as superintendent	.	.	.	1,000 00	
	I. S. Bradley, salary as assistant superintendent	.	.	.	400 00	
	L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer (four months)	.	.	.	50 00	
	Taxes, St. Paul property	.	.	.	51 55	
	Balance transferred to binding fund	.	.	.	290 61	
						\$1,879 10

Binding Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1904.

July 1.	To balance	.	.	.	\$27,802 60	
1905.						
June 30.	To balance transferred from income account	.	.	.	290 61	
						\$28,093 21

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Cr.

1905.

June 30.	By balance	\$28,093 21
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Antiquarian Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1904.

July 1.	To balance	\$6,126 68
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1905

June 30.	To ½ annual dues (for year)	208 00
	To ½ sale duplicates	74 07
	To ½ life membership fees	210 00
	To interest apportioned	302 07
		\$6,920 82

The Treasurer, Cr.

1905

June 30.	By balance	\$6,920 82
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Draper Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1904.

July 1.	To balance	\$9,214 90
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1905

June 30.	To sale of duplicates (for year)	203 00
	To interest apportioned	467 08
		\$9,884 98

The Treasurer, Cr.

1905.

June 30.	By balance	\$9,884 98
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Mary M. Adams Art Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1904.

July 1.	To balance	\$4,614 51
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1905.

June 30.	To interest apportioned	222 08
		\$4,836 59

Wisconsin Historical Society

The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

Nov. 30. By G. E. Stechert, New York, Arundel
prints 26 51

1905.

Jan. 9. By W. Scott Thurber, Chicago, framing 47 00
By balance \$4,763 08 \$4,836 59

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1904.

July 1. To balance \$3,084 73

Sept. 29. To rebate from Bank of Wisconsin
(overcharge for draft) 2 00

1905.

Mar. 31. To subscriptions for Piranesi engrav-
ings (from members) 615 00 \$3,701 7

The Treasurer, Cr.

1904.

Dec. 24. By J. F. Meegan, Washington, D. C.,
newspapers 13 50

By Galveston Chamber of Commerce,
newspapers 275 00

1905.

Jan. 9. By G. R. Prowell, York, Pa., news-
papers 25 00

Mar. 17. By J. D. Baldwin, Worcester, Mass.,
newspapers 137 50

June 13. By posting abstract 7 75

June 30. By Mrs. Mary C. McLorg, Superior,
engravings 700 00

By L. S. Hanks, salary (eight months) 100 00

By balance \$2,442 98 \$3,701 73

Inventory

Mortgages \$47,100 00

Real estate

Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph St. add., St. Paul . 580 54

Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit Park add., St. Paul . 1,184 86

Cash in bank 3,239 67

\$52,105 07

Treasurer's Report

Apportioned as follows:

To binding fund	.	.	.	.	\$28,093 21
To antiquarian fund	.	.	.	.	6,920 82
To Draper fund	.	.	.	.	9,884 98
To general fund	.	.	.	.	2,442 98
To Mary M. Adams art fund	.	.	.	.	4,763 08
					\$52,105 07

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HANKS, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned have examined the books of the treasurer and compared the same with the vouchers in his hands and find that disbursements shown by such vouchers have been correctly entered on the books, that the footings of the books are correct, and that the foregoing is a correct transcript of such books.

CHARLES N. BROWN.

A. B. MORRIS.

E. B. STEENSLAND.

Dated November 6, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Secretary's Fiscal Report

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—The state now appropriates to the society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under sec. 1, chap. 155, laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, verified by our own, the society's account with the state stood as follows upon July 1, 1905:

Chap. 296, Laws of 1899

1904.

July	1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$424 12
		State appropriation	.	.	15,000 00
					<u>\$15,424 12</u>
		Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1905,			
		as per appended list	.	.	15,362 24

1905.

July	1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$61 88
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Chap. 155, Laws of 1901

1904.

July	1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$1,077 25
		State appropriation	.	.	5,000 00
					<u>\$6,077 25</u>
		Disbursements during year ending June 30, 1905,			
		as per appended list	.	.	3,832 04

1905.

July	1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury	.	.	\$2,245 21
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Secretary's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn against state treasurer, in accordance with sec. 3, chap. 296, laws of 1899:

Edna C. Adams, reading room assistant	\$440 00
Alford Bros., towel service	52 00
Elizabeth Alsheimer, housemaid	27 00
A. H. Andrews Co., Chicago, brass railing for balcony	350 00
Gertrude Annen, housemaid	4 00
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk	605 00
John Borhmt, Madison, masonry repairs	496 54
Isaac S. Bradley, librarian and assistant superintendent, travelling expenses	30 75
Bennie Butts, messenger	528 00
C. & N. W. R. Co., freight charges	80 01
C., M. & St. P. R. Co., freight charges	30 84
Conklin & Sons, Madison, ice	18 60
City of Madison, drinking water, street sprinkling, and Langdon street improvement tax.	171 85
C. F. Cooley, Madison, masonry supplies	57 10
Katharine Cramer, student assistant	40 00
Dane County Telephone Co., telephone service	87 00
Donley Davenport, elevator attendant	340 51
Davis Mosaic Co., Chicago, supplies	23 30
Democrat Printing Co., Madison, supplies	2 80
Draper Manufacturing Co., Port Huron, Mich., tools	10 13
F. R. Eastman, Madison, electrical supplies	3 37
Electrical Supply Co., Madison, supplies	12 92
The Enos [Oxley-Enos] Co., New York City, electric light fixtures, etc	32 25
Ferris & Ferris, Madison, drayage	25 90
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, desk rugs	10 00
J. H. Findorff, Madison, carpentry supplies	25 12
Mary Stuart Foster, reading room chief	635 85
Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., Madison, putting up window awnings	10 00
W. J. Gamm, Madison, repair and care of electric clocks	11 75
Gibson Soap Co., Omaha, Nebr., soap powder	24 00
Gisholt Machine Co., Madison, freight elevator repairs	15 00
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies	14 25
William E. Grove, student assistant	47 70
Tillie Gunkel, housemaid	316 02
Emma A. Hawley, document room chief	639 96

Wisconsin Historical Society

Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room chief	440 00
J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co., Sullivan, Ind., cleaners' supplies .	19 20
F. Huels, Madison, keys	3 40
Anna Jacobsen, cataloguer	372 22
Frances S. C. James, cataloguer	371 39
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, thermostat supplies .	4 76
Charles Kehoe, night watchman	246 67
Park Kelley, student assistant	121 00
Louise P. Kellogg, editorial assistant	281 00
Alma Keuling, housemaid	235 38
William Keyes, Madison, masonry supplies	15 30
King & Walker Co., Madison, iron-work	5 73
Oscara Klingholz, umbrella stolen from check-room .	2 50
George Kraft, Madison, plumbing	2 55
Emma Ledwith, housekeeper	414 94
Library Bureau, Chicago, letter-file	154 50
Ceylon C. Lincoln, museum attendant	549 02
Ellen J. Link, checking clerk and annual housecleaning .	58 23
Lizzie Link, annual housecleaning	17 50
Minna Luedtke, housemaid	202 50
Leora E. Mabbett, periodical room assistant	429 63
Mautz Brothers, Madison, painters' and glaziers' supplies and services	66 01
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, paper	9 00
W. T. McConnell & Son, Madison, cleaners' supplies .	16 60
Elizabeth B. Mills, periodical room chief	423 02
Martha E. Moles, cataloguer	485 00
Mueller Co., Milwaukee, cleaning and repairing steam radi- ators.	36 60
Carl Nelson, extra labor	14 48
Magnus Nelson, assistant engineer	550 00
Wilfred Nelson, extra labor	9 00
New York Store, Madison, cleaners' supplies	9 36
Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, book-lift repairs .	69 59
Northern Tissue Paper Mills, Milwaukee, supplies . .	53 90
Northwestern Compo-Board Co., Minneapolis, Minn., car- pentry supplies	35 64
Annie A. Nunns, superintendent's secretary	733 38
Eve Parkinson, general assistant	495 00
Pollard-Tabor Co., painters' and glaziers' supplies . .	42 77
Remington Twpewriter Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . .	1 51
Caroline Sather, housemaid	280 34

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Roy B. Shoop, student assistant	80 26
Mildred Simonds, checking clerk	60 96
Lizzie Simon, annual house cleaning	16 88
Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, supplies	4 35
Standard Oil Co., Milwaukee, supplies	13 71
Stephenson & Studemann, Madison, hardware supplies	6 20
Edwin Sumner & Son, Madison, supplies	3 49
Sumner & Morris, Madison, hardware supplies	5 35
Willie Sweeny, checking clerk	55 40
Edna Teude, housemaid	318 81
Anna Thompson, annual house cleaning	36 88
R. G. Thwaites, sec. and supt., official disbursements for labor, supplies, etc. (small accounts), and traveling ex- penses	247 93
Elizabeth G. Ticknor, manuscript room attendant	268 71
Asa C. Tilton, manuscript room chief	256 48
University of Wisconsin, balance on joint account for main- tenance of building	316 88
Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, book truck	3 95
Iva A. Welsh, classifier	427 16
E. Westbury, engineer	660 00
Everett Westbury, Jr., extra labor	38 44
William Wippermann, checking clerk	30 30
Wisconsin Telephone Co., telephone service	12 00
	\$15,362 24

Orders drawn against state treasurer, in accordance with sec.
1, chap. 155, laws of 1901 :

William Charles Adams, Jamaica Plains, Mass., books	\$21 94
W. F. Adams, Springfield, Mass., books	43 76
American Economic Assoc., Ithaca, N. Y., publications	3 00
American Historical Assoc., New York city, publications	3 00
American Library Assoc., Salem, Mass., publications	4 00
American Library Assoc. Publishing Board, Boston, cata- logue cards	18 28
Atlanta Book Company, Atlanta, Ga., books	14 00
George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia, books	72 00
Frank E. Best, Chicago, books	5 00
G. W. F. Blanchfield, Adrian, Mich., books	4 50
Boston Book Co., Boston, books	73 75
Bureau of American Ancestry, New Haven, Conn., books	37 35
L. C. Burke, Madison, catalogue labels	7 00

Wisconsin Historical Society

C. N. Caspar Co., Milwaukee, books	5 63
Caxton Press, Milwaukee, books	5 00
A. H. Clark Co., Cleveland, O., books	120 00
Newton L. Collamer, Washington, D. C., books	3 65
P. F. Collier & Son, Milwaukee, periodical	5 20
Irving S. Colwell, Auburn, N. Y., books	5 00
Congdon & Britnell, Toronto, Can., books	10 35
John W. Congdon, Toronto, Can., books	23 00
Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, books	5 42
Christian Denissen, Detroit, Mich., books	15 00
W. F. Doolittle, Cleveland, O., books	4 00
J. T. Doonan & Co., Atlanta, Ga., books	6 00
W. H. Dudley, Madison, photographs	3 60
Fox, Duffield & Co., New York city, books	7 50
Salem Dutcher, Augusta, Ga., books	20 00
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York city, books	24 00
Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, books	82 75
Charles Evans, Chicago, books	15 00
Goodspeed Book Shop, Boston, books and maps	5 25
Ralph S. Greenlee, Chicago, books	25 00
H. Gregory, Providence, R. I., books	45 00
James Hadden, Uniontown, Pa., books	30 00
Harper & Brothers, New York city, books	5 00
Francis P. Harper, New York city, books	8 50
J. M. Hart, Pasadena, Cal., books	8 50
Lewis S. Hayden, Washington, D. C., books	40 00
Historic Publishing Co., Chicago, books	4 00
Walter S. Houghton, West Lynn, Mass., books	23 00
J. M. Hubbard, Syracuse, N. Y., books	15 00
Archer B. Hulbert, Marietta, O., maps	150 00
Hall N. Jackson, Cincinnati, O., books	87 55
Kimball Brothers, Albany, N. Y., books	3 50
Joseph A. Kingsbury, Pittsburg, Pa., book	10 00
Charles E. Lauriat Co., Boston, books	3 00
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., catalogue cards	20 00
Crawford Lindsay, Quebec, Can., translating manuscripts	23 87
George E. Littlefield, Boston, books	178 68
John A. Lowell & Co., Boston, engravings	5 00
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, books	666 51
Mathis-Mets Co., Dubuque, Iowa, books	5 00
Milwaukee Press Clipping Bureau, Milwaukee, clippings	12 55
W. H. Moore, Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	310 55

Secretary's Fiscal Report

Noah F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J., books	10 21
Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books	42 74
George W. Nance, Bloomington, Ill., books	3 00
N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Soc., New York city, publications	22 00
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland, books	4 71
National Association of State Librarians, publications .	10 00
Stephen D. Peet, Chicago, books	8 50
U. B. Phillips, Madison, books	12 00
Publishing Society of Connecticut, Hartford, books .	7 50
Raoul Renault, Quebec, Can., books	31 74
Sidney S. Rider, Providence, R. I., books	4 50
Robson & Adee, Schenectady, N. Y., books	4 05
C. C. Saffell, Baltimore, books	4 50
John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y., books	12 00
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York city, books	5 63
I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C., books	9 15
John D. Snyder, Richmond, Va., books	5 00
Henry Sotheran & Co., London, Eng., books	626 25
Southern Historical Soc., Richmond, Va., publications .	3 00
G. E. Stechert & Co., New York city, books	432 78
Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, London, England, books .	24 70
Prof. E. L. Stevenson, New Brunswick, N. J., maps . .	17 75
Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Vincennes, Ind., books	5 00
R. G. Thwaites, sec. and supt., official disbursements for books (small amounts under \$3, for which affidavits for state auditing could not well be obtained)	78 04
Asa C. Tilton, Madison, book	3 00
Union Library Assoc., New York city, books	33 00
D. H. Van Hoosear, Wilton, Conn., books	8 50
George E. Warner, Minneapolis, Minn., books	9 45
John R. Wheat, Richmond, Va., books	5 00
Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco, books	7 20
Charlotte Whitecomb, Minneapolis, Minn., books	7 00
James T. White & Co., New York city, books	8 00
C. S. Williams, New York city, books	6 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., books	6 00
	\$3,832 04

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of the Green Bay Historical Society

Since its last annual report the Green Bay Historical Society has held two meetings and made its regular annual pilgrimage.

On December 15, 1904, the annual meeting was held at the Parish Hall, at which time the following officers were elected :

President — Arthur C. Neville.

Vice President — Rt. Rev. Joseph J. Fox.

Secretary — Miss Minnie H. Kelleher.

Treasurer — T. P. Silverwood.

The attendance was quite large, several new members were admitted, and much interest was manifested in the progress and welfare of the society. A most interesting paper was read by Mrs. C. A. Lawton of De Pere, on the old house so long occupied by her grandfather, John P. Arndt, on the banks of Fox River and near the site of the old De Langlade dwelling. This house was used by him as a village inn and probate and justice court. An interesting and instructive lecture followed, by the Rev. F. W. Merrill, missionary to the Oneida Indians, on the early history and the present condition of the Oneidas. This was illustrated by many fine stereopticon views.

On May 31, 1905, another meeting was held in the lecture room of the Kellogg Public Library. This was devoted exclusively to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. A. Tank and the cottage on the west bank of Fox River, in which they lived so many years. Miss Deborah B. Martin read a valuable paper on the "Tank house and the people who have lived in it;" and Mrs. T. E.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Harris presented a reminiscent paper on Mr. and Mrs. Tank as she knew them. A very choice collection of Tank curios was exhibited in the museum of the library, and excited much interest. The meeting was well attended, and five new members were added to the roster.

On September 9 the annual pilgrimage of the society was made. The objective was the site of the ancient Indian village of Ous-souam-i-gong. The members were transported on the steamer "John Denessen." Before landing a large flat boat was drawn up alongside, and an excellent lunch partaken of. The president then gave a short talk on the history of the village, the site of which they were about to visit. He spoke of the Indians who occupied it, and explained their manners and customs, and the changes which had in recent years taken place in the site. After landing the party scattered in groups over the ground, searching for Indian relics, quite a number of which were found. The day was ideal. between fifty and sixty people were in attendance, and the pilgrims returned home about six o'clock much pleased with the day's experiences.

During the year the society has purchased two show-cases and placed them in the Public Library. One of these holds the large Indian kettle found by Mr. J. P. Schumacher, and the other his valuable collection of stone and copper implements, which he has most generously loaned indefinitely to the library.

ARTHUR C. NEVILLE,
President.

GREEN BAY, NOV. 6, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of the Ripon Historical Society

The Ripon Historical Society has had an uneventful year. The collecting of material has been quietly going on, and the public has shown a very helpful interest in that work, contributions being made from time to time of books, maps, letters, and newspapers. The society has not yet moved its possessions into the new Carnegie library building; but as soon as the building is opened space will be assigned them, and it is expected that contributions of material will be more freely given than heretofore.

The society has a considerable work outlined for its members, but during the year only one complete paper was prepared and read—that of Dr. Edward H. Merrell of Ripon College, on the life of John S. Horner. The subject of his paper was identified with the founding of the original village of Ripon; but his life had more than local interest in that he was a territorial governor of Michigan and later was secretary of the territory of Wisconsin under commission from President Andrew Jackson.¹

At the annual meeting held recently, the old officers were re-elected, to-wit: President S. T. Kilder, Vice President Geo. L. Field, Treasurer C. H. Ellsworth, and Secretary Samuel M. Pedrick. New members were received as follows: Rev. Frank

¹Dr. Merrell's paper is published in the present edition of these *Proceedings*; see post.—ED.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

N. Dexter, Edward S. Pedrick, W. H. Barber, and Towne Miller.

Mr. Crowther's paper on "Early Mills and Millers" is expected to be completed during the winter. Mr. Dexter's historical investigation into the early missions of Wisconsin, and their influence, will be read at the next meeting. Superintendent Luther of the high school has undertaken the investigation of the early schools and school buildings of the city, the result to be presented in the spring.

While it does not make a great showing in results, we feel that the work of our little society is commending itself to our citizens, and that we have some reason for satisfaction in what has been accomplished. We are full of hope for the future; if we can make what has already been done a nucleus about which to build up a considerable collection of materials which would otherwise be lost to view, we shall feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

SAMUEL M. PEDRICK,

Secretary.

RIPON, Oct. 27, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of the Walworth County Historical Society

At the annual meeting of the Walworth County Historical Society, held November 1, 1905, at Dr. Edward Kinne's office, the president, secretary, and a quorum of members being present, the following reports were read and placed on file:

President Beckwith: The past year has not been marked by great performance or noteworthy acquisition, but neither has it been barren of result. The work has been chiefly in vital records. The society's will has suffered no weakening, its hope no discouragement. An increase of membership has been partly offset by the death of one from whom some exceptionally useful service had been reasonably expected.

Secretary Snyder: The names of William Mallory Bradley, George Olney Kellogg, and Frank William Lean have been added to the roll of members. The printed collection is increased by 33 bound volumes, 65 pamphlets, and 1 newspaper file.

Treasurer Carswell: A balance of six dollars remains in my hands.

It was ordered that a memorial notice of our late fellow member, Theron R. Morgan, submitted by the president, be embodied in the record of the society. [Appended below.]

The secretary was directed to cast the society's ballot for the re-election of the present officers for the coming year, viz: A. C. Beckwith, president; Hon. Jay F. Lyon, vice-president; J. H. Snyder, Jr., secretary; Dr. Edward Kinne, corresponding sec-

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

retary; F. H. Eames, librarian; Messrs. Jay W. Page, F. W. Isham, and E. H. Sprague, executive committee.

Dr. Kinne was chosen to represent this society at the annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, November 9.

Adjourned.

J. H. SNYDER, JR.,
Secretary.

Theron Rufus Morgan.

After an illness that had confined him to home and constant care for three anxious weeks, but which had not come upon him without note of warning, Theron Rufus Morgan died Thursday, September 28, 1905. He was a son of John and Julia Ann Morgan; and, as he believed with fair reason, his ancestors were not remotely related to General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. He was born in Medina County, Ohio, May 16, 1843. came with his parents to Rock Prairie in 1848; was sent to a Pittsburg business college, serving there as a teacher for a time after he was graduated; married Henrietta Irene, daughter of John I. Saxton and Melissa Relyea, October 6, 1867. His wife, daughter, and three sons followed his body on Sunday afternoon to Hazel Ridge—his own death the first to break unutterable bonds.

In the later '70's he served the *Delavan Republican* as its contributor at Darien. He was hotel proprietor successively at Darien, Clinton, and Sharon. In 1895 he followed Mr. Dewing in the clerkship of the circuit court for this county, and in last January began his sixth term. The order which Mr. Dewing had begun to evolve from the chaos of filed papers and records was continued and improved by Mr. Morgan, and this work alone is no unworthy monument to an intelligently zealous county officer. Last year he joined in forming the county historical society, of which he was qualified for most useful membership.

A freemason (of Darien Lodge), a Knight of Pythias (Sharon and Elkhorn), honorary member of the grand army (at Elkhorn), member of the fire company, and of various musical clubs, he also had minor activities not to be accurately named.

Just what T. R. Morgan was to his household is not here matter for "wind-swept and vain words." To his neighbors he was neighborly and brotherly; to his friends, who were truly legion, he was steadfast, and on often occasions in high degree useful. To competitors and opponents he was generous and kindly forgetful. To all mankind he was considerate and helpful within the range of his moderate means. The sense of his too early loss is county-wide and yet farther reaching.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Sauk County Historical Society

A meeting for the preliminary organization of this society was held at Baraboo, June 2, 1905. Questions relative to constitution, methods of work, and kindred topics were discussed informally, but definite organization was postponed until the following autumn. At this meeting the following officers were chosen to act until the first annual meeting of the permanent organization:

President—H. E. Cole, Baraboo.

Vice-Presidents—G. J. Seamans, Reedsburg; Mrs. L. A. Brown, Spring Green; Ed. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac.

Secretary—A. B. Stout, Baraboo.

Treasurer—J. W. Carow, Baraboo.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. H. E. Cole, G. F. Snyder, V. S. Pease, all of Baraboo.

These officers were instructed to act as nearly as possible in accordance with the constitution recommended by the State Historical Society.

At meetings held in September and October, a permanent organization was effected, and the articles of incorporation filed in the office of the secretary of state at Madison.

Definite reports of work done by members and officers are not now at hand, but as a result of this work many persons have become interested, and the nucleus of a collection gathered. At present this contains some fine specimens of arrow points, axes, celts, pottery, and other Indian relics, together

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

with books, manuscripts, and articles connected with early pioneer life. The public library board has kindly donated the use of a room in the basement of the city library building for the storage of collections.

Considerable field work has been done by individual members. Mr. V. S. Pease and Mr. H. E. Cole have collected much data relative to the life of the early whites; Mr. Snyder and Mr. Seamans have also contributed valuable data, while the present secretary has during the past year surveyed and fully described some four hundred Indian mounds. The field that opens up as a result of this work, justifies the formation of the society.

During the coming winter a series of four meetings will be held. The first will occur on November 23, when the society will be addressed by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites on the subject "The Functions of a Local Historical Society."

A. B. STOUT,
Secretary.

BARABOO, Nov. 8, 1905.

The annual business meeting of the society, postponed from November 23, convened at the home of Mr. H. E. Cole — 12 members voting. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meetings, and made a report of the meetings of board of directors. The treasurer reported the sum of \$10.50 on hand.

Propositions for membership were received from A. B. Stout, Roy Langdon, Thurmer Hoggard, J. Van Orden, L. S. Van Orden, Joseph Johnson, F. B. Clark, Willis True, John M. True, and Wm. Toole Jr. of Baraboo; and James Stone and E. C. Gottry of Reedsburg. All were elected.

Mr. J. W. Carow reported that the work of completing and filing the articles of incorporation was finished; the work was accepted and the committee dissolved.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Be it resolved: That the Sauk County Historical Society, having duly filed articles of incorporation in the offices of the secretary of state and

Wisconsin Historical Society

the register of deeds in Sauk County, now proceed to take advantage of the provision in chapter 24 of the laws of Wisconsin for 1898, and become an auxiliary to the State Historical Society; and that the secretary be instructed to file a copy of this resolution in the office of the secretary of the State Historical Society, and take such other steps as may be necessary to perfect such affiliation.

Be it resolved: That this society express its thanks and appreciation to Mr. Harry Thornton, register of deeds of Sauk County, for his kind favor of recording free of any charge the articles of incorporation of the Sauk County Historical Society.

A. B. Stout presented the following amendments: To strike out section 1 of article 2 of the by-laws, as presented by the committee, and substitute the following:

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of this Society shall end October 1, and the annual meeting shall be held at Baraboo within such reasonable time thereafter as the board of directors shall previously determine, but not later than December 1. Due notice shall be given to all the members of the society at least ten days before such meeting is held.

Also to renumber present section 2 of article 2 to section 3, and present section 3 to section 4, and insert the following, to be numbered section 2, article 2 of by-laws:

Section 2. Other meetings known as regular meetings, may be held at such times and at such places as a majority of the board of directors may direct; provided that at least three such meetings shall be held each year, and that due notice shall be given to all members.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved: That the Sauk County Historical Society extend a vote of thanks to Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites for his interest, his valuable suggestions, and especially for his address before the society. That a copy of this resolution be placed in the minutes and forwarded to Dr. Thwaites.

The present officers were unanimously reelected for the coming year.

The meeting stood adjourned.

A. B. STOUT,
Secretary.

BARABOO, Nov. 29, 1905.

Reports of Local Societies

Manitowoc and Superior Societies

The Manitowoc County Historical Association was organized at Manitowoc at meetings held January 13 and February 3, 1906.

The officers are as follows :

President—Hon. Emil Baensch of Manitowoc.

Vice Presidents—H. P. Hamilton of Two Rivers, Dr. L. Falge of Reedsville, and Dr. W. G. Kemper of Manitowoc.

Secretary—R. G. Plumb, of Manitowoc.

Treasurer—John Schuette of Manitowoc.

Advisory Committee—J. S. Anderson and Supt. Fred Christianson of Manitowoc, and W. F. Nash of Two Rivers.

The Superior Historical Society was organized in 1902; but interest had lagged until a meeting held January 10, 1906. On January 29, the society was addressed by Hon. Henry E. Legler, one of the curators of the State society, on "Early Exploration in Wisconsin," followed by a talk on the aims and methods of a local historical society and the benefits to be obtained from becoming an auxiliary of the State body. Hon. James Bardon also spoke on "Early Fortifications in Superior." It was unanimously voted to reorganize as an auxiliary to the State society, and the following officers were elected :

President—James Bardon.

Vice-President—Philip G. Stratton.

Secretary—Miss Grace O. Edwards.

Treasurer—Robert L. Hunter.

Advisory Committee—Albert C. Shong, Edwin F. McCausland, and Mrs. Aad J. Vinje.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Aberdeen (S. Dak.) board of education		2
Adams, H. C., Madison	1	
Ardian, (Mich.) superintendent of schools		3
Alabama education department, Montgomery		1
geological survey, Montgomery		1
Great southern r. r. co., N. Y.		8
historical society, Montgomery	1	
insurance department, Montgomery	4	1
secretary of state, Montgomery		1
Alaska executive office, Sitka		1
Albany (N. Y.) board of education		7
Alexander, Fred Z., Spokane, Wash.		1
American board of commissioners for foreign mis- sions, Boston		2
American congregational association, Boston		1
Jewish historical society, N. Y.	1	
museum of natural history, N. Y.	1	
peace society, Boston	1	
protective tariff league, N. Y.		51
Anagnos, Michael, Boston		2
Andersson, Aksel, Upsala, Sweden		2
Andover, (Mass.) school committee		4
theological seminary, Alumni association, Auburndale, Mass		6
Andrews, Byron, * Washington, D. C.	6	2
Angell, George R. & co., Madison	1	
Antigo publishing co.	1	
Appleton superintendent of schools		5
Argentine Republic commission to St. Louis exposi- tion	2	
Arizona commission to St. Louis exposition	1	
executive office, Phoenix		2
secretary's office, Phoenix	2	4
Arkansas mines, manufactures, and agriculture bureau, Little Rock		1
Arkansas railroad commission, Little Rock	1	
Ashland city clerk		9
Monday club		1

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Asiatic society of Japan, Tokyo	4	.
Atehinson, Topeka & Santa Fe r. r. co., Topeka	.	15
Atkinson, Mrs. Margaret L., Boston	.	2
Atlanta (Ga.) city clerk	1	.
superintendent of schools	.	1
Atlantic coast line r. r. co., N. Y.	.	3
Augustana library, Rock Island, Ill.	.	1
Aurora (Ill.) city clerk	.	8
superintendent of schools	.	2
Babine, A. V., Washington, D. C.	1	.
Bailey, John R., Mackinac, Mich.	1	.
Baker, Henry M., Concord, N. H.	.	1
Baltimore & Ohio r. r. co., Baltimore	.	1
relief depart., Relay, Md.	.	8
city library	1	.
crescent club	1	.
public school commission	1	3
Bangor (Me.) school committee	.	11
Barker, Eugene C., Austin, Texas	.	1
Barnes, B. Franklin, Haverill, Mass.	.	2
Barrows, H. D., Los Angeles, Cal.	.	2
Batchellor, Albert S., Littleton, N. H.	.	1
Baxter, James P., Portland, Me.	.	2
Bayfield county board of supervisors	.	1
Beecroft, Miss D. G., Madison	2	.
Beer, William, New Orleans	1	1
Belgium academie royale d'archæologie, Brussels	.	4
chemins de fer, postes et telegraphes, Brussels	1	.
commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee	.	2
Beloit college	.	1
public schools	.	1
Bennett, Louis V., Anaconda, Mont	.	1
Bennington (Vt.), superintendent of schools	.	3
Berkeley (Cal.), superintendent of schools	.	3
Berliner geschellschaft für anthropologie, ethnologie und urgeschichte	1	1
Beveridge, Albert J., Indianapolis, Ind.	.	1
Beverly (Mass.), city clerk	.	1
Bird, Hobart, N. Y.	1	.
Bishop, Joseph B., N. Y.	.	2
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison	12	.
Bond, Frank, Washington, D. C.	.	1
Boston and Albany r. r. co	.	13
and Maine r. r. co	.	4
associated charities	.	1
athenaeum	12	721
chamber of commerce	1	.
city auditor	1	.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers.	Books	Pam- phlets
Boston city hospital	.	1
city registry department	1	1
commercial club	.	1
Gwynne temporary home for children	.	1
home for aged men	.	1
masonic temple	.	1
metropolitan park commission	1	.
metropolitan water and sewerage board	1	.
museum of fine arts	.	1
overseers of the poor	.	1
public library	1	1
school house commission	.	2
superintendent of schools	.	8
street department	11	.
transit commission	1	.
twentieth century club	.	1
Washingtonian home	.	1
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me.	.	2
Bradford, (Pa.), city clerk	1	.
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison	11	69
Brant, S. A.,* Madison	26	103
Brazil commission to St. Louis exposition	2	.
Bridgeport (Conn.) board of education	.	1
Brigham, Clarence S., Providence, R. I.	.	1
British Columbia prov. information bureau† Victoria	.	9
Brockton (Mass.), public library	.	1
Brookline (Mass.), public library	.	1
superintendent of schools	.	21
Brooklyn public library	.	3
Brown, C. N.,* Madison	.	.
Brown, Joseph, Marshfield	1	.
Brown county board of supervisors	.	1
Brussels société archæologie	.	1
Bryant, Mrs. E. E., Madison	203	.
Bryce, George, Winnepeg	.	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna r. r. co., Buffalo	.	10
chamber of commerce	.	1
historical society	2	.
mayor	.	1
public library	.	3
Buffalo county board of supervisors	.	1
Bullock, Mary, Watertown	1	.
Bunker hill monument association, Boston	.	1
Burton, C. M., Detroit	.	2
Burton, John E., Milwaukee	.	1
Butler, James D.,* Madison	.	7
Butte (Mont.) superintendent of schools	1	2

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Caffey, Francis G., Montgomery, Ala.	.	3
Calhoun (Ala.) colored school	.	2
California controller's department, Sacramento	2	.
education department, Sacramento	1	.
equalization board, Sacramento	.	1
insurance department, San Francisco	.	2
labor statistics bureau, San Francisco	.	1
promotion committee, San Francisco	.	1
society of California pioneers, San Fran- cisco	.	16
state library, Sacramento	67	21
university, Berkeley	.	1
anthropological department	1	.
Calumet (Mich.) superintendent of schools	.	1
Cambridge (Mass.) city messenger	1	.
public library	.	1
superintendent of schools	.	5
Canada agricultural department, Ottawa	2	.
auditor general's office, Ottawa	2	.
census office, Ottawa	3	.
central experiment farm, Ottawa	.	3
commission to the St. Louis exposition	2	.
geographer,† Ottawa	.	1
insurance commissioner, Ottawa	1	.
interior department,† Ottawa	2	2
patent office, Ottawa	.	1
royal society, Ottawa	2	.
Candage, R. G. F., Brookline, Mass.	1	2
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa.	.	1
free library, Atlanta, Ga.	.	1
free library, Bradford, Pa.	.	1
free library, Nashville, Tenn.	.	1
free library, Pittsburg	.	1
institution, Washington, D. C.	2	.
Casgrain, P. B., Quebec	.	1
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) free public library	.	1
superintendent of schools	.	2
Central r. r. co. of N. J., N. Y.	.	3
Ceylon commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
Chadbourn, F. A., Columbus	.	1
Chadwick, James R., Boston	1	1
Chandler, C. H., Ripon	1	.
Charleston (S. C.) mayor	1	.
Chase, Francis N., Lowell, Mass.	1	.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) savings bank	1	.
Cheney, J. W., Washington, D., C.	2	.
Chesapeake & Ohio r. r. co., Richmond, Va.	.	9
Chicago & Alton r. r. co.	.	9

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Chicago board of education	. . .	5
Burlington & Quincy r. r. co., Burlington	. . .	11
great western r. r. co., St. Paul	. . .	13
historical society	. . .	5
Milwaukee & St. Paul r. r. co., Milwaukee	. . .	2
Newberry library	. . .	1
Peoria & St. Louis r. r. co., N. Y.	. . .	5
public library	. . .	8
Rock Island & Pacific r. r. co.	. . .	17
St. Luke's hospital	. . .	2
Chicopee (Mass.) city clerk	1	. . .
Churchill, Herman, Evanston, Ill.	. . .	1
Cincinnati chamber of commerce	1	. . .
city auditor	1	. . .
museum association	. . .	1
public library	. . .	2
superintendent of schools	. . .	4
Clark, Frank G., Wellesley, Mass.	. . .	2
Clarke, Albert, Boston	. . .	1
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis r. r. co	. . .	16
public library	. . .	2
Coffin, Victor C., Madison	. . .	1
Collie, Mrs. R. J., Merrill	. . .	1
Collins, H. O., Los Angeles	. . .	1
Collins, John S., Omaha	1	. . .
Colorado & Southern r. r. co., N. Y.	. . .	2
college, Colorado Springs	. . .	2
historical & natural history society, Denver	. . .	1
insurance department, Denver	1	1
state treasurer, Denver	1	. . .
superintendent public instruction, Denver	1	. . .
university, Boulder	. . .	1
Colorado Springs (Colo.) board of education	. . .	1
Columbus (O.) public school library	. . .	1
Commons, John R., * Madison	52	493
Concord (Mass.) school committee	. . .	1
Concordia college, Milwaukee	. . .	1
Congdon, G. E., Sac City, Ia.	. . .	1
Congregational library, Boston	1	. . .
Connecticut board of education, Hartford	1	. . .
highway commission, Hartford	1	. . .
historical society, Hartford	1	1
railroad commission, Hartford	1	. . .
state board of charities, Hartford	1	. . .
state library, Hartford	20	14
valley historical society, Springfield, Mass	1	. . .
Conover, Allan D., Madison	20	. . .
Conover, Mrs. Sarah F., * Madison	. . .	. . .

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers.	Books	Pam- phlets
Cook, R. H., Wilmington, Del.	2	.
Cook county (Ill.) public instruction dept., Chicago	1	.
Cooper, John A., Toronto	.	1
Corey, James B., Pittsburgh	.	1
Costa Rico instituto fisico-geografico, San José	.	1
Council Bluffs (Ia.) free public library	.	1
superintendent of city schools	.	3
Crawfordsville (Ind.) superintendent of schools	.	3
Cree, J. W., Chambersburg, Pa.	1	.
Cressey, Frank B., Weymouth, Mass.	.	1
Cross, Ira B., * Madison	.	17
Crumrine, Boyd, Washington, Pa.	.	3
Dallas (Tex.) public schools	.	1
Daughters of the American revolution, Timothy Bige- low chapter, Worcester, Mass.	.	1
Davenport (Ia.) academy of sciences	1	.
public library	.	2
Davis, Henry R., Providence, R. I.	1	.
Davis, W. W., Sterling, Ill.	.	1
Day, Frank A., Boston	1	.
Dayton (O.) public library	.	1
superintendent of instruction	.	1
Decatur (Ill.) public schools	.	13
De Kalb (Ill.) superintendent of schools	.	3
Delaware historical society, Wilmington	.	3
Lackawanna & Western r. r. co., N. Y.	.	2
Democrat printing co., Madison	3	2
Denver & Rio Grande r. r. co., N. Y.	.	6
chamber of commerce	.	1
school district no. 1	.	15
Detroit public library	1	1
superintendent of schools	.	23
District of Columbia commissioners, Washington	2	6
deutsche historische gesellschaft, Washington	.	1
health department, Washington	1	.
Dodge, Grenville M., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Douglas county board of supervisors	.	6
Dover (N. H.) public library	.	2
Draper library, Madison	84	.
Drexel institute, Philadelphia	.	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic r. r. co., N. Y.	.	3
Durrett, R. T., Louisville, Ky	1	.
Eames, Wilberforce, N. Y.	.	1
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind.	.	4
Edgerton culture club	.	1
Edmunds, Albert J., Philadelphia	.	1

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam	.	1
Edwards, Miss Celestia L., Oconomowoc	.	1
Eggleston, D. Q., Richmond, Va.	2	.
Ellis, W. A., Northfield, Vt.	.	5
Ely, R. T., * Madison	78	383
Engle, George B., Chicago	.	1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore	.	1
Erie railroad co., N. Y.	.	9
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.	.	1
Evanston (Ill.) free public library	.	1
Evansville (Ind.) superintendent of schools	.	1
Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee	84	1
Fairchild, Mrs. Lucius, † Madison	1	.
Fairfield, George, Prairie du Chien	.	1
Fall River (Mass.) mayor	1	.
Fargo, L. D., Lake Mills	.	1
Field Columbian museum, Chicago	.	6
Fitchburg (Mass.) city clerk	3	.
Fleming, Walter L., Morgantown, W. Va.	.	4
Florida railroad commission, Tallahassee	.	2
secretary of state, Tallahassee	.	4
supt. public instruction, Tallahassee	.	3
Flower, Frank A., Washington, D. C.	.	15
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.	.	2
Ford, Worthington C., Washington, D. C.	.	1
Fort Wayne (Ind.) city clerk	1	.
Foster, Miss Mary S., Madison	.	8
France, commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
Frankenburger, D. B., Madison	1	.
Frothingham, P. R., Boston	.	2
Gaillard, E. W., N. Y.	.	1
Ganong, William F., Northampton, Mass.	.	2
Gates county board of supervisors	.	1
Georgia historical society, Savannah	2	.
railroad commission, Atlanta	.	2
Southern & Florida r. r. co., Macon	.	8
Gerard, William R., Lancaster, Pa.	.	1
Germany, commission to St. Louis exposition	3	.
Gething, John T., Madison	.	1
Gilmer, M. S., Montgomery, Ala.	.	1
Goding, Mrs. L. M., Elburn, Ill.	.	1
Gonzales, A. E., Columbia, S. C.	.	1
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.	.	3
Grand army of republic, Wisconsin dept., Madison	.	2

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Grand Rapids & Indiana r. r. co., Grand Rapids, Mich.		2
Ryerson public library		3
superintendent of city schools		2
Great Britain patent office, London	294	
Great Northern r. r. co., N. Y.		10
Green, Samuel A., Boston	10	43
Greene, Howard, † Milwaukee		
Griffith, John T., Edwardsdale, Pa.		1
Grindell, John L., Madison	21	
Groton (Mass.) public library		1
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé r. r. co., Galveston, Texas		9
Hadden, James, Uniontown, Pa.		1
Hakluyt society, London		1
Hardon, Henry W., N. Y.	3	
Harmon, Moses, Chicago		1
Harper & brothers, N. Y.	5	
Harrisburg (Pa.) school district	2	1
superintendent of schools		1
Hartford (Conn.) board of trade		1
city clerk	1	
public library		1
superintendent of schools		1
Harvard college library, Cambridge, Mass.	1	1
Haverhill (Mass.) city clerk	1	
public library		2
Hawaii secretary's office, Honolulu	1	
Hawley, Miss Emma A.,* St. Paul		13
Hays, James A., Tacoma, Wash.		35
Hays, Mrs. James A., Tacoma, Wash.		3
Hazelton, George C., Washington, D. C.	1	
Henderson, Howard, Chicago	1	
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun		1
Hitchcock, Frederick L., Philadelphia	1	
Hobbs, William H., Madison		3
Hoffman, F. L., Newark, N. J.		1
Hohlfeld, A. R., Madison		1
Holyoke (Mass.) city clerk	1	
Hoo-Hoo, concatenated order of, Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
Hooper, Franklin W., Brooklyn		1
Howard Association, London		3
Howard memorial library, New Orleans	1	
Hudson, Thomas J., Indianapolis		1
Huguenot society of South Carolina, Charleston		1
Hungerford, Austin N., San Francisco		5
Hutchins, F. A., † Madison	15	4
Hyde Park (Mass.) historical society	1	

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Idaho immigration & statistics bureau, Boise	2	.
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield	.	6
factory inspectors, Chicago	1	.
insurance department, Springfield	4	.
labor statistics bureau, Springfield	3	1
secretary of state, Springfield	3	.
state bar association, Springfield	1	.
state historical library, Springfield	1	.
supt. of public instruction, Springfield	2	4
university, Urbana	.	3
Immigration restriction league, Boston	.	2
Indian rights association, Philadelphia	.	4
Indiana insurance department, Indianapolis	1	.
labor commission, Indianapolis	1	.
public instruction department, Indianapolis	1	.
state board of health, Indianapolis	1	.
state library, Indianapolis	21	16
Indianapolis superintendent of schools	.	3
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.	7	45
Iowa auditor of state, Des Moines	8	.
central r. r. co., Minneapolis	.	6
historical society, Iowa City	2	10
railroad commission, Des Moines	1	.
state library, Des Moines	1	.
supt. of public instruction, Des Moines	1	8
Iowa county board of supervisors	.	2
Ironwood (Mich.) superintendent of schools	.	2
Isthmian canal commission, Washington, D. C.	.	14
Ithaca (N. Y.) superintendent of schools	.	6
Jackson, Hall N., Cincinnati	1	.
James, Miss Frances S. C., Madison	.	3
Japan commission to the St. Louis exposition	4	.
Jastrow, Joseph,* Madison	.	1
Jastrow, Mrs. Joseph,* Madison	.	2
Jéron, P. Otto, N. Y.	.	1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library	.	1
Jessup, Theodore, Chicago	1	.
John Crerar library, Chicago	1	1
Johnson, A.,* N. Y.	.	.
Johnson, F. C., Wilkesbarre, Pa.	.	3
Jones, James E., Kilbourn	.	1
Journeyman tailors' union of America, Bloomington, Ill.	3	.
Juneau county board of supervisors	.	1
Kansas bank commission, Topeka	2	.
railroad commission,† Topeka	1	.

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Kansas secretary of state, Topeka	1	2
state historical society, Topeka	.	1
superintendent of public instruction, Topeka	4	10
Kansas City (Mo.) board of education	1	2
board of trade	.	5
city comptroller	.	2
southern r. r. co., N. Y.	.	1
Kearney (Neb.) superintendent of schools	.	1
Kellogg, Miss Louise P., Madison	1	1
Kentucky commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
insurance department, Louisville	19	.
state historical society, Frankfort	.	1
supt. of public instruction, Frankfort	4	.
Kewaunee county board of supervisors	.	4
King, Henry M., Providence, R. I.	.	5
Kingsley house association, Pittsburgh	.	1
Knights templar, Boston commandery	.	3
Knox, John B., Anniston, Ala.	.	2
Kremers, Edward,* Madison	3	.
La Crosse board of trade	.	3
Lafayette county board of supervisors	.	1
Lake Mohonk conference of friends of the Indian	.	6
conference on international arbitration	1	.
Lake Superior mining institute, Ishpeming, Mich.	.	1
Lancaster (Pa.) historical society	.	6
Larson, H. A.,* Waupaca	.	.
Laval university, Quebec	1	.
Lawrence (Mass.) board of trade	.	6
Lawrence university, Appleton	.	1
Lawson, P. V., Menasha	.	1
League of American municipalities, Des Moines, Ia.	.	6
Legal intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	.
Legler, H. E., Madison	1	39
Lehigh valley r. r. co., Philadelphia	.	8
Lexington (Mass.) historical society	2	.
Libbey, Mrs. C. L.,* Madison	.	6
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	3	1
Little Rock (Ark.) board of trade	.	4
Livingston county historical society, Geneseo, N. Y.	.	1
Logan, Walter S., New York	.	1
London (Eng.) county council	12	.
town clerk	3	.
Los Angeles (Cal.) board of trade	.	2
public library	.	1
superintendent of schools	.	7
Loubat, Duc de, Paris	1	.

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Louisiana adjutant general's office, Baton Rouge	.	1
railroad commission, Baton Rouge	.	3
secretary of state, Baton Rouge	2	.
supt. of public instruction, Baton Rouge	1	1
Louisville & Nashville r. r. co., Louisville, Ky.	.	14
Lowell (Mass.) board of health	.	13
Lyman, Francis H., *Kenosha	8	.
McAleer, George, Worcester, Mass.	.	2
McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago	1	.
McCormick, Robert L., Tacoma, Wash.	.	3
McCullough, Mrs. J. R., Chicago	25	.
MacDonald, J. R., London	9	44
Mack, E. S., Milwaukee	1	.
McLaughlin, Andrew C., Ann Arbor, Mich.	.	2
McLean county (Ill.) historical society, Bloomington	.	1
McNaught, J. H., Madison	.	3
Macnish, Mrs. S., Berlin	.	2
Macon (Mo.) superintendent of public schools	.	1
Madison common council	3	.
first national bank*	.	.
free library	.	1
water department	.	1
Maine educational department, Augusta	2	.
genealogical society, Portland	.	1
industrial and labor statistics bureau, Augusta	1	.
insurance department, Augusta	.	1
sea and shore fisheries commission, Augusta	.	2
state library, Augusta	11	.
Malden (Mass.) city clerk	1	.
Manchester (N. H.) city auditor	1	.
Manitoba government, Winnipeg	3	.
king's printer, Winnipeg	3	.
public works department, Winnipeg	.	1
Manitowoc public library	1	1
Manitowoc county board of supervisors	.	1
Marathon county board of supervisors	.	2
training school for teachers, Wausau	.	2
Marquette college, Milwaukee	.	4
Marshall, S. L., Henderson, Ky.	.	1
Marshall, Samuel, Milwaukee	1	.
Maryland education department, Annapolis	8	.
geological survey, Baltimore	2	1
historical society, Baltimore	1	1
insurance department, Baltimore	1	.
secretary of state, Annapolis	1	.
statistics and information bureau, Baltimore	1	.

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Mason, Mrs. E. C.,* Madison	.	.
Massachusetts association opposed to the further ex- tension of suffrage to women, Brookline	2	2
Massachusetts auditor, Boston	1	.
board of education, Boston	1	.
charitable mechanic association, Boston	.	2
chief of district police, Boston	1	.
civil service commission, Boston	.	1
civil service reform auxiliary, Boston	.	11
conciliation and arbitration board, Bos- ton	1	.
executive department, Boston	1	.
gas and electric light commission, Bos- ton	1	.
general hospital, Boston	1	.
highway commission, Boston	1	.
historical society, Boston	3	.
insurance department, Boston	2	.
labor statistics bureau, Boston	.	4
Perkins institution, Boston	1	2
public records, Boston	.	1
railroad commission, Boston	6	.
savings bank commission, Boston	4	.
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston	5	.
society for the prevention of cruelty to children, Boston	.	4
state board of charity, Boston	1	.
state board of health, Boston	1	.
total abstinence society, Boston	.	1
treasurer, Boston	1	.
Matthews, Albert, Boston	.	1
Medford (Mass.) superintendent of schools	.	7
Merrick, George B., Madison	.	1
Merrill, William, Saginaw, Mich.	.	1
Methodist episcopal church, West Wisconsin confer- ence, Lancaster	.	1
Mexico direccion general de la estadistica, Mexico	2	4
secretaria de fomenta, Mexico	.	77
Michigan dairy and food department, Lansing	.	2
public instruction department, Lansing	3	1
railroad commission, Lansing	1	.
state board of health, Lansing	.	1
state library, Lansing	14	16
state tax commission, Lansing	1	.
university, Ann Arbor	.	3
Middletown (Conn.) city schools	.	6
Military Order Loyal Legion U. S.:	.	.
California commandery, San Francisco	.	49

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Military Order Loyal Legion U. S.:		
Colorado commandery, Denver		7
Iowa commandry, Des Moines		14
Missouri commandry, St. Louis		21
Ohio commandery, Columbus		41
Wisconsin commandry, Milwaukee		21
Millicent library, Fair Haven, Mass.		3
Milwaukee chamber of commerce	1	
civil service commission		2
deutsche gesellschaft		2
health department		1
orphan asylum		1
public library		1
public museum		1
school directors	9	3
Milwaukee county asylum for chronic insane, Milwau- kee		1
clerk	1	
soldiers' relief commission		1
Minneapolis and St. Louis r. r. co., Minneapolis		7
chamber of commerce	1	
city clerk	25	
St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie r. r. co.		5
Minnesota auditor's office, St. Paul	1	
chief fire warden, St. Paul		1
historical society, St. Paul	4	1
insurance department, St. Paul	2	
labor bureau, St. Paul	2	
public instruction department, St. Paul	1	
r. r. and warehouse commission, St. Paul	2	
Mississippi archives and history department, Jackson	3	2
historical society, University	1	1
Missoula (Mont.) chamber of commerce		1
Missouri auditor, Jefferson City	1	
botanical gardens, St. Louis	1	
historical society, Columbia		2
insurance department, Jefferson City	1	1
labor statistics bureau, Jefferson City	1	
Pacific r. r. co., N. Y.		13
railroad and warehouse commission, Jeffer- son City	2	
secretary of state, Jefferson City	1	
superintendent of public schools, Jefferson City	3	1
world's fair commission, St. Louis	1	
Mobile & Ohio r. r. co., Mobile, Ala.		1
Moles, Miss Martha E., Madison		3
Monroe county board of supervisors		1
Montana historical library, Helena	9	61
Montclair (N. J.) board of education		9

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Montreal société historique		1
Moore, Charles, Detroit	1	
Mordaunt, Edward A. B., London		4
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., * Madison	4	48
Moseley, James E., Madison	8	
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee		4
Mowry, William A., Hyde Park, Mass.		2
Munro, Dana C., * Madison	6	20
Munro, Dana C., & Sellery, George C., Madison	1	
Nashua (N. H.) superintendent of schools		2
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis r. r. co., Nash- ville		4
National cash register co., Dayton, O.		11
civil service reform league, N. Y.		64
educational association, Winona, Minn.	2	1
league for the protection of the family, Au- burndale, Mass.		1
Roosevelt league, Wisconsin division, Mil- waukee		3
Nebraska agricultural experiment station, Lincoln		6
auditor of public accounts, Lincoln		13
commission to St. Louis exposition	1	
farmer co., Omaha		1
labor & industrial statistics bureau, Lincoln	1	
state superintendent of public instruction, Lincoln	1	5
Nevada agricultural experiment station, Reno		1
education department, Carson City		1
state controller, Carson City		10
New Bedford (Mass.) free public library		2
superintendent of schools		38
New Brunswick historical society, St. John	1	5
New England historic genealogical society, Boston		1
society in the city of N. Y.		1
society of Cincinnati		1
New Hampshire adjutant general, Concord	1	
equalization board, Concord		1
historical society, Concord		1
insurance commission, Concord	1	
labor bureau, Concord	1	
public instruction department, Con- cord	2	
railroad commission, Concord	1	
state library, Concord	1	3
state board of charities & correction, Concord		1
New Haven (Conn.) orphan asylum		1
superintendent of schools		7

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
New Haven colony historical society, New Haven	1	1
New Jersey adjutant general's office, Trenton	1	. .
banking & insurance department, Trenton	4	. .
comptroller's office, Trenton	2	. .
historical society, Newark	1	. .
labor department, Trenton	5	. .
public instruction department, Trenton	2	1
public roads commission, † Trenton	1	. .
state board of assessors, Trenton	2	. .
state board of children's guardians, Trenton	. .	1
state library, Trenton	5	. .
statistics bureau, Trenton	1	. .
treasurer's office, Trenton	1	. .
New London county (Conn.) historical society	. .	1
New Mexico historical society, Santa Fé	. .	1
secretary, Santa Fé	7	1
New Orleans board of trade	. .	1
city comptroller	. .	2
sewerage and water board	1	10
New South Wales government board for international exchanges, Sydney	6	. .
government statistician's office, Sydney	10	32
public library, Sydney	1	. .
New York (city), clerk, Brooklyn borough	9	1
colored mission	. .	1
comptroller's office	1	. .
finance department	. .	8
health department	1	. .
historical society	2	1
marine society	1	. .
mercantile library	. .	1
parks department	. .	1
provident & loan society	. .	1
public charities department	1	. .
public works department	7	2
St. Luke's home	. .	1
St. Mary's free hospital for children	. .	1
Society library	. .	1
supervisor of lectures	. .	1
taxes and assessment department	1	. .
New York (state), attorney general, Albany	1	. .
banking department, Albany	2	. .
board of charities, Albany	4	1
catholic protector, New York	1	. .
civil service commission, Albany	1	. .
education department, Albany	1	9
engineer, Albany	2	. .

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New York (state) health department, Albany . . .	3	.
home for incurables, Fordham . . .	.	1
hospital for cripples and deformed chil- dren, Tarrytown . . .	.	1
insurance department, Albany . . .	4	.
institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, New York . . .	.	1
labor department, Albany . . .	3	.
library, Albany . . .	27	26
prison commission, Albany . . .	1	.
railroad commission, Albany . . .	17	.
tax commissioners' board, Albany . . .	1	.
treasurer, Albany . . .	1	.
New York central & Hudson river r. r. co., N. Y. . .	.	48
New York, New Haven & Hartford r. r. co., New Haven . . .	.	23
New York, Ontario & western r. r. co., N. Y. . .	.	10
New Zealand commission to St. Louis exposition labor department, Wellington . . .	2	6
registrar general, Wellington . . .	3	.
Newark (N. J.), board of education . . .	.	3
city clerk . . .	1	.
free public library . . .	.	14
Newspapers and periodicals received from publishers . . .	498	.
Niagara (Can.) historical society . . .	.	3
Niagara Falls (N. Y.), public library . . .	.	2
Nichols, Miss Nellie C., Solon Springs . . .	1	.
Norfolk & southern r. r. co., N. Y. . .	.	1
Norfolk & western r. r. co., Philadelphia . . .	.	9
North Adams (Mass.), public library . . .	.	1
superintendent of schools . . .	.	3
North Carolina corporation commission, Raleigh . . .	5	.
historical society, Chapel Hill . . .	.	1
labor and printing bureau, Raleigh . . .	2	.
public instruction department, Ra- leigh . . .	.	7
state department, Raleigh . . .	.	1
North central history teachers' association, Chicago . . .	.	1
North Dakota agricultural college, Fargo . . .	.	5
historical society, Bismarck . . .	.	1
insurance commission, Bismarck . . .	5	.
state examiner, Bismarck . . .	.	1
superintendent of public instruction, Bismarck . . .	1	2
Northern Pacific r. r. co., St. Paul . . .	.	8
Northland Bible conference, Mellen . . .	.	1
Northwest territories government printer's office, Re- gina . . .	.	1
Northwestern university settlement, Chicago . . .	.	1
Noyes, Frank E., Marinette . . .	1	.
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison . . .	.	10

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Oak Park (Ill.) board of education		1
Oakland (Cal.) city superintendent of schools		4
Oakley, Miss Minnie M.,* Madison		16
Oberlin (O.) college library		1
Odd fellows, independent order of, Grand lodge of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1	
Ohio auditor of state, Columbus	1	1
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati		1
insurance department, Columbus	2	
labor statistics bureau, Columbus	1	
railroads & telegraphs commission, Springfield	1	
society of New York, N. Y.	1	1
state bar association, Columbus	1	
state board of arbitration, Columbus		1
state library, Columbus	74	208
state school commission, Columbus	1	
workshops and factories inspection department, Columbus	2	
Oklahoma executive office, Guthrie		21
historical society, Oklahoma City		1
Omaha public library		1
superintendent of schools		4
Ontario bureau of archives, Toronto		1
historical society, Toronto	2	2
king's printer, Toronto	1	
superintendent of neglected and dependent children, Toronto		1
Oregon labor commission, Salem		1
secretary of state, Salem		7
short line r. r. co., Boston		2
superintendent of public instruction, Salem		2
treasury department, Salem	1	
university, Eugene	6	
O'Sheridan, Daniel, Madison		1
Oshkosh superintendent of schools	1	
Osterhout free library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1
Owensboro (Ky.) superintendent of schools		1
Ozaukee county board of supervisors		8
Pais, Ettiore, Naples, Italy		1
Paltsits, Victor H., N. Y.		2
Parker, F. A., Madison	26	
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison		27
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison		40
Pasadena (Cal.) superintendent of schools		16
Passaic (N. J.) free public library		5
Paterson (N. J.) superintendent of schools		3
Patrick, Lewis S.,† Marinette		

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Peabody institute, Baltimore	.	1
Peabody museum of American archaeology and eth- nology, Cambridge	1	.
Peckham, G. W., Milwaukee	1	.
Pennsylvania commission to the St. Louis exposition	1	.
company, Pittsburgh	.	1
factory inspectors, Harrisburg	1	.
historical society, Philadelphia	.	1
industrial statistics bureau, Harrisburg	1	.
insurance department, Harrisburg	3	.
library department, Harrisburg	29	.
mines department, Harrisburg	2	.
railroad co., Philadelphia	.	10
railways bureau, Harrisburg	2	.
secretary of state, Harrisburg	4	.
society, N. Y.	1	.
state normal school, West Chester	.	1
university, Philadelphia	2	.
Peoria (Ill.) superintendent of schools	.	1
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee	1	2
Philadelphia & Reading r. r. co., Philadelphia	.	18
board of public education	1	10
board of trade	.	1
children's country week association	.	1
citizen's municipal association	.	5
city controller	1	.
Fairmount park association	.	2
public works department	1	.
union league	.	1
Philippine Islands agriculture bureau, Manila	.	20
auditor, Manila	.	6
board of health, Manila	.	12
bureau of education, Manila	.	5
bureau of government laboratories, Manila	.	19
customs service, Manila	.	1
ethnological survey, Manila	1	2
executive bureau, Manila	1	4
forestry bureau, Manila	.	1
mining bureau, Manila	.	10
treasurer, Manila	.	2
war department, Manila	.	6
weather bureau, Manila	.	18
Phillips, U. B., Madison	.	2
Pittsburgh city controller	1	.
Pittsfield (Mass.) school committee	.	1
Plainfield (N. J.) board of education	.	10
public library	.	1
Polo (Ill.) historical society	.	1
Pond, James C., Milwaukee	.	3
Portage county board of supervisors	.	1
Portland (Ore.) city auditor	2	.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Portland (Ore.) commercial club		1
superintendent of schools		10
Porto Rico governor, San Juan	1	
Portsmouth (N. H.) superintendent of schools		6
Potter, Misses Rebecca L., and Fanny, Lake Beulah	332	312
Pratt, Mrs. J. A., Prattville, Ala	1	
Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn		2
Presbyterian church, general assembly, Philadelphia	2	
synod of Wisconsin		1
Price, F. G. H., London	1	
Protestant episcopal church in the United States:		
diocese of Albany		1
diocese of Arkansas		1
diocese of California		1
diocese of Connecticut		1
diocese of Harrisburg		2
diocese of Louisiana		1
diocese of New Hampshire		1
diocese of Rhode Island		1
diocese of West Virginia		1
diocese of western Michigan		1
Providence (R. I.) athenæum		1
Butler hospital		1
(R. I.) city clerk	1	
city sergeant's office	1	
overseer of the poor		1
public library		2
public school department		1
Publishers' weekly, N. Y.	1	
Quebec commission to St. Louis exposition	1	
literary and historical society	1	1
Queen's borough library, N. Y.		1
Quincy (Ill.) free public library*		
Railway world publishing co., Philadelphia		1
Ralston & Siddons, Washington, D. C.		2
Republican national committee, N. Y.	2	8
Rhode Island adjutant general, Providence	1	
board of state charities and corrections,		
Providence		1
commission to St. Louis Exposition	1	
factory inspectors, Providence	1	
industrial statistics bureau, Providence	2	
public school commission, Providence	2	1
railroad commission, Providence	3	
secretary of state, Providence	2	
Rio de Janeiro museo nacional	2	
Roberts, Charles H., Concord, N. H.		12
Robinson, Hamline E., Maryville, Mo.		4

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Robinson family genealogical and historical associa- tion, North Raynham, Mass	1	.
Rochester (N. Y.) city clerk	1	.
comptroller's office	48	7
Reynolds library	.	1
Rood, H. W., Madison	1	1
Ross, Charles H., Milwaukee	.	1
Russell, Charles H., N. Y.	.	1
Saginaw (Mich.) board of education	.	1
St. Croix county board of supervisors	.	1
St. Louis & San Francisco r. r. co., St. Louis	.	4
board of education	1	.
city register's office	1	.
mercantile library association	.	1
merchants' exchange	2	.
public library	1	4
southwestern r. r. co., N. Y.	.	4
superintendent of instruction	1	.
St. Paul city comptroller	1	.
Salem (Mass.) public library	.	1
Salmon, Miss Lucy M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.	5
Salt Lake City board of education	.	15
Salter, William, Burlington, Iowa	1	.
San Antonio (Texas) school board	.	2
San Francisco board of supervisors	1	.
chamber of commerce	2	.
public library	.	1
Sanborn, John B., Madison	2	1
Sanborn, Nathan P., Marblehead, Mass.	1	.
Sanford, F. V., Warwick, N. Y.	.	1
Savannah (Ga.) board of trade	.	6
Schermerhorn, Louis Y., Philadelphia	1	.
Schroeder, A. T., N. Y.	1	5
Schuyler, Philip, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.	2	.
Seranton (Pa.) board of trade	.	3
public library	.	1
Sellery, George C., Madison	2	.
Shambaugh, B. F., Iowa City, Ia.	1	3
Sharon (Mass.) historical society	.	2
Sharpe, F. C., * Madison	.	.
Shawano county board of supervisors	.	1
Shepherd, Frederick, Buffalo	.	1
Shepherd, William R., N. Y.	.	1
Shields, Robert, * Neenah	2	.
Shoop, Roy, Madison	1	2
Shove, T. C., Minneapolis	1	1
Siam commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
Slaughter, Miss Mary, Madison	5	.
Smith, Miss Farrar, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1	.

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Smith, Howard L., Madison	2	1
Smith, Mrs. J. L., Madison	1	1
Smith, Mrs. M. E. & Cotton, Mrs. S. E., Sedalia, Mo.	11	1
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	1	4
Society for ethical culture, N. Y.	1	1
of colonial wars, Washington, D. C.	1	1
California society, Los Angeles	1	1
of the army of the Cumberland, Cincinnati	1	1
of the army of the Potomac, Brooklyn	1	2
Solberg, Thorvald, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Somerville (Mass.) city clerk	1	3
superintendent of schools	4	1
Sons of the American revolution, California society, San Francisco	1	1
Sons of the revolution, Pennsylvania society, Phila- delphia	10	1
South Australia chief secretary's office, Adelaide	2	4
South Bend (Ind.) superintendent of schools	2	2
South Carolina railroad commission, Columbia	1	6
state superintendent of education, Co- lumbia	1	1
South Dakota railroad commission, Souix Falls	30	23
secretary of state, Pierre	1	1
state historical society, Pierre	1	2
South Natick (Mass.) historical, natural history & li- brary society	1	4
Southern history association, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Southern Indiana r. r. co., Chicago	1	10
Southern library school, Atlanta, Ga.	2	2
Southern r. r. co., N. Y.	20	1
Spokane (Wash.) superintendent of schools	1	1
Spooner, John C., Madison	1	1
Sprague, A. B. R., Worcester, Mass.	1	6
Sprague, Henry H., Boston	1	1
Springfield (Mass.) superintendent of schools	1	1
Stangl, Pablo L., Manila	2	1
Steele, George W., Pasadena, Cal.	331	751
Stevens, Mrs. B. J.,* Madison	1	168
Stevens, C. Ellis, Brooklyn	100	1
Stewart, Ethelbert,* Chicago	1	14
Stewart, Mrs. F. M., Madison	1	1
Stewart, I. N., Milwaukee	1	1
Stone, William L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	2
Stove mounters international union,* Detroit	1	1
Straus, Oscar S., N. Y.	1	3
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa	1	2
Superior superintendent of schools	1	1
Sutherland, James,† Janesville	1	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Scrap book containing biographical material, contributions to the press, and other writings.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Syracuse (N. Y.) board of education	1	12
city clerk	15	2
public library	. .	2
Taft, Russell W., Burlington, Vt.	. .	2
Tanner, H. B.,* Kaukauna	2	64
Tennessee commission to St. Louis exposition	1	. .
insurance department, Nashville	2	1
Tenney, D. K., Madison	. .	1
Tenney, H. K., Chicago	1	. .
Texas & Pacific r. r. co., N. Y.	. .	9
agriculture, insurance, statistics & history de- partment, Austin	2	5
commission to St. Louis exposition	2	. .
railroad commission, Austin	1	. .
state department, Austin	1	23
Texas university, Austin	1	. .
Thomas, Douglas H., Baltimore	1	. .
Thomas, John E.,* Sheboygan Falls	. .	. .
Thomas, Kirby, Superior	. .	121
Thwaites, R. G.,* Madison	39	247
Thwaites, Mrs. R. G., Madison	4	. .
Tilton, Asa C., Madison	5	4
Torontopublic library	1	1
Traber, S. W., Platteville	7	80
Tucker, John A., Mattapan, Mass.	. .	1
Turner, F. J., Madison	1	1
Underwood, Mrs. Marie S., Milwaukee	44	. .
Union Pacific r. r. co., N. Y	. .	12
United sons of confederate veterans, Montgomery, Ala.	. .	19
United States agricultural department†	7	20
American republic bureau	. .	4
army war college	. .	1
bureau of American ethnology	. .	3
bureau of standards	1	1
census bureau	4	5
civil service commission	1	1
coast & geodetic survey	1	. .
commerce & labor department	9	23
education bureau	1	5
geological survey†	1	38
government printing office	. .	1
Indian affairs office	1	. .
Indian commissioners	4	. .
insular affairs bureau	1	57
interior department	16	3

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
United States internal revenue office	.	1
justice department	2	.
labor bureau	1	.
land office†	2	2
library of congress	17	19
light house board	2	.
military academy, West Point	.	5
naval academy, Annapolis	.	1
naval observatory	1	1
navy department	3	17
patent office	41	.
pension office	1	1
post office department	2	.
public health & marine hospital service	2	3
public printer	2	.
rolls & library bureau	.	15
state department	14	2
steamboat inspection service	1	.
superintendent of documents†	254	289
treasury department	11	4
war department†	22	10
Universal peace congress, Boston	1	.
Uruguay deposito reparto y cange internacional, Montevideo	1	.
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse	.	7
Usher, Robert J., † South Wayne	.	.
Utah agricultural experimint station, Logan	.	1
superintendent public instruction, Salt Lake	1	.
Vermont auditor of accounts, Rutland	1	.
finance inspector, Montpelier	1	.
insurance department, White River Junction	1	2
state hospital for the insane, Waterbury	1	3
state library, Montpelier	15	15
state prison, Windsor	1	.
Victoria government statist, Melbourn	1	.
premier's office, Melbourn	28	.
Vilas, William F., Madison	3	.
Vineland (N. J.) historical and antiquarian society	.	1
Virgin, Mrs. E., † Platteville	.	.
Virginia auditor of public accounts, Richmond	.	5
commission to St. Louis exposition	1	.
labor and industrial statistics bureau, Richmond	2	.
public instruction department, Richmond	14	.
state corporation commission, Richmond	1	.
Wabash r. r. co., St. Louis	.	12
Wadsworth, W. A., Geneseo, N. Y.	1	1

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Walker, Joseph B., Concord, N. H.	1	1
Walworth county board of supervisors	1	1
Washington and Lee University library, Lexington, Ky.	1	4
Washington insurance commission, Olympia	1	1
labor commission, Olympia	2	1
public instruction department, Olympia	1	1
university state historical society, Tacoma	2	1
Washington county board of supervisors	1	1
historical society, Washington, Pa.	2	1
Washington, D. C., board of trade	1	1
Waukesha superintendent of schools	1	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors	1	1
Webster, Henry S., Gardiner, Me.	1	1
Wellesley (Mass.) school committee	1	1
Welsh, Miss Iva A., *Madison	1	1
Welty, H. V., Stevens Point	1	1
West De Pere superintendent of schools	1	1
West Virginia commission to St. Louis exposition	1	1
labor bureau, Wheeling	1	1
Western Australia friendly society office, Perth	1	1
Western reserve university library school, Cleveland	2	1
Wheeler, Olin D., St. Paul	5	1
Wheeling and Lake Erie r. r. co., Cleveland	3	1
Whipple, Wayne, Boston	1	1
White, E. E., Milwaukee	4	1
Wigdale, E. S., *Artesia, N. Mex.	5	1
Wight, Edward B., Williamstown, Conn.	1	1
Wight, William W., *Milwaukee	36	1
Wilkerson, E. B., Memphis, Tenn.	1	1
Willard, James F., Hatboro, Pa.	1	1
Willcox, E. S., Peoria, Ill.	1	1
Wilmington (Del.) street and sewer department	4	1
Winchell, Alexander N., Butte, Mont.	1	1
Winona (Minn.) superintendent of schools	1	1
Winslow, Mrs. J. B., Madison	1	1
Winterbotham, J. M., † Madison	1	1
Wisconsin agricultural experiment association, Madison	1	1
Wisconsin attorney general's office, Madison	6	1
bankers' association, Milwaukee	1	1
banking department, Madison	2	1
bar association, Madison	1	1
cranberry growers' association, Cranmoor	1	1
dairymen's association, Madison	1	1
firemen's association, Jefferson	1	1
free library commission, Madison	55	27
historical society	1	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pamphlets
Wisconsin horticultural society, Madison	. .	12
labor and industrial statistics bureau, Madison	173	339
press association, Washburn	. .	5
public lands commission, Madison	. .	4
railroad commission, Madison	1	. .
secretary of state, Madison	2	. .
state	4	. .
state board of agriculture, Madison	1	. .
state board of control, Madison	3	1
state board of dental examiners, Milw'kee.	. .	1
state board of pharmacy, Madison	. .	1
state library,† Madison	118	319
state normal school, Superior	. .	1
state normal school, Whitewater	9	1
state superintendent of public instruction, Madison*.	1, 125	152
state treasurer, Madison	1	. .
tuberculosis commission, Madison	1	. .
university	1	. .
college of agriculture	13	16
Badger board, 1906	1	. .
Joint debaters,* 1904	18	75
Woburn (Mass.) city clerk	1	. .
Woman's christian temperance union, Wisconsin division, Madison	. .	1
Woman's relief corps, Wisconsin department, Oconomowoc	. .	1
Wood, Mrs. E. T., Madison	3	3
Worcester (Mass.) free public library	. .	2
mayor	1	. .
superintendent of schools	. .	5
Worcester county (Mass.) law library	. .	1
Wright, C. B. B., Milwaukee	. .	2
Wyman, W. H., Omaha	1	5
Wyoming experiment station, Laramie	. .	4
Yale university library, New Haven, Conn.	. .	2
Yazoo & Mississippi valley r. r. co., New Orleans	. .	6
Young, F. G., Eugene, Oregon	. .	1
Young churchman co., Milwaukee	1	. .
Young men's christian ass'n, Wisconsin, Milwaukee.	. .	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Miscellaneous Accessions

(Gifts, save where otherwise specified)

Oil Painting

Robert L. McCormick, Tacoma, Wash.—Oil painting (framed) by Edwin Willard Deming of New York, 40 x 60 in., representing "Landfall of Jean Nicolet in Wisconsin, 1634." Painted expressly for the society's gallery.

Manuscripts

A. L. Benedict, Buffalo, N. Y.—Freight voucher for Chicago custom house, Dec. 17, 1856; list of prices of furniture for Buffalo custom house, December 28, 1858; contract with A. Sweet, S. W. Ives, and A. Hawley for supplying materials for harbor at Sheboygan, March 8, 1853; papers relating to building of U. S. custom house at Milwaukee, 1857-59; letters, plans, specifications, contracts, receipts, and other documents connected with Milwaukee harbor improvement (north cut), 1852-57.

Mrs. Mary D. Burge, Providence, R. I.—Letter of Gen. A. E. Burnside to Capt. N. Daniels, dated February 28, 1865; letter of Gen. J. D. Cox to President Andrew Jackson, dated April 20, 1866; letter of Gideon Welles to J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis., dated August 27, 1861; request of H. S. Baird and others to J. R. Doolittle to address people at Green Bay, dated September 25, 1865; request of James T. Lewis and others to J. R. Doolittle to speak in Madison, dated September 25, 1865; request of B. F. Moore and others to J. R. Doolittle to speak in Fond du Lac, dated September 20, 1865.

James D. Butler, Madison.—Manuscript copy of his essay on "Phases of Witticism."

F. C. Cochran, Ithaca, N. Y.—Transcripts of several documents relating to the Armstrongs of Georgia and especially to the John Armstrong exploring expedition up the Missouri River, in 1790.

Wisconsin Historical Society

George C. Cole, Sheboygan.—Ms. letter (Spanish original, with English translation attached) from James White [Gen. James W. Wilkinson?] to Governor Don Esteban Miro, dated New Orleans, April 18, 1789, giving the substance of the agreement entered into between Don Diego de Gardoqui, minister of Spain, and certain Americans in the proposed state of Franklin, Cumberland, and elsewhere, relative to an alliance between the trans-Allegheny pioneers and Spain.

R. E. N. Dodge, Madison.—Autograph letter of John Marshall to Thomas Jefferson, dated Williamsburg, Va., December 12, 1783. Marshall acknowledges the receipt of Jefferson's letter, dated Annapolis, December 5, enclosing a letter to be delivered by Marshall to Gen. George Rogers Clark, then in Williamsburg. In this letter to Clark, Jefferson, under date of December 4, 1783, made his celebrated proposition that Clark undertake an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean. The original of Jefferson's letter to Clark was already in the Society's possession.

A. W. Foster, Milwaukee.—Official certificates, with autographs of the electors, filed with the federal judge at Milwaukee, showing the votes of Wisconsin members of the electoral college for president and vice-president of the United States, in the years 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, and 1868.

John L. Grindell, Madison.—Transcript of muster roll of Capt. John H. Rountree's company of Iowa County mounted volunteers in the Black Hawk War, commanded by Col. Henry Dodge; and of a subscription paper for the raising of money for the purchase of a printing plant for Platteville, the same being established there in July, 1840—the newspaper issued therefrom being *The Northern Badger*, by Thomas Eastman, editor; Ms. letter from Mrs. Thomas Davies to J. Le Roy Grindell, dated British Hollow, March 13, 1905, sketching the history of British Hollow, Wis.

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee. Ms. (typewritten) copy of his biography of Edwin E. Bryant, written in 1904.

Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Madison.—Ms. copy of Robert Burns Wilson's poem, "The Field of Life."

Miss Eve Parkinson, Madison.—Parchment land warrant for 40 acres, granted to James W. Keys for serving in the 2nd regiment, Texas volunteers, in the Mexican War, dated June 10, 1850, and signed by President Zachary Taylor.

Verne S. Pease, Baraboo.—Autograph of David Crockett signed to a bond issued in Laurence County, Tenn., June 2, 1821.

Philomathean Society, University of Wisconsin.—Record books of said society, 1886–1903, 9 vols.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Misses Rebecca Lewis and Fanny Potter, Lake Beulah.—Eight subpoenas for appearing before Hon. John F. Potter's committee, house of representatives, 1861; manuscript copy of charges against certain office-holders in Washington, looking to their removal from office.

Robert Shields, Neenah.—Manuscript record book of the St. Andrew's society, Oshkosh, from January 19, 1870, to its disbandment in 1877.

Theodore C. Shove, Minneapolis.—Official muster-out roll of Company K, 27th Wisconsin volunteer infantry; muster-in roll of same company; official copy of roll of volunteers of same company having families dependent upon them; official muster-in roll of Company K, 19th Wisconsin volunteer infantry.

Mrs. B. J. Stevens, Madison.—Transcripts of documents relating to Fox-Wisconsin river improvement, 1883-1884.

S. W. Traber, Platteville.—Package of miscellaneous letters from H. F. McCloskey and others to Hon. John H. Rountree of Platteville, 1859-1863.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.—Draft on bank of state of Minnesota, St. Paul, October 7, 1858; check on Daniel Wells, jr., Green Bay Bank, dated La Crosse, October 22, 1862, and signed by Montgomery and Tyler, the former being colonel of 25th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and the latter a Sparta banker; two certificates of deposit issued by Katamyan Bank, La Crosse, April 16, 1861; two receipts for interest on school land certificates, January 21, 1858; county order on La Crosse County, May 24, 1860; minutes of Soldiers' Aid Society, La Crosse, September and October, 1863; papers and minutes of organization of La Crosse cemetery association, 1864; papers of La Crosse County Historical Society, 1898; subscriptions to Republican campaign expenses, 1868, by members of Grant Club, La Crosse; three documents concerning general election of 1904; blank pass (parchment) for vessels, signed by President John Tyler and Secretary of State A. P. Upham.

David Wilkinson, Big Patch.—Parchment land warrant for eighty acres, near Mineral Point, granted August 1, 1839, to Robert Waller and John Hawkins Rountree, signed by President Martin Van Buren.

Watson H. Wyman, Portland, Ore.—Contemporary typewritten copy, with autograph signatures, of President Sanford B. Dole's message to the senate of Hawaii, transmitting thereto the treaty of political union between Hawaii and the United States, dated Honolulu, September 8, 1897.

Piranesi Etchings

Fifty etchings by Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720-1778), the celebrated engraver of architectural ruins, purchased from Mrs. Mary C. McLog of Superior for \$700, the money being chiefly donated to the society for this purpose; see *ante*, pp. 44-47.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Avanzi della Villa di Mecenate a Tivoli, costruita di travertine a opera incerta. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Beduta degli avanzi del Castro Pretorio nella Villa Adriana a Tivoli. $25\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Rovine d'una Galleria di Statue nella Villa Adriana a Tivoli. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta del tempio della Sibilla in Tivoli. $25 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Avanzi di una sala appartenente al Castro Pretoria nella Villa Adriana in Tivoli. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ ins.
- Avanzi del tempio detto di Appollo nella Villa Adriano vicino a Tivoli. $24 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Altra veduta del tempio della Sibilla in Tivoli. $25\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta della Cascata di Tivoli. $28 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta di Campo Vaccino. 28×18 ins.
- Veduta di Campo Vaccino. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ ins.
- Veduta del Sepolero di Cajo Cestio. 21×15 ins.
- Veduta della Piazza e Basilica de S. Giovanni in Laterano. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ ins.
- Veduta della Facciata della Basilica di S. Giovanni in Laterano. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ ins.
- Veduta del Pantheon d'Agrippa oggi Chiesa di S. Maria ad Martyres. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta interna del Panteon. $21\frac{3}{4} \times 18$ ins.
- Veduta interna del Pronao del Panteon. 21×14 ins.
- Avanzi di un antico Sepolero, oggi detto la Conocchia. $18\frac{3}{4} \times 28\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
- Veduta degli avanzi superiori delle Terme di Diocleziano. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ ins.
- Veduta dell Arco di Constantino. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta dell Arco di Constantino e dell' Anfiteatro Flavio detto il Colosseo. 21×15 ins.
- Veduta dell' Arco di Settimo Severo.** $28 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta degli Avanzi del foro di Nerva. $27\frac{3}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta interna della Basilica di S. Maria Maggiore. $27 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
- Veduta dell Anfiteatro Flavio, detto il Colosseo. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ ins.
- Veduta dell' Anfiteatro Flavio detto il Colosseo. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
- Avanzi degli Aquedotti Neroniani. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ ins.
- Veduta degli avanzi del Tablino della Casa aurea di Nerone. 28×19 ins.
- Veduta della gran Piazza e Basilica di S. Pietro. $27\frac{3}{4} \times 18$ ins.
- Veduta interna della Basilica di S. Pietro in Vaticano vicino all Tribuna. $26\frac{1}{4} \times 19$ ins.

Miscellaneous Accessions

- Veduta del Tempio ottagonale di Minerva Medica. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ ins.
- Veduta interna della Chiesa della Madonna degli Angioli detta della Certosa. 28×19 ins.
- Veduta del Monumento eretto dall' Imperador Tito Vespasiano. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ ins.
- Veduta del Tempio della Camene. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
- Veduta del Tempio di Giove Tonante. 23×15 ins.
- Veduta, nella Via del Corso, del Palazzo dell' Accademia istituita da Luigi XIV, re di Francia. $24 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta della antiche Sostruzioni fatte da Tarquinio superbo dette il Bel Lido. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ ins.
- Veduta dell' Isola Tiberina. $28\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta del Tempio detto della Concordia. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ ins.
- Veduta in prospettiva della gran Fontana dell' Acqua Vergine detta di Trevi Architettura di Nicola Salvi. 28×18 ins.
- Sepolcro di Cecilia Metella or detto Capo di bove fuori della porta di S. Sebastiano su l'antica Via Appia. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Spaccato interno della Basilica di S. Paolo fuori delle mura. $24 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- A veduta del Selpolcro di Pisone Liciniano su l'antico Via Appia. 24×16 ins.
- Tempio antico volgarmente detto della Salute su la Via d'Albano, cinque miglia lontan da Roma. 22×16 ins.
- Veduta del Castello dell' Acqua Paola sul Monte Aureo. $23\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
- Veduta del Ponte Molle sul Tevere due Miglia lontan da Roma. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ ins.
- Villa Panfilii fuori di Porta S. Pancrazio. $27\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
- Veduta del Tempio di Ercole nella citta di Cora, dieci miglia lontan da Velletri. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ ins.
- Veduta del Tempio di Bacco inoggi Chiesa di S. Urbano, distante due migla da Roma fuori Porta di S. Sebastiano. $24\frac{1}{4} \times 15$ ins.
- Veduta interna dell' antico Tempio di Gacco in oggi Chiesa di S. Urbano due miglia distante da Roma fuori di porta S. Sebastiano. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
- Veduta della Fonte e delle Spelonche d'Egeria fuor della porta Capena or di S. Sebastiano. $27\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Arundel Society Prints

The chromolithographs published by the Arundel Society, of England, are unquestionably the finest ever produced in any country. All

Wisconsin Historical Society

of them are beautifully colored, and many heightened in gold. The original frescos and other pictures reproduced by this process are gradually decaying and partially beyond restoration. Of this famous series our society acquired the following by purchase within the past year:

The marriage of the virgin, from a fresco by Pietro Perugino in the ex-convent of S. Girolamo, near Spello. 25x23¼ ins.

Two panels from the altar piece at Ghent: St. Cecilia playing and accompanied by choirs of angels. By John Van Eyck. Each 7x16½ ins.

The nativity of the virgin, from a fresco by Ghirlandaio in the church of S. Maria Novella at Florence. 24¼x17¾ ins.

The Donatrix and patron saints, after the fresco by Luini in S. Maurizio (Monastero Maggiore), Milan. 18½x14½ ins. (lunette)

Prophets and sibils, after the fresco by Pietro Perugino at Perugia. 26x22 ins. (lunette)

St. Anthony of Padua healing the foot of a young man, from a fresco by Titian in the Scuola del Santo at Padua. 14½x21¼ ins.

The entombment, from the fresco by Fra Angelico in the convent of S. Mark, Florence. 13¼x15½ ins. (lunette)

Queen Mary I., from a picture by Sir Anthony More in the Royal Museum, Madrid. 15½x19½ ins.

In addition to the above our society possesses the following:

Christ's charge to S. Peter, from the fresco by Pietro Perugino in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Drawn by Signor Fattorini. 1877. 29x18 ins.

The Prophet Ezekiel, from the fresco of Michel Angelo in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Drawn by Signor Marianecci. 1881. 15¼x18¼ ins.

St. George baptising the Princess Cleodolinda and her father, after the picture by Carpaccio in the church of S. Georgio dei Schiavoni in Venice. Chromo-lithographed by Wililam Greve. 1888. 29½x14½ ins.

S. James the Greater before Herod Agrippa, from a fresco by Andrea Mantegna in the church of the Eremitani at Padua. Drawn by Signor Marianecci. n. d. 15x18¾ ins.

The Prophet Jeremiah, from the fresco by Michel Angelo in the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Drawn by Signor Marianecci. 1871. 14x18 ins.

Miscellaneous Accessions

SS. Peter and Paul raising the king's son and the homage to S. Peter, by Massaccio and Fillipino Lippi, from the fresco in the Branacci Chapel of the Church of the Carmine in Florence. Drawn by Signor Marianecci. 1863. 27½x14 ins.

Etchings, etc.

Richard T. Ely, Madison.—Engraving of founder of the Knights of Labor, A. S. Stephens; also three prints of groups of labor and socialist leaders.

Henry de la Frenière, Ashland.—Half-tone reproduction of engraving of Nicolas Chauvin de la Frenière, great grandfather of donor, while pleading to the royal government of France for recognition of Republic of Louisiana, October 28, 1768. Later, La Frenière was elected protector of that republic.

J. F. McCarthy, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Etching of Richard le Gallienne.

Miss Eve Parkinson, Madison.—Small engraving of Abraham Lincoln, taken before his election to the presidency.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Two etchings: James Douglas, fourth earl of Morton, from a painting at Dalmahoy; and Henry, ninth earl of Northumberland.

Photographs

S. A. Brant, Madison.—Eight photographs of Confederate monuments; also the following 465 photographs of Confederate officers in the War of Secession:

General officers.—Lieut. Gen. Anderson, South Carolina; Gen. Beauregard, Louisiana; Atty. Gen. Benjamin; Gen. Bragg; Sec. of War Breckenridge, Kentucky; Lieut. Gen. Buckner, Kentucky (2); Curry, an author; Lieut. Gen. Early, Virginia; Brig. Gen. Evans, Georgia; Gen. Cooper, Virginia; Lieut. Gen. Ewell, Virginia; Lieut. Gen. Forrest; Lieut. Gen. Gordon, Georgia; Lieut. Gen. Hampton, South Carolina; Lieut. Gen. Hardee, Georgia; Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, Virginia; Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, North Carolina; Lieut. Gen. Holmes, North Carolina; Gen. Hood, Texas; Sec. of State Hunter; Lieut. Gen. Jackson, Virginia; Gen. Johnston, Texas; Gen. J. E. Johnston, Virginia; Gen. R. E. Lee, Virginia; S. D. Lee; Lieut. Gen. Longstreet, Alabama; Sec. of Navy Mallory; Sec. of Treas. Memminger; Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, Virginia; Lieut. Gen. Polk, Louisiana; Sec. of War Randolph, Virginia; Postmaster Gen. Reagan; Sec. of War Seddon; Gen. Kirby Smith, Florida; Lieut. Gen. Stewart, Tennes-

Wisconsin Historical Society

see; Lieut. Gen. Taylor, Louisiana; Sec. of State Toombs; Sec. of Treas. Trenholm; Sec. of War Walker, Alabama; Atty. Gen. Watts; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Maryland—Brig. Gen. Archer; Brig. Gen. Brent; Maj. Gen. Elzey; Harrell, an author; Johnson, an author; Brig. Gen. Johnson; Brig. Gen. Little; Maj. Gen. Lovell; Brig. Gen. Mackall; Brig. Gen. Steuart; Maj. Gen. Trimble; Brig. Gen. C. S. Winder (2); Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder; Cold Harbor; Harrisonburg.

West Virginia—White, an author.

Virginia—Brig. Gen. Anderson; Brig. Gen. Armistead; Brig. Gen. Ashby; Brig. Gen. Barton; Brig. Gen. Beale; Brig. Gen. Chambliss; Brig. Gen. Chilton; Brig. Gen. Colston; Brig. Gen. Corse; Brig. Gen. Dearing; Brig. Gen. De Lagnel; Brig. Gen. Echols; Brig. Gen. Floyd; Brig. Gen. Garland; Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett; Brig. Gen. R. S. Garnett; Brig. Gen. R. S. Harris; Maj. Gen. Heth; Hotchkiss, an author; Brig. Gen. Hunton; Brig. Gen. Imboden; Brig. Gen. Jackson; Brig. Gen. Jenkins; Maj. Gen. Johnson; Brig. Gen. J. M. Jones; Brig. Gen. J. R. Jones; Maj. Gen. Saml. Jones; Maj. Gen. W. E. Jones; Maj. Gen. Jordan; Maj. Gen. Kemper; Brig. Gen. E. G. Lee; Maj. Gen. Fitz. Lee; Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee; Brig. Gen. Lillie; Maj. Gen. Lomax; Brig. Gen. Long; Brig. Gen. McCauseland; Maj. Gen. Magruder; Maj. Gen. Mahone; Maj. Gen. Maury; Brig. Gen. Moore; Brig. Gen. Munford; Brig. Gen. Page; Brig. Gen. Paxton; Brig. Gen. Payne; Maj. Gen. Pegram; Brig. Gen. Pendleton; Brig. Gen. Cocke; Maj. Gen. Pickett; Brig. Gen. Pryor; Brig. Gen. Reynolds; Brig. Gen. Robertson; Maj. Gen. Rosser; Brig. Gen. Ruggles; Brig. Gen. Slaughter; Maj. Gen. Wm. Smith; Brig. Gen. Starke; Brig. Gen. Stevens; Maj. Gen. Stevenson; Maj. Gen. Stuart; Maj. Gen. Talliaferro; Brig. Gen. Terrill; Brig. Gen. Terry; Brig. Gen. H. H. Walker; Brig. Gen. J. A. Walker; Brig. Gen. R. L. Walker; Brig. Gen. Weisiger; Brig. Gen. Wharton; Brig. Gen. Wickham; Brig. Gen. Wise.

North Carolina—Brig. Gen. Anderson; Brig. Gen. Baker; Brig. Gen. Barringer; Brig. Gen. Branch; Brig. Gen. Clingman; Brig. Gen. Cooke; Brig. Gen. Cox; Brig. Gen. Daniel; Brig. Gen. Gatlin; Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer; Brig. Gen. Godwin; Maj. Gen. Gordon; Maj. Gen. Grimes; D. H. Hill, an author (2); Maj. Gen. Hoke; Brig. Gen. R. D. Johnston; Brig. Gen. Kirkland (2); Brig. Gen. Lane; Brig. Gen. Leventhorpe; Brig. Gen. Lewis; Brig. Gen. McRae; Brig. Gen. Martin; Maj. Gen. Pender; Brig. Gen. Pettigrew; Brig. Gen. Raines; Maj. Gen. Ranseur; Maj. Gen. M. W. Ran-

Miscellaneous Accessions

som; Maj. Gen. R. Ransom; Brig. Gen. Roberts; Brig. Gen. Scales; Brig. Gen. Toon; Brig. Gen. Vance; Maj. Gen. Whiting.

South Carolina—Brig. Gen. Bee; Brig. Gen. Bonham; Brig. Gen. Bratton; Maj. Gen. Butler; Brig. Gen. Capers (4); Brig. Gen. Chestnut; Brig. Gen. Conner; Brig. Gen. Drayton; Brig. Gen. Dunovant; Brig. Gen. Elliott; Brig. Gen. Evans; Brig. Gen. Ferguson; Maj. Gen. Gary; Brig. Gen. Gist; Brig. Gen. Gregg; Brig. Gen. Hagood; Brig. Gen. Huger; Brig. Gen. Jenkins; Maj. Gen. Jones; Maj. Gen. Kennedy; Maj. Gen. Kershaw; Brig. Gen. Logan; Brig. Gen. McGowan; Brig. Gen. Manigault; Brig. Gen. Abner Perrin; Brig. Gen. Preston; Brig. Gen. Ripley; Brig. Gen. Stevens; Brig. Gen. Villepique; Brig. Gen. Wallace.

Georgia—Brig. Gen. Alexander; Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson; Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson; Brig. Gen. Bartow; Brig. Gen. Benning; Brig. Gen. Boggs; Brig. Gen. Browne; Brig. Gen. Bryan; Maj. Gen. H. Cobb; Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb; Brig. Gen. Colquitt; Brig. Gen. Cook; Brig. Gen. Crews; Brig. Gen. Cumming; Brig. Gen. Doles; Brig. Gen. Du Bose; Brig. Gen. Evans; Brig. Gen. Gardner; Brig. Gen. Gatrell; Brig. Gen. Girardy; Brig. Gen. Harrison; Brig. Gen. Iverson; Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson; Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson; Brig. Gen. Lawton; Maj. Gen. McLaws; Brig. Gen. Mercer; Brig. Gen. St. John; Brig. Gen. Semmes; Brig. Gen. Simms; Brig. Gen. W. D. Smith; Brig. Gen. Stovall; Brig. Gen. Thomas; Maj. Gen. Twiggs.

Alabama—Maj. Gen. Allen; Brig. Gen. Baker; Brig. Gen. Battle; Brig. Gen. Bowles; Brig. Gen. Bulger; Brig. Gen. Cante; Brig. Gen. Clanton; Maj. Gen. Clayton (2); Brig. Gen. Deas; Brig. Gen. Deshler; Brig. Gen. J. H. Formey; Brig. Gen. W. H. Formey; Brig. Gen. Fry; Brig. Gen. Garrott; Brig. Gen. Gorges; Brig. Gen. Gracie; Brig. Gen. Hagan; Brig. Gen. Holtzclaw (2); Hooker, an author; Brig. Gen. Johnston; Maj. Gen. Law; Brig. Gen. Leadbetter; Brig. Gen. Moody; Brig. Gen. Morgan; Brig. Gen. O'Neill; Brig. Gen. Pettus; Brig. Gen. Perry; Brig. Gen. Roddey; Maj. Gen. Rodes; Brig. Gen. J. C. C. Saunders; Brig. Gen. Shelley (2).

Mississippi—Brig. Gen. Adams; Brig. Gen. Alcorn; Brig. Gen. Baldwin; Brig. Gen. Barksdale; Brig. Gen. Benton; Brig. Gen. Brandon; Brig. Gen. Brantley; Brig. Gen. Chalmers; Brig. Gen. Clark; Brig. Gen. Cooper; Brig. Gen. J. R. Davis; Brig. Gen. R. Davis; Brig. Gen. Featherstone; Brig. Gen. French; Brig. Gen. Gholson; Brig. Gen. Griffith; Brig. Gen. Harris; Brig. Gen. Hooker (2); Brig. Gen. Humphrey; Brig. Gen. Lowrey;; Maj.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Gen. Martin; Brig. Gen. Lowry (2); Brig. Gen. Posey; Brig. Gen. Sears; Brig. Gen. Sharp; Brig. Gen. Smith; Brig. Gen. Starke; Brig. Gen. Van Dorn Tucker; Maj. Gen. Walthall.

Tennessee—Brig. Gen. Adams; Brig. Gen. Anderson; Brig. Gen. Armstrong; Brig. Gen. Bate; Brig. Gen. Bell; Maj. Gen. Brown; Brig. Gen. Campbell; Brig. Gen. Carroll; Brig. Gen. Carter; Maj. Gen. Cheatham; Brig. Gen. Davidson; Brig. Gen. Dibrell; Maj. Gen. Donelson; Brig. Gen. Frazer; Brig. Gen. Gordon; Brig. Gen. Hatton; Brig. Gen. Hill; Maj. Gen. Humes; Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson; Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson; Maj. Gen. Johnson; Brig. Gen. McComb; Maj. Gen. McCown; Brig. Gen. Maney; Brig. Gen. Palmer; Brig. Gen. Pillow; Governor Porter; Brig. Gen. Quarles; Brig. Gen. Rains; Brig. Gen. P. Smith; Brig. Gen. T. B. Smith; Brig. Gen. Strahl; Brig. Gen. Tyler; Brig. Gen. A. J. Vaughan; Brig. Gen. J. C. Vaughan; Brig. Gen. Walker; Maj. Gen. Wilcox; Brig. Gen. Wright; Brig. Gen. Zollicoffer.

Kentucky—Brig. Gen. Buford; Brig. Gen. Cosby; Maj. Gen. Crittenden; Brig. Gen. Duke; Maj. Gen. Field; Brig. Gen. Hanson; Brig. Gen. Hawes; Brig. Gen. Helm; Brig. Gen. Hodge; J. S. Johnston, an author; Brig. Gen. Lewis; Brig. Gen. Lyon; Brig. Gen. Marshall; Brig. Gen. Morgan; Brig. Gen. Preston; Maj. Gen. G. Smith; Brig. Gen. Williams.

Missouri—Maj. Gen. Bowen; Brig. Gen. Clark; Brig. Gen. Cockerell; Brig. Gen. Frost; Brig. Gen. Green; Brig. Gen. Marmaduke; Brig. Gen. Parsons; Maj. Gen. Price; Brig. Gen. Shelby; Brig. Gen. Slack; Brig. Gen. Thompson; Maj. Gen. Walker.

Arkansas—Brig. Gen. Beall; Brig. Gen. Cabell; Maj. Gen. Churchill; Maj. Gen. Cleburne; Brig. Gen. Dockery; Maj. Gen. Fagan; Brig. Gen. Govan; Harrell, an author; Brig. Gen. Hawthorn; Maj. Gen. Hindman; Brig. Gen. McIntosh; Brig. Gen. McNair; Brig. Gen. McRae; Brig. Gen. Pike; Brig. Gen. Polk; Brig. Gen. Reynolds; Brig. Gen. Roane; Brig. Gen. Rust; Brig. Gen. Tappan; Brig. Gen. Watie.

Louisiana—Maj. Gen. Allen; Brig. Gen. Blanchard; Maj. Gen. De Polignac; Dimitry, an author; Brig. Gen. Duncan; Maj. Gen. Gardner; Brig. Gen. Gibson; Brig. Gen. Gladden; Brig. Gen. Gray; Maj. Gen. Hayes; Brig. Gen. Louis Herbert; Brig. Gen. Paul Herbert; Brig. Gen. Higgins; Brig. Gen. Liddell; Brig. Gen. Major; Brig. Gen. Moulton; Brig. Gen. Nichols; Brig. Gen. Scott; Brig. Gen. Sibley; Brig. Gen. Thomas; Brig. Gen. York.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Florida—Maj. Gen. Anderson; Brig. Gen. Brevard; Brig. Gen. Bullock; Brig. Gen. Davis; Gen. Dickison, an author (2); Brig. Gen. Finley; Brig. Gen. Finnegan; Maj. Gen. Loring; Brig. Gen. Miller; Brig. Gen. Perry; Brig. Gen. Shoup; Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith; Brig. Gen. Walker.

Texas—Brig. Gen. Bagby; Brig. Gen. Bee; Brig. Gen. De Bray; Brig. Gen. Ector; Brig. Gen. Granberry; Brig. Gen. Gano; Brig. Gen. Green; Brig. Gen. Greer; Brig. Gen. Gregg; Brig. Gen. Harde-
man; Brig. Gen. J. E. Harrison; Brig. Gen. T. Harrison; Brig. Gen. Lane; Brig. Gen. Benj. McCulloch; H. E. McCulloch; Maj. Gen. Maxey; Brig. Gen. Moore; Roberts, an author; F. H. Robertson; J. B. Robertson; Brig. Gen. Ross; Brig. Gen. Scurry; Brig. Gen. Steele; Brig. Gen. Young; Brig. Gen. Waterhouse; Brig. Gen. Waul; Maj. Gen. Wharton; Brig. Gen. Whitfield; Brig. Gen. Wigfall.

Navy—Capt. Barron; Com. Brooke; Com. Brown; Adm. Buchanan; Capt. Hollins; Capt. Ingraham; Jones, an author; Lee, an author; Com. Maffitt; Lieut. Com. Parker; Rear Ad. Semmes; Capt. Tattnall; Capt. Tucker; Com. Wood.

Miscellaneous—James Breated; John Gill; Tilgham; three colonels of 26th North Carolina regiment.

Monuments—Monument to Kirby Smith; to Mary Washington; to McDonald; to A. S. Johnston; to Wickham; to Jackson; unknown; chapel to R. E. Lee.

W. S. Crowther, Ripon.—Photographs of Ceresco, about 1865, now part of Ripon; of old Fourierite building, Ceresco, in 1904; of the birth-place of the Republican party, Ripon, taken about 1903.

J. H. Denison, Sheboygan Falls.—Framed photograph of himself; born in Seneca county, N. Y., 1817; settled at Sheboygan Falls, 1846. Also of Indian Solomon, well known to the early settlers of Sheboygan County as a good Indian who made yearly begging visits to his white friends. He claimed to be an Ottawa, and a brother-in-law to Solomon Juneau, they having, he said, married sisters. He lived to be about eighty years old, dying soon after 1887.

J. B. Grignon, Grand Rapids.—Photograph of silver buckle of British uniform belt worn by Charles de Langlade, first settler of Wisconsin. Mentioned in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, iii, p. 236, as having been presented to the society; but this was an error, for the buckle was retained and is still in possession of Mr. Grignon.

Angus W. McDonald, Charlestown, W. Va.—Colored photograph of his great-grandfather, Angus McDonald, who fought at Culloden (1746)

Wisconsin Historical Society

for Prince Charles Stuart; soon thereafter he settled in Virginia; fought as an officer in the Revolutionary War; was sheriff of Frederick County under the confederation; founded Glengarry, near Winchester.

Mrs. J. D. McShane, Madison.—Photograph of hail stones that fell during the storm in Topeka, Kansas, Thursday evening, June 24, 1897.

Miss Hannah E. Patchin, Weyauwega.—Lithographic facsimile of map published in 1755 "according to Michel's map", exhibiting the supposed relative positions of Lakes Erie and Michigan; also, a later map showing the actual relation, published in connection with the disputes over the boundaries of the northern tier of states in the Northwest Territory.

Lewis S. Patrick, Marinette.—Copy of map showing roads from Fishkill, N. Y., to Danbury, Conn. (about 25 miles). The original, made in 1778 by Robert Erskine, geographer to Gen. George Washington, is in the De Witt collection of maps in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Mrs. Henry C. Payne, Washington, D. C.—Framed photograph of Henry C. Payne.

Ed. L. Peet, Grantsburg.—Photograph of package containing votes of presidential electors of Wisconsin, 1905, delivered to president of U. S. senate, at Washington, D. C., January 16, 1905, by Ed. L. Peet, messenger, and on which is inscribed the autographs of the president, vice-president, and the several electors.

William V. Smith, Olean, N. Y.—Photograph of Seneca oil spring, Cuba, Allegheny County, N. Y.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Photographs of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Martin (widow of Morgan L. Martin), of Green Bay; of legislative reporters, 1878; of Norfolk County court house, Dedham, Mass.

Rev. A. B. Weymouth, Lahina, Hawaii Islands.—Photograph of Cockington Lane, Devon, now within the limits of Torquay. Capt. George Weymouth was born in Cockington.

George Wilcox, Lexington, Mo.—Photograph of Dr. Alexander Posey, an Illinois officer in the Black Hawk War; copy of the only picture extant of him. He was the son of Gen. Thomas Posey of the Revolutionary War, by his second wife Mary, daughter of John Alexander and Lucy Thornton. Mrs. Posey's first husband was Maj. George Thornton, grandson of Mildred Washington, aunt and godmother of George Washington.

Ethnology

John Corsman, Blooming Grove.—Indian digging instrument found on Frost's farm, Blooming Grove.

Miscellaneous Accessions

W. W. Warner, *Madison*.—Cane with deer-hoof handle. Presented to W. W. Warner by a Winnebago Indian, and given by him to the society.

J. C. Widstad, *Alaska*.—Spoon made from caribou (wild deer) horn, from Cape Prince of Wales; also, Eskimo boy's rain coat, made from walrus intestines, Cape Prince of Wales.

Broadsides

Alfred L. Cary, *Milwaukee*.—Handbill issued in Milwaukee, July 16, 1853, "by order of the 1001," sarcastically commenting on the action of the state senate in acquitting Judge Hubbell, after the latter's famous impeachment trial.

N. L. Stiles, *Cherokee, Iowa*.—Handbill offering bounty of \$302 for new, and \$402 for veteran, volunteers for the 10th Wisconsin infantry regiment, War of Secession.

William Trelease, *St. Louis*.—Broadside proclamation (in Spanish) published in Chihuahua, Mexico, spring of 1847, by Col. Alexander William Doniphan, commander of American troops in that province.

Coins, Medals, and Badges

Evanston (Ill.) *Historical Society*.—Medal issued at Evanston, July 4, 1899, in commemoration of the close of the Spanish-American War, and the part taken therein by citizens of Evanston.

Miss Eve Parkinson, *Madison*.—Campaign badge, with portraits of Douglas and Johnson, Democratic presidential candidates, 1860.

R. G. Thwaites, *Madison*.—Chinese coin of the dynasty of Yüan-feng-ting-pao, A. D. 1068.

William H. Upham, *Marshfield*.—Communion token found on property of Christian Schunck, sec. 26, town 26, range 3 east, Marshfield, Wis.

History

Mrs. Dorcas E. Nutting, *Madison*.—Rug worked by donor's grandmother.

Paul E. Meissner, *Milwaukee*.—Money scales, with set of eight brass weights, brought to America in 1848 by Karl August Meissner, from Mülhausen, Thüringen, Germany.

L. C. Murray, *Minong*.—Pistol barrel found by donor's father, H. L. Murray in 1868, on battlefield of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri; also musket ball and knife found by donor on battlefield of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, War of Secession.

Embrick Paulson, *Perry*.—Tethering yoke and swivel, in the Norwegian style, made in 1850 by donor, one of the first settlers of Perry.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Mrs. Henry C. Payne, Washington.—Chair purchased in the time of President Grant, and used at cabinet meetings in the White House, Washington, from that time until November, 1902, when it was presented by President Roosevelt to Postmaster General Henry C. Payne. Accompanying the chair is a framed letter to Mr. Payne, conveying the gift, from Col. T. A. Bingham.

Misses Rebecca Lewis Potter and Fanny Potter, Lake Beulah.—Relics of their father, John Fox (nicknamed "Bowie-Knife") Potter, congressman from the 1st district of Wisconsin, 1857-63: Bowie-knife and pistol carried by him during those stormy days in congress; the Bowie-knife purchased by him for use in the proposed duel with his fellow congressman (1860), Roger A. Pryor of Virginia—it will be remembered that Potter suggested Bowie-knives as weapons, whereupon Pryor withdrew; Bowie-knife captured from the Louisiana "Tigers" at Norfolk, Va., and presented to Mr. Potter, May 31, 1862, by Brigadier-General Viele, U. S. A., "as an appropriate memorial of a chivalrous incident"—a brass plate on the handle contains the inscription; tin dispatch box carried in the War of the Revolution by Colonel Barrett, Mr. Potter's great uncle.

William B. Shaw, Madison.—Two cartridges taken from wreck of the battleship "Maine," sunk in the harbor of Havana during the Spanish-American War.

Geology

N. M. Rockman, Barron.—Specimen of limonite (bog ore) from Barron County. Supposed by finder to be a meteorite, but by experts determined to be as here stated.

Periodicals Received

Periodicals and Newspapers currently received at the Library

[Corrected to November 1, 1905]

Periodicals

Academy (w). London.
Acadiensis (q). St. John, N. B.
Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung (w). Milwaukee.
Advance advocate (m). St. Louis.
American anthropologist (q). New York.
American antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.
American antiquarian society proceedings, Worcester, Mass.
American Catholic historical researches (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic historical society records (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic quarterly review. Philadelphia.
American economic association, publications (q). New York.
American economist (w). New York.
American federationist (m). Washington.
American geographical society, bulletin (m). New York.
American historical review (q). New York.
American industries (m). New York.
American issue (m). Columbus.
American journal of theology (q). Chicago.
American lumberman (w). Chicago.
American missionary (m). New York.
American monthly magazine. Washington.
American philosophical society proceedings. Philadelphia.
American pressman (m). St. Louis.
American school board journal (m). Milwaukee.
American statistical association, publications (q). Boston.
American sugar industry (s-m). Chicago.
American thresherman (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
Annals of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
Antiquary (m). London.
Arena (m). Trenton, N. J.
Athenæum (w). London.
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie library bulletin (m).
Atlantic monthly. Boston.
Baltimore & Ohio ry., relief dept. Statement of disbursements (m).
Bible society record (m). New York.
Biblia (m). Meriden, Conn.
Bibliotheca sacra (q). Oberlin, O.
Black and red (m). Watertown.
Blacksmith's journal (m). Chicago.
Blackwood's Edinburgh magazine (m).
Board of trade journal (m). Portland, Maine.
Bookman (m). New York.
Bookseller (m). Chicago.
Boston ideas (w).
Boston public library, monthly bulletin.
Boston (Mass.) statistics department, monthly bulletin.
Bricklayer and mason (m). Chicago.
Brockton (Mass.) public library, quarterly bulletin.
Brookline (Mass.) public library, bulletin (bi-m).
Brooklyn (N. Y.) public library, bulletin (m).
Brotherhood of locomotive engineers, journal (m). Cleveland.
Brotherhood of locomotive firemen's magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Browning's magazine (m). Milwaukee.
Buenos Ayres (S. A.) monthly bulletin of municipal statistics.
Bulletin (m). Nashville.
Bulletin des recherches historiques (m). Levis, Quebec.
Bulletin of bibliography (q). Boston.
By the wayside (m). Madison.
California state library, quarterly bulletin. Sacramento.
Cambridge (Mass.) public library bulletin (m).
Camp Cleghorn assembly herald (q). Waupaca.
Canadian antiquarian and numismatic journal (irreg). Montreal.
Canadian magazine (m). Toronto.
Canadian patent office record (m). Ottawa.
Car worker (m). Chicago.
Carlisle (Pa.), J. Herman Bosler memorial library, bulletin (q).
Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
Catholic world (m). New York.

Periodicals Received

- Century magazine (m). New York.
Chambers' journal (m). London and Edinburgh.
Charities and the commons (w). New York.
Chautauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
Chicago, statistics of city of (bi-m).
Chicago teachers' federation bulletin (w).
Christian endeavor world (w). Boston.
Church building quarterly. New York.
Church news (m). St. Louis.
Church times (m). Milwaukee.
Cigarmakers' official journal (m). Chicago.
Cincinnati public library, library leaflet (m).
Cleveland public library, open shelf (q).
Cleveland Terminal & Valley ry. co., relief dept. Statement of receipts and disbursements (m).
Clinique (m). Chicago.
Coast seamen's journal (w). San Francisco.
Collège chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.
College days (m). Ripon.
Collier's national weekly. New York.
Columbia university, studies in political science. New York.
Commercial telegraphers' journal (m). Chicago.
Common sense (w). Los Angeles.
Commons (m). Chicago.
Comptes-rendus de l'athénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Connecticut magazine (m). Hartford.
Contemporary review (m). London.
Coöperative journal (w). Oakland, Cal.
Co-operator (m). Burley, Washington.
Coopers' international journal (m). Kansas City, Kan.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). Syracuse, N. Y.
Critic (m). New York.
Current literature (m). New York.
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody institute library, bulletin (q).
Delta Upsilon quarterly. New York.
Demonstrator (s-m). Home, Wash.
Deseret farmer (w). Salt Lake City.
Detroit (Mich.) public library monthly bulletin.
Deutsch-Amerikanische buchdrucker zeitung (s-m). Indianapolis.
Deutsch-Amerikanische geschichtblätter (q). Chicago.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Dial (s-m). Chicago.
Directory bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
District of Columbia, Deutsche historische gesellschaft, berichte (q).
Drexel institute bulletin (m). Philadelphia.
Dublin review (q). London.
Dunn county school of agriculture and domestic economy bulletin
(q). Menomonie.
Eclectic magazine (m). Boston.
Edinburgh review (q).
Elevator constructor (m). Chicago.
Empire review, London.
English historical review (q). London.
Essex antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.
Essex institute historical collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists sendebud (m). College View, Nebr.
Evangelisch-Lutherisches gemeinde blatt (s-m). Milwaukee.
Evangelisk Luthersk kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Evanston free public library, bulletin (p).
Everybody's magazine (m). New York.
Fabian news (m). London.
Fairhaven (Mass.) Millicent library bulletin (bi-m).
Fame (m). New York.
Fellowship (m). Los Angeles.
Filine co-operative association echo (m). Boston.
Fitchburg (Mass.) public library bulletin (bi-m).
Flaming sword (w). Estero, Fla.
Forestry and irrigation (m). Washington.
Fortnightly review (m). London.
Forum (q). New York.
Free Russia (m). London.
Friend and guide (m). Neenah.
Friends' intelligencer and journal (w). Philadelphia.
Fruitman and gardener (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Genealogical magazine (m). Boston.
Gentleman's magazine (m). London.
Gideon (m). Madison.
Globe trotter (q). Milwaukee.
Good government (m). New York.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Ryerson public library bulletin (q).
Granite cutter's journal (m). Quincy, Mass.
Granite monthly. Concord, N. H.

Periodicals Received

Hammer and pen (m). New York.
Harper's magazine (m). New York.
Harper's weekly. New York.
Hartford (Conn.) library bulletin (m).
Hartford (Conn.) seminary record (q).
Harvard university calendar (w). Cambridge, Mass.
Haverhill (Mass.) public library, bulletin (bi-m).
Helena (Mont.) public library bulletin (s-y).
Herald of gospel liberty (w). Dayton, O.
Hiram house life (bi-m). Cleveland.
Historic magazine and notes and queries (m). Manchester, N. H.
Historic quarterly. Manchester, N. H.
Historical bulletin (m). Washington.
Hoard's dairyman (w). Fort Atkinson.
Home missionary (q). New York.
Home visitor (m). Chicago.
House beautiful (m). Chicago.
Hull house bulletin. Chicago.
Illinois state historical library bulletin. Springfield.
Illustrated London news (w). London.
Illustrated official journal (patents) (w). London.
Illustreret familie-journal (w). Minneapolis.
Improvement era (m). Salt Lake City.
Independent (w.) New York.
Index library (q). Birmingham, Eng.
Indiana bulletin of charities and correction (q). Indianapolis.
Indiana quarterly magazine of history. Indianapolis.
Indiana state library monthly bulletin. Indianapolis.
Indian's friend (m). New Haven, Conn.
International bureau of American Republics, monthly bulletin. Washington.
International good templar (m). Milwaukee.
International quarterly. Burlington, Vermont.
International socialist review (m). Chicago.
International steam engineer (m). New York.
International wood-worker (m). Chicago.
Iowa journal of history and politics (q). Iowa City.
Iowa masonic library, quarterly bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
Iron molders' journal (m). Cincinnati.
Irrigation age (m). Chicago.
Jersey City (N. J.) public library, bulletin library record (bi-m).
Jerseyman (q). Flemington, N. J.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Journal of American folk-lore (q). Boston.
- Journal of brotherhood of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of America (m). Kansas City, Kan.
- Journal of Cincinnati society of natural history (q). Cincinnati.
- Journal of the Franklin institute (m). Philadelphia.
- Journal of international union of metal polishers, etc. (m). St. Louis.
- Journal of political economy (q). Chicago.
- Journal of switchmen's union (m). Buffalo.
- Journal of zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.
- Kansas City (Mo.) public library quarterly.
- Kentucky state historical society, register (tri-y). Frankfort.
- Kinder-post (w). Milwaukee.
- Kingsley house record (m). Pittsburg.
- Kristelige talsmand (w). Chicago.
- Lake breeze (m). Sheboygan.
- Lancaster county (Pa.) historical society papers (m). Lancaster.
- Landman (w). Milwaukee.
- Leather workers' journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
- Letters on brewing (q). Milwaukee.
- Lewisiana (m). Guilford, Conn.
- Liberia (bi-y). Washington.
- Library (q). London.
- Library index (m). New York.
- Library journal (m). New York.
- Light (bi-m). La Crosse.
- Literary digest (w). New York.
- Littell's living age (w). Boston.
- Living church (w). Milwaukee.
- Lower Norfolk county Virginia antiquary. Richmond, Va.
- Lucifer (bi-m). Chicago.
- Luther league review (m). New York.
- Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.
- McClure's magazine (m). New York.
- Machinists' monthly journal. Washington, D. C.
- Macmillan's magazine (m). London.
- Manchester (Eng.) literary and philosophical society, memoirs and proceedings.
- Manitoba gazette (w). Winnipeg.
- Marathon county, school of agriculture and domestic economy, bulletin (q). Wausau.
- Masonic tidings (m). Milwaukee.
- Mayflower descendant (q). Boston.

Periodicals Received

Medford (Mass.) historical register (q).
Mercury (m). East division high school, Milwaukee.
Methodist review (bi-m). New York.
Michigan dairy and food dept., bulletin (m). Lansing.
Milton (Wis.) college review (m).
Milwaukee health department monthly report.
Milwaukee medical journal (m).
Milwaukee public library, quarterly index of additions.
Missionary herald (m). Boston.
Mixed stocks (m). Chicago.
Mixer and server (m). Cincinnati.
Monona lake quarterly. Madison.
Motor (m). Madison.
Motorman and conductor (m). Detroit.
Municipality (m). Madison.
Munsey's magazine (m). New York.
Mystic worker (m). Plano, Ill.
Nashua (N. H.) public library, quarterly bulletin.
Nation (w). New York.
National assoc. of wool manufacturers, bulletin (q). Boston.
National bulletin of charities and correction (q). Chicago.
National glass budget (w). Pittsburg.
National review (m). London.
Nebraska bulletin of state bureau of statistics. Lincoln.
New Bedford (Mass.) free public library, monthly bulletin.
New century path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
New England historical and genealogical register (q). Boston.
New England magazine (m). Boston.
New Hampshire genealogical record (q). Dover.
New Hampshire public libraries, bulletin (q). Concord.
New Jersey historical society, proceedings. Paterson.
New philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.
New Shakespeareana (q). Westfield, N. J.
New York dept. of labor, bulletin (q). New York.
New York genealogical and biographical record (q). New York.
New York public library, bulletin (m). New York.
New York state, department of health, bulletin (m). Albany.
New York times Saturday review (w). New York.
Newark (N. J.) free public library, library news (m).
Nineteenth century (m). London.
Normal advance (m). Oshkosh.
Normal pointer (m). Stevens Point.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- North American review (m). New York.
North Carolina booklet (m). Raleigh.
Northwestern miller (w). Minneapolis.
Notes and queries (m). London.
Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.
Ohio archæological and historical quarterly. Columbus.
Ohio bulletin of charities and corrections (q). Columbus.
Old continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
"Old Northwest" genealogical quarterly. Columbus.
Open court (m). Chicago.
Open shop (m). Cincinnati.
Oregon historical society quarterly. Portland.
Osteopathic world (m). Minneapolis.
Our church life (m). Madison.
Our day (m). Chicago.
Our young people (m). Milwaukee.
Out west (m). Los Angeles.
Outing (m). New York.
Outlook (w). New York.
Overland monthly. San Francisco.
Owl (q). Kewaunee.
Painter and decorator (m). La Fayette, Ind.
Pattern makers' journal (m). New York.
Pasadena (Cal.) public library, monthly bulletin.
Pennsylvania magazine of history (q). Philadelphia.
Philadelphia library company, bulletin (s-y).
Philippine islands, board of health, monthly report. Manila.
Philippine weather bureau, bulletin (m). Manila.
Philosopher (m). Wausau.
Piano workers' official journal (m). Chicago.
Pilgrim (m). Battle Creek, Mich.
Pittsburgh & Western ry., relief dept., statement of receipts and disbursements (m).
Pittsburgh, Carnegie library, monthly bulletin.
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire athenæum, quarterly bulletin.
Political science quarterly. Boston.
Postal clerk (m). Chicago.
Postal record monthly. Washington, D. C.
Pratt institute free library, monthly bulletin. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton theological review (q). Philadelphia.
Public (w). Chicago.
Public libraries (m). Chicago.

Periodicals Received

- Public opinion (w). New York.
Public policy (w). Chicago.
Publishers' circular and booksellers' record (w). London.
Publishers' weekly. New York.
Quarterly review. London.
Queen's quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Quincy (Ill.) public library bulletin (q).
Railroad telegrapher (m). St. Louis.
Railroad trainmen's journal (m). Cleveland.
Railway conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Readers' guide to periodical literature and cumulative index (m).
Minneapolis.
Record and guide (w). New York.
Records of the past (m). Washington.
Reliquary and illustrated archæologist (q). London.
Retail clerks' international advocate (m). Denver.
Review of reviews (m). New York.
Revista historica de Filipinas (m). Manila.
Révue Candienne (m). Montreal.
Rodina (w). Racine.
Round table (m). Beloit.
Royal purple (m). Whitewater.
Rural bee-keeper (m). River Falls.
St. Andrew's cross (m). Boston.
St. Louis public library, monthly bulletin.
Salem (Mass.) public library, bulletin (m).
San Francisco public library, monthly bulletin.
Saturday evening post (w). Philadelphia.
Scottish geographical magazine (m). Edinburgh.
Scottish historical review (q). Glasgow.
Scottish record society (q). Edinburgh.
Scranton (Pa.) public library, bulletin (q).
Scribner's magazine (m). New York.
Sewanee review (q). New York.
Shoe workers' journal (m). Boston.
Single tax review (q). New York.
Skandinavisk farmer-journal (m). Minneapolis.
Social democrat (m). London.
Somerville (Mass.) library bulletin (m).
Sound currency (q). New York.
South Atlantic quarterly. Durham, N. C.
South Carolina historical and genealogical magazine (q). Charleston.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Southern history association, publications (bi-m). Washington.
Southern letter (m). Tuskegee.
Southern missionary (m). Lawrenceville, Va.
Spirit of missions (m). New York.
Standard (w). Chicago.
Steam shovel and dredge (m). Chicago.
Stone-cutters' journal (m). Washington.
Stove workers' journal (m). Detroit.
Sunset magazine (m). San Francisco.
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
Team owners' review (m). Pittsburgh.
Temperance cause (m). Boston.
Texas state historical association, quarterly. Austin.
Tradesman (s-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travelers' railway guide (m). New York and Chicago.
Trident (q). Baltimore.
Typographical journal (m). Indianapolis.
Union labor advocate (m). Harvey, Ill.
Unionist, Green Bay (m).
United States, congress:
 Congressional record.
United States, department of agriculture:
 Climate and crop service; Wisconsin section (w. m).
 Crop reporter (m).
 Experiment station record (m).
 Library bulletin (q).
 Monthly weather review.
United States, department of commerce and labor:
 Bulletin of bureau of labor (bi-m).
 Bulletin of the census.
 Monthly consular and trade reports.
 Monthly summary of commerce and finance.
United States, patent office:
 Official gazette (w).
United States, superintendent of documents:
 Catalogue of U. S. public documents (m).
United States, treasury department:
 Public health reports (w).
 Treasury decisions (w).
United States, war department. Bureau of insular affairs:
 Monthly summary of commerce of the Philippine Islands.
Vaccination (m). Terre Haute, Ind.

Newspapers Received

Vanguard (m). Milwaukee.
Vermont library commission, bulletin, Montpelier.
Views (m). Washington.
Virginia magazine of history and biography (q). Richmond.
Wage earners' self-culture clubs (m). St. Louis.
Warren county (Ill.) library bulletin (q). Monmouth.
Washington library association, bulletin. Olympia.
Weekly bulletin of the clothing trade. New York.
West Virginia historical magazine (q). Charleston.
Westminster review (m). London.
Wetmore's weekly. St. Louis.
White family quarterly. Haverhill, Mass.
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Osterhout free library, bulletin (m).
William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine. Williamsburg, Va.
Wilmington institute free library, bulletin (m).
Wilshire's magazine (m). New York.
Wilson bulletin (q). Oberlin, O.
Wisconsin alumni magazine (m). Madison.
Wisconsin archæologist (q). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Baptist (q). Wauwatosa.
Wisconsin citizen (m). Brodhead.
Wisconsin farmer (w). Madison.
Wisconsin library bulletin (bi-m). Madison.
Wisconsin journal of education (m). Madison.
Wisconsin medical journal (m). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin medical recorder (m). Janesville.
Wisconsin natural history society bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Presbyterian review (bi-m). Appleton.
Woman's tribune (bi-w). Portland, Oregon.
World today (m). Chicago.
World's work (m). New York.
Young churchman (w). Milwaukee.
Young eagle (m). Sinsinawa.
Zeitschrift für ethnologie (s-m). Berlin, Germany.

Wisconsin Newspapers

Albany—Albany vindicator.
Algoma—Algoma record.
Alma—Buffalo County journal.
Antigo—Antigo herald; Antigo republican; News item.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Appleton*—Appleton crescent (d and w); Appleton volksfreund;
Appleton post; Gegenwart; Fox River journal; Montags-blatt.
Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.
Ashland—Ashland press (d and w); Ashland news (d).
Augusta—Eagle.
Baldwin—Baldwin bulletin.
Baraboo—Baraboo republic; Sauk County democrat.
Barron—Barron County shield.
Bayfield—Bayfield County press.
Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam argus; Dodge County citizen.
Belleville—Belleville recorder.
Beloit—Beloit free press (d).
Benton—Benton advocate.
Berlin—Berlin journal.
Black Creek—Black Creek times.
Black River Falls—Badger state banner; Jackson County journal.
Bloomer—Bloomer advance.
Bloomington—Bloomington record.
Boscobel—Boscobel sentinel; Dial-enterprise.
Brandon—Brandon times.
Brodhead—Brodhead independent; Brodhead register.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn news.
Burlington—Standard democrat.
Cambria—Cambria news.
Cashton—Cashton record.
Cassville—Cassville index.
Cedarburg—Cedarburg news.
Centuria—Centuria outlook.
Chetek—Chetek alert.
Chilton—Chilton times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic sentinel; Chippewa times; Herald.
Clinton—Clinton herald; Rock County banner.
Colby—Phonograph.
Crandon—Forest republican.
Cumberland—Cumberland advocate.
Dale—Dale recorder.
Darlington—Darlington democrat; Republican-journal.
De Forest—De Forest times.
Delavan—Delavan enterprise; Delavan republican; Wisconsin Times
(bi-w).
De Pere—Brown County democrat; De Pere news.
Dodgeville—Dodgeville chronicle; Dodgeville sun; Republic.

Newspapers Received

Durand—Entering wedge; Pepin County courier; Pepin County news and Pepin star.

Eagle River—Vilas County news.

Eau Claire—Leader; Telegram (d and s-w).

Edgerton—Wisconsin tobacco reporter.

Elkhorn—Blade; Elkhorn independent.

Ellsworth—Pierce County herald.

Elroy—Elroy tribune.

Evansville—Badger; Enterprise; Evansville review; Tribune.

Fairchild—Fairchild observer.

Fennimore—Fennimore times.

Fifield—Fifield tribune.

Florence—Florence mining news.

Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Reporter (d).

Fort Atkinson—Jefferson County union.

Fountain City—Alma blätter; Buffalo County republikaner.

Frederic—Frederic star.

Friendship—Adams County press.

Glenwood—Glenwood tribune.

Grand Rapids—Wood County reporter.

Grantsburg—Burnett County sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.

Green Bay—Green Bay advocate (d and s-w); Green Bay gazette (s-w); Green Bay review.

Greenwood—Greenwood gleaner.

Hancock—Hancock news.

Hartford—Hartford press.

Hudson—Hudson star-times; True republican.

Hurley—Montreal river miner.

Independence—Independence news wave.

Janesville—Janesville gazette (d); Recorder and times.

Jefferson—Jefferson banner.

Juneau—Independent; Juneau telephone.

Kaukauna—Kaukauna sun; Kaukauna times.

Kenosha—Kenosha news (d); Kenosha union; Telegraph-courier.

Kewaunee—Kewaunee enterprise; Kewaunské listy.

Kilbourn—Kilbourn illustrated events; Mirror-gazette.

Knapp—Knapp news.

La Crosse—Herold and volksfreund (s-w); La Crosse argus; La Crosse chronicle (d and w); La Crosse leader-press (d); Nord-stern; Nord-stern blätter; Volks-post.

Ladysmith—Gates County journal.

Lake Geneva—Herald.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Lake Mills—Lake Mills leader.

Lake Nebagamon—Nebagamon enterprise.

Lancaster—Grant County herald (s-w); Teller.

Linden—Southwest Wisconsin.

Loyal—Loyal tribune.

Madison—Amerika; Cardinal (d); Madison democrat (d); Madisonian; Scandinavian American; State; Wisconsin botschafter; Wisconsin staats-zeitung; Wisconsin state journal (d and w).

Manitowoc—Manitowoc citizen; Manitowoc herald (d); Manitowoc pilot; Manitowoc post; Nord-westen; Wahrheit.

Marinette—Eagle-star (d and w); Förposten.

Marshfield—Marshfield times.

Mauston—Juneau County chronicle; Mauston star.

Medford—Taylor County star news; Waldbote.

Menomonie—Dunn County news; Menomonie times.

Merrill—Merrill advocate; Wisconsin thalbote.

Merrillan—Wisconsin leader.

Middleton—Middleton times-herald.

Milton—Telephone.

Milwaukee—Catholic citizen; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee free press (d); Milwaukee Germania abend post; Milwaukee herold (s-w and d); Milwaukee journal (d); Milwaukee news (d); Milwaukee sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social democratic herald; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin advocate; Wisconsin banner und volksfreund (s-w).

Mineral Point—Iowa County democrat; Mineral Point tribune.

Minoqua—Minoqua times.

Mondovi—Mondovi herald.

Monroe—Journal-gazette; Monroe journal (d); Monroe times (d); Monroe sentinel.

Montello—Montello express.

Mount Horeb—Mount Horeb times.

Necedah—Necedah republican.

Neillsville—Neillsville times; Republican and press.

Neosho—Neosho standard.

Nekoosa—Wood County times.

New Lisbon—New Lisbon times.

New London—Press; New London republican.

New Richmond—Republican-voice (s-w).

Oconomowoc—Oconomowoc enterprise; Wisconsin free press.

Oconto—Oconto County reporter.

Oconto Falls—Oconto Falls herald.

Newspapers Received

- Omro*—Omro herald; Omro journal.
Oregon—Oregon observer.
Osceola—Osceola sun.
Oshkosh—Northwestern (d); Wisconsin telegraph.
Palmyra—Palmyra enterprise.
Peshtigo—Peshtigo times.
Phillips—Bee; Phillips times.
Pittsville—Pittsville times.
Plainfield—Sun.
Platteville—Grant County news; Grant County witness.
Plymouth—Plymouth reporter; Plymouth review.
Portage—Portage democrat; Wisconsin state register.
Port Washington—Port Washington star; Port Washington zeitung.
Poynette—Poynette press.
Prairie du Chien—Courier; Crawford County press; Prairie du Chien union.
Prentice—Prentice calumet.
Prescott—Prescott tribune.
Racine—Racine correspondent; Racine journal; Racine times (d);
Slavie (s-w); Wisconsin agriculturist.
Reedsburg—Reedsburg free press; Reedsburg times;
Rhineland—Rhineland herald; Vindicator.
Rice Lake—Rice Lake chronotype; Rice Lake leader.
Richland Center—Republican observer; Richland rustic.
Rio—Badger blade; Columbia County reporter.
Ripon—Ripon commonwealth; Ripon press.
River Falls—River Falls journal.
St. Croix Falls—Polk County press; St. Croix Valley standard.
Shawano—Shawano County advocate; Volksbote-wochenblatt.
Sheboygan—National demokrat; Sheboygan herald; Sheboygan telegram (d); Sheboygan zeitung.
Sheboygan Falls—Sheboygan County news.
Shell Lake—Shell Lake watchman; Washburn County register.
Shiocton—Shiocton news.
Shullsburg—Pick and gad.
Soldiers Grove—Kickapoo Valley journal.
Sparta—Monroe County democrat; Sparta herald.
Spring Green—Home news.
Spring Valley—Spring Valley sun.
Stanley—Stanley republican.
Stevens Point—Gazette; Stevens Point journal.
Stoughton—Stoughton courier; Stoughton hub.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Sturgeon Bay*—Advocate; Door County democrat.
Sun Prairie—Sun Prairie countryman.
Superior—Telegram (d); Leader-clarion; Superior tidende.
Thorp—Thorp courier.
Tomah—Tomah journal.
Tomahawk—Tomahawk.
Trempealeau—Trempealeau herald.
Two Rivers—Chronicle.
Union Grove—Union Grove enterprise.
Viola—Intelligencer.
Viroqua—Vernon County censor; Viroqua republican.
Washburn—Washburn times.
Waterford—Waterford post.
Waterloo—Waterloo democrat; Waterloo journal.
Watertown—Watertown gazette; Watertown republican; Watertown weltbürger.
Waukesha—Waukesha dispatch; Waukesha freeman; Waukesha press.
Waupaca—Waupaca post; Waupaca record; Waupaca republican.
Waupun—Waupun leader.
Wausau—Central Wisconsin; Deutsche pioneer; Wausau pilot; Wausau record (d and w).
Wautoma—Waukeshara argus.
West Bend—Washington County pilot; West Bend news.
Weyauwega—Deutsche chronik; Weyauwega chronicle.
Whitewater—Whitewater gazette; Whitewater register.
Wilmot—Agitator.
Woneewoc—Woneewoc reporter.

Other Newspapers

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Labor advocate.

ALASKA.

Sitka—Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles—Common sense; Los Angeles Saturday post.

San Francisco—San Francisco chronicle (d); San Francisco tagesblatt.

COLORADO.

Carrizo—Carrizo miner.

Denver—Rocky Mountain news.

Newspapers Received

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Washington post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Atlanta constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Bakers' journal; Chicago-posten; Chicago record-herald (d); Chicago socialist; Chicago tribune (d); Chicagoer arbeiter-zeitung (d); Courier (Franco-American); Fackel; Folke-vennen; Hemlandet; Peoples' press; Scandinaven (d and s-w); Socialist party official bulletin (m); Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote.

Galesburg—Galesburg labor news.

Quincy—Quincy labor news.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—Union; United mine workers journal.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls—Dannevirke.

Decorah—Decorah-posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Independence—Star and Kansan.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Times-democrat (d).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Boston transcript (d).

Groton—Groton landmark. 4

Holyoke—Biene.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Herold.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Labor world.

Minneapolis—Folkebladet; Minneapolis journal (d); Minneapolis tidende; Politiken; Ugebladet.

St. Paul—Minnesota stats tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer press (d); Twin City guardian.

Winona—Westlicher herold; Sonntags-winona.

Wisconsin Historical Society

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Arbeiter Zeitung; Labor; St. Louis globe-democrat (d).

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln—Independent.

Omaha—Danske pioneer.

NEW MEXICO.

Artesia—Advocate.

NEW YORK.

Buffalo—Arbeiter zeitung.

New York—Arbetaren; Freiheit; New York tribune (d); New Yorker volkszeitung (d); Vortwärts; People; Worker.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Normanden.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Brauer-zeitung.

Cleveland—Socialistische arbeiter zeitung; Cleveland citizen.

East Liverpool—Potters' herald.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster—Labor leader.

Pittsburg—National labor tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—News and courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Fremad; Syd Dakota ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City—Deseret evening news; Salt Lake tribune (s-w).

WASHINGTON.

Parkland—Pacific herold.

Spokane—New time.

CANADA.

Montreal—Cultivateur; Gazette (d)

Toronto—Mail and empire (d).

Victoria—Colonist (s-w).

Newspapers Received

ENGLAND.

London—Justice; Labour leader; Times.

GERMANY.

Frankfort—Wochenblatt der Frankfurter zeitung.

Tabular Summary of Foregoing Lists

Periodicals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	423
Wisconsin newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	312
Other newspapers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	821

Wisconsin Historical Society

Wisconsin Necrology, 1904-05¹

By Mary Stuart Foster, Library Assistant

- David Adler.** Born at Neustadt, Austria, about 1821. Came to Wisconsin in 1851. Died at Milwaukee, January 23, 1905.
- Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph M. Albers.** Born at Huelsen, Neuenkirchen, Germany, May 20, 1826. Came to Wisconsin about 1850. Died at Racine, November 26, 1904. Catholic clergyman.
- Catherine (Alden) Alden (Mrs. J. M.).** Born at Claremont, N. H., August 14, 1811. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Janesville, February 13, 1905.
- Mrs. Andrew Anderson.** Born in Gjerpin, Norway. April 14, 1811. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died in town of Ashippun, Dodge county, February 7, 1905.
- Mons Anderson.** Born at Valders, Norway. June 8, 1830. Came to Wisconsin about 1846. Died at La Crosse, February 4, 1904.
- J. C. Aplin.** Born at Batavia, N. Y., June 3, 1824. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Taycheedah, June 16, 1905.
- Adam Apple.** Born in Bavaria, November 28, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at North Cape, Racine county, April 19, 1905.
- Ezekiel Babcock.** Born in Albany county, N. Y., August 22, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1851. Died at Ripon, April 21, 1905.
- Royal L. Bailey.** Born at Derby, Vt., July 22, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1842. Died at Dodge's Corners, near Sheboygan, April 27, 1905.
- Frederick A. Balch.** Born at Alexander, N. Y., August 21, 1824. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Neillsville, July 3, 1905.
- Samuel D. Ball.** Born in Erie county, Penn., November 6, 1818. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Juda, July 27, 1905.
- Paul Barrette.** Born at Prairie du Chien, September 22, 1838. Died at Prairie du Chien, May 24, 1905.

¹ Wisconsin pioneers and other citizens of prominence who died during the year ending September 30, 1905.

Wisconsin Necrology

- John Wesley Bashford.** Born at Fayette, October 1, 1847. Died at Hudson, March 26, 1905.
- Horace Beach.** Born at Keeseville, N. Y., December 5, 1818. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Prairie du Chien, April 1, 1905.
- Samuel L. Beebe.** Born at Walton, N. Y., September 23, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Boardman, June 14, 1905.
- Sarah (Mosher) Bell (Mrs. William).** Born in Albany county, N. Y., December 14, 1808. Came to Wisconsin in 1837. Died at Walworth, October 1, 1904.
- John Bender.** Born at Summern, Prussia, September 4, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Two Rivers, May 15, 1905.
- Jesse Birmingham.** Born in Jefferson county, N. Y., March 7, 1835. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died at Abrams, Oconto county, November 27, 1904.
- David Blumenfield.** Born at Creglingen, Germany, February 13, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Watertown, September 24, 1905.
- C. F. Bone.** Born at Erie, Penn., February 20, 1844. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Rice Lake, April 24, 1905.
- Charles Bonniwell.** Born about 1806. Came to Wisconsin in 1836. Died at Sheboygan, May, 1905.
- S. A. Bowe.** Born at Watertown, N. Y., February 20, 1838. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Oshkosh, May 21, 1905. Physician.
- John Colbert Brooker.** Born in Bedfordshire county, England, February 7, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1851. Died at Racine March 28, 1905.
- Daniel Fitch Brown.** Born at Ellsworth, Ohio, November 13, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Bloomington, January 3, 1905.
- John Bryce.** Born at West Calder, County of Edinboro, Scotland, October 6, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Waupun, May 1, 1905.
- Henry Buisson.** Born about 1835. Died at Durand, June 26, 1905.
- D. C. Burdick.** Born about 1832. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Janesville, May 12, 1905.
- Miles L. Butterfield.** Born at Ashtabula, Ohio, about 1838. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Waukesha, June 30, 1905.
- Elias A. Calkins.** Born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., in 1828. Came to Wisconsin in early boyhood. Died at Chicago, November 24, 1904.
- John Callender.** Born in Ireland about 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Union Grove, June 3, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Sidney B. Carpenter.** Born in Cayuga county, N. Y., November 2, 1835. Came to Wisconsin about 1855. Died at Stevens Point, May 31, 1905.
- Orlando E. Carrier.** Born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 1, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Oshkosh, June 24, 1905.
- William E. Carter.** Born near Brighton, County of Sussex, England, November 17, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Milwaukee, August 15, 1905.
- Henry Casper.** Born at Milwaukee about 1855. Died at Milwaukee, July 27, 1905.
- George W. Cate.** Born at Montpelier, Vt., September 17, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Stevens Point, March 7, 1905.
- Emmons E. Chapin.** Born at Aurelius, N. Y., about 1832. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Milwaukee, May 17, 1905.
- Oliver Cherrier.** Born at Prairie du Chien, October 1, 1815. Died at Prairie du Chien, January 26, 1905.
- Mary (Folsom) Hayes-Chynoweth (Mrs. T. B.).** Born at Holland, N. Y., October 2, 1825. Came to Wisconsin about 1848. Died at Eden Vale, Cal., July 27, 1905.
- Thomas Chynoweth.** Born at Red Ruth, England, January 18, 1840. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Mount Vernon, Dane county, December 24, 1904.
- Erastus P. Clarke.** Born at Edmeston, N. Y., June 30, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Milton, March 24, 1905.
- William Clawater.** Born at Lock Haven, Penn., November, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Liberty Pole, September 9, 1905.
- Thomas Clements.** Born at Castlebar, Ireland, July 7, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Stevens Point, April 25, 1905.
- Amasa B. Cobb.** Born in Crawford county, Ill., September 27, 1823. Came to Wisconsin about 1855. Died at Los Angeles, July 5, 1905.
- Joseph Cole.** Born near Stroudsburg, Penn., January 30, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Bradford, January 28, 1905.
- C. P. Cook.** Born in the town of Bangor, Franklin county, N. Y., March 30, 1835. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died in town of Sherman, Dunn county, April 29, 1905.
- Ossian Cook.** Born at Shipton, Canada, February 11, 1832. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Oshkosh, July 21, 1905.
- William E. Cramer.** Born at Waterford, N. Y., October 29, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Milwaukee, May 21, 1905. Newspaper editor.
- John Culbertson.** Born in Jefferson county, Ind., October 8, 1826. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Appleton, May 1, 1905.

Wisconsin Necrology

- Onon Bjornson Dahle.** Born in Telemarken, Norway, October 4, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Mt. Horeb, July 31, 1905.
- Russel J. Day.** Born at West Schuyler, N. Y., May 9, 1829. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Brodhead, April 17, 1905.
- Arthur K. Delaney.** Born at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., January 10, 1841. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Maysville, January 23, 1905.
- Peter V. Deuster.** Born near Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, February 18, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Milwaukee, December 31, 1904.
- Killian Dichmann.** Born at Nassau, Germany, March 30, 1816. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Oshkosh, May 12, 1905.
- Charles F. Dodge.** Born at New Diggings, December 29, 1850. Died at Shullsburg, July 22, 1905.
- Thomas Eagan.** Born at Toronto, Canada, in 1836. Came to Wisconsin about 1841. Died at Watertown, February 2, 1905.
- Samuel W. Eaton.** Born at Framingham, Mass., December 25, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Newton Highlands, Mass., February 9, 1905.
- Samuel Ellis.** Born at Springfield, Penn., November 1, 1821. Came to Wisconsin about 1843. Died at Eau Claire, May 22, 1905.
- George End.** Born near Buffalo, N. Y., January 10, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Sheboygan, July 18, 1905.
- Fred Engelbracht.** Born at Lemago, Germany, February 15, 1844. Came to Wisconsin about 1856. Died at Berlin, July 2, 1905.
- Solomon C. Enos.** Born at Rutland, N. Y., April 1, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1837. Died at Milwaukee, July 23, 1905.
- Henry Essler.** Born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1797. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died near Retreat, Vernon county, in April, 1905.
- Stephen Fallis.** Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, February 14, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Montello, October 21, 1904.
- Julius Fieweger.** Born at Weiderwitz, Selesia, Germany, February 22, 1827. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Menasha, May 10, 1905.
- William T. Fish.** Born in Kent, England, January 10, 1838. Came to Wisconsin in 1852. Died at Madison, December 14, 1904.
- Seth Fisher.** Born at Fairfield, Ohio, September 21, 1824. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Janesville, June 5, 1905.
- William W. Garland.** Born at Ellsworth, Maine, about 1835. Came to Wisconsin at the age of 21. Died at Tomah, June 23, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Judith (Bowmer) Gilham (Mrs. J. R.).** Born in Missouri in 1821. Came to Wisconsin in 1827. Died at Georgetown, August 23, 1905.
- Asher Galusha Greene.** Born at Shaftesbury, Vt., March 10, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1839. Died near Stoughton, May 1, 1905.
- Ira C. Greenlee.** Born in Crawford county, Penn., October 10, 1825. Came to Wisconsin before the civil war. Died near Sparta, May 8, 1905.
- Henry D. Griffiths.** Born in the parish of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, October 17, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Dodgeville, February 5, 1905.
- Louise (Hamilton) Grignon (Mrs. David H.).** Born in the town of Allouez, Brown county, March 26, 1843. Died at Green Bay, June 21, 1905.
- F. B. Griswold.** Born at Wallingford, Vt., April 24, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Horicon, June 27, 1905.
- Benjamin L. Hales.** Born at Oulton, England, January 20, 1843. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Hancock, April 16, 1905.
- Albert R. Hall.** Born at Hartford, Vt., April 20, 1841. Came to Wisconsin in 1880. Died at Knapp, June 2, 1905.
- E. P. Hall.** Born at Hartford, N. Y., October 14, 1824. Came to Wisconsin about 1844. Died in town of Lamartine, Fond du Lac county, May 10, 1905.
- Storrs Hall.** Born at Middle Granville, N. Y., May 11, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1851. Died at Ripon, January 13, 1905. Physician.
- William Hamilton.** Born in Ohio about 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Eau Claire, July 19, 1905. Clergyman.
- Joseph Harris.** Born in Cornwall, England, March 8, 1825. Came to Wisconsin about 1844. Died at Cuba City, October 8, 1904.
- Charles R. Harrison.** Born at New Haven, Conn., January 31, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Fond du Lac, May 19, 1905.
- Hamilton Hastings.** Born at Amherst, Mass., August 28, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1843. Died at Oconomowoc, February 18, 1905.
- William Haughton.** Born in Ireland, May 5, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1865. Died at Viroqua, June 12, 1905.
- David S. Hawley.** Born in the town of Sanford, Delaware county, N. Y., December 15, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1852. Died at Oshkosh, May 16, 1905.
- John Wilson Hays.** Born in West Fallfield, Crawford county, Penn., September 5, 1829. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Hartford, December 1, 1904.
- Adolph Heilman.** Born at Friendship, August 25, 1852. Died near Eldorado, May 23, 1905.

Wisconsin Necrology

- Robert Hellard.** Born at Bradfield Village, England, May 12, 1831. Came to Wisconsin about 1861. Died at Oshkosh, July 30, 1905.
- Christian Helms.** Born at Milwaukee in 1853. Died at Milwaukee, June 1, 1905.
- Clark Hickcox.** Born in Randolph county, Ill., January 12, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1835. Died at Dodgeville, July 15, 1905.
- Aaron Francis Hollister.** Born in Connecticut, April 26, 1823. Came to Wisconsin before 1850. Died at Beloit, April 26, 1905.
- Lucian O. Holmes.** Born in New Hampshire, October 29, 1844. Came to Wisconsin about 1865. Died at Baraboo, July 1, 1905.
- Ole S. Holum.** Born near De Forest, August 21, 1847. Died at De Forest, March 8, 1905.
- John Horey.** Born in the town of Byron, about 1848. Died at Fond du Lac, June 23, 1905.
- John Hotchkiss.** Born at Derby, Conn., November, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Fox Lake, June 14, 1905.
- Peter H. Howell.** Born in West Virginia, December 22, 1826. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Superior, May 27, 1905.
- Hiram H. Hubbard.** Born at St. Peter, Minn., February 1, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1829. Died at Green Bay, July 29, 1905.
- Anthony Huddleston.** Born at Loop Creek, W. Va., March 14, 1804. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died in town of Trenton, Dodge county, February 17, 1905.
- Ellis Hughes.** Born in North Wales, about 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1842. Died at Racine, July 9, 1905.
- Michael Hughes.** Born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, January, 1818. Came to Wisconsin before 1850. Died at New Richmond, September 10, 1905.
- Richard Hughes.** Born in Merionethshire, North Wales, July 31, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died in town of Calamus, Dodge county, February 1, 1905.
- Samuel Hull.** Born at Homer, N. Y., February 18, 1821. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died in town of Johnstown, Rock county, June 11, 1905.
- John Humphrey.** Born in England, January, 1814. Came to Wisconsin about 1854. Died at Monroe, May 13, 1905.
- J. S. Hutson.** Born near White Pigeon, Mich., February 11, 1841. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Stoughton, July 24, 1905.
- Charles F. Hsley.** Born in Eastport, Maine, October 6, 1827. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Milwaukee, December 4, 1904. Banker.
- Christopher Macabus Jackson.** Born at Greenville, Ky., January 27, 1816. Came to Wisconsin in 1836. Died at Potosi, March 7, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Alfred James.** Born at Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 26, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1875. Died at Milwaukee, December 4, 1904.
- Elvenah (Cooper) Janes (Mrs. Lorenzo).** Born at Albany, N. Y., about 1815. Came to Wisconsin in 1837. Died at Racine, July 28, 1905.
- Hiram Edson Johnson.** Born at Bridport, Vt., August 7, 1818. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Bayfield, April 28, 1905.
- John P. Johnson.** Born in Sweden, April 19, 1816. Came to Wisconsin about 1840. Died at Milwaukee, May 17, 1905.
- D. Lloyd Jones.** Born in Graig Cottage, parish of Llanfair, Denbighshire, North Wales, October 9, 1841. Came to Wisconsin in 1858. Died at Milwaukee, December 29, 1904.
- Daniel Jones.** Born at Goffstown, N. H., October 31, 1815. Came to Wisconsin in 1843. Died at Watertown, January 15, 1905.
- Jacob Jung.** Born near Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, October 6, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Sheboygan, June 2, 1905.
- James H. Kelley.** Born at Avon, N. Y., September 7, 1815. Came to Wisconsin in 1858. Died at Racine, September 23, 1905.
- Alberoni Kidder.** Born at Wadesboro, Vt., February 13, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Eau Claire, March 14, 1905. Pioneer missionary and preacher.
- Kendrick Kimball.** Born in Vermont about 1816. Came to Wisconsin nearly 60 years ago. Died at Oshkosh, July 25, 1905.
- Charles Ernest Moritz Kummer.** Born at Crimmitschau, Germany, December 16, 1827. Came to Wisconsin in 1852. Died at Darlington, February 9, 1905.
- Daniel Kusel, Sr.** Born in Mecklenberg, Germany, August 30, 1811. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Watertown, February 22, 1905.
- James D. La Breche.** Born at Maskinnonge, Canada, December 22, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1852. Died at Grand Rapids, May 19, 1905.
- Theodore Lane.** Born at Durban, Mich., September 5, 1835. Came to Wisconsin in 1836. Died at Racine, February 18, 1905. Lake captain.
- William H. Lansing.** Born at Phillips, N. Y., in 1834. Came to Wisconsin before 1850. Died at Madison, May 7, 1905.
- Patrick Leary.** Born in County Kerry, Ireland, March 22, 1821. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died at Stoughton, May 5, 1905.
- Nelson Le Clair.** Born at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., November 1, 1842. Came to Wisconsin about 1848. Died at Oconto, April 11, 1905.
- William J. Le Count.** Born in Green county, N. J., May 29, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Hartford, December 23, 1904.

Wisconsin Necrology

- Robert E. Lewis.** Born at Morrow, Saratoga county, N. Y., December 23, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died at Watertown, December 8, 1904.
- Oliver Libbey.** Born at Parsonsfield, Maine, in 1830. Came to Wisconsin about 1860. Died at Portland, Maine, December 26, 1904.
- William Livingston.** Born in the vale of Avoca, Ireland, August 5, 1821. Came to Wisconsin about 1865. Died at Livingston, February 15, 1905.
- W. H. Lucia.** Born at Troy, N. Y., May 1, 1845. Came to Wisconsin in 1858. Died at Green Bay, January 21, 1905.
- E. G. T. Lueder.** Born in Hamburg, Germany. Came to Wisconsin in 1841. Died near Sauk City, December 22, 1904. Botanist.
- Thomas McCarty.** Born in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1837. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died in town of Ashford, Fond du Lac county, June 21, 1905.
- Thomas McCornish.** Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1816. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Seymour, September 13, 1905.
- William T. McConnell.** Born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 19, 1835. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Madison, November 17, 1904.
- George Edward McDill.** Born at McDill, near Stevens Point, April 16, 1856. Died at Stevens Point, February 19, 1905.
- Daniel E. McGinley.** Born at Saxonville, Mass., in 1846. Came to Wisconsin in 1851. Died at Athens, Greece, December 11, 1904.
- Joseph McMichael.** Born in New York about 1824. Came to Wisconsin about 1845. Died at Beloit, April 15, 1905.
- Nelson Marsh.** Born at Middletown, Penn., August 14, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Granton, May 5, 1905.
- Nathaniel Martin.** Born about 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1830. Died at Martintown, January 13, 1905.
- Henry Martin Mead.** Born at Malone, N. Y., October 12, 1879. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died at Waterloo, February 11, 1905.
- D. E. Means.** Born at Pittsburg, Pa., about 1817. Came to Wisconsin after 1865. Died at Grantsburg, September 3, 1905.
- Adolph Meinecke.** Born in Burhave, Oldenburg, Germany, August 16, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Milwaukee, June 16, 1905.
- Herman Meminger.** Born at Milwaukee, September 7, 1855. Died at Milwaukee, July 5, 1905.
- Henry M. Mendel.** Born at Breslau, Germany, October 15, 1839. Came to Wisconsin about 1852. Died at Milwaukee, July 9, 1905.
- E. C. Merrill.** Born at Lancaster, N. H., February 19, 1834. Came to Wisconsin about 1855. Died at De Pere, March 16, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Willard Merrill.** Born at Rome, N. Y., January 16, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Pasadena, Cal., August 8, 1905.
- Richard Mertz.** Born at Fulda, Prussia, March 7, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Gladstone, Mich., February 27, 1905.
- George Michel.** Born in Untenheim, Germany, July 13, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Milwaukee, July 14, 1905.
- Andrew J. Moore.** Born at Ontario, Canada, December 10, 1835. Came to Wisconsin about 1838. Died at New London, March 13, 1905.
- Richard Thomas Morgan.** Born in Wales, October 6, 1829. Came to Wisconsin about 1852. Died at Oshkosh, July 16, 1905.
- Giles D. Myers.** Born at Hadley, N. Y., February 26, 1839. Came to Wisconsin in 1858. Died at Prentice, June 21, 1905.
- Jonathan Wright Nash.** Born at New Haven, Vt., July 31, 1821. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Janesville, March 25, 1905.
- Randolph Jefferson Needham.** Born at Lyons, N. Y., March 9, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Stockbridge, June 22, 1905.
- N. R. Nelson.** Born in Denmark, January 18, 1847. Came to Wisconsin in 1868. Died at La Crosse, July 20, 1905.
- Thomas Nelson.** Born at Mithus Hardanger, Norway, January 2, 1828. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Milwaukee, May 26, 1905.
- Moses Nightingale.** Born in England about 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1837. Died at Fond du Lac, July 22, 1905.
- Cary Noble.** Born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 20, 1819. Came to Wisconsin in 1838. Died at Monroe, March 23, 1905.
- John Dexter Northrup.** Born at La Fayette, N. Y., June 15, 1832. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at South Turtle, Rock county, April 12, 1905.
- John Norton.** Born at Bristol, Ohio, November 2, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Fond du Lac, April 14, 1905.
- Winslow A. Nowell.** Born at Portsmouth, N. H., about 1840. Came to Wisconsin in 1864. Died at Milwaukee, April 26, 1905.
- Charles Y. Noyes.** Born at Preston, N. Y., October 6, 1837. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Evansville, January 26, 1905.
- Benjamin L. Nutt.** Born at Deerfield, N. Y., March 17, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Plymouth, January 31, 1905.
- Milton DeWitt Older.** Born in Catteraugus county, N. Y., December 20, 1831. Came to Wisconsin about 1838. Died at Portage, April 2, 1905.
- Ole Oleson.** Born in Norway, December 30, 1839. Came to Wisconsin in 1843. Died at Oshkosh, August 14, 1905.
- Enoch Olson.** Born in Norway, January, 1820. Came to Wisconsin before 1850. Died in town of Leeds, Columbia county, May 21, 1905.

Wisconsin Necrology

- Edward D. Page.** Born in Genessee county, N. Y., March 20, 1843. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Honey Creek, November 15, 1904.
- Halbert E. Paine.** Born at Chardon, Ohio, February 4, 1826. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1905.
- Richard K. Paine.** Born at Orange, Vt., October 5, 1841. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Manitowoc, November 14, 1904. Physician.
- Robert S. Palmer.** Born at Frederickston, New Brunswick, November 27, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died at Fond du Lac, July 9, 1905.
- Augustus T. Parish.** Born at Weathersfield Springs, N. Y., July 4, 1834. Came to Wisconsin in 1841. Died at Delavan, May 21, 1905.
- James Paul.** Born near Aberdeen, Scotland, March, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Patch Grove, February 10, 1905.
- Roland Hills Pearson.** Born in the parish of Smarden, County of Kent, England, December 11, 1829. Came to Wisconsin about 1850. Died at New Lisbon, July 21, 1905.
- Edwin Phelps.** Born at Farmington, Conn., in 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Oak Park, Ill., May 12, 1905.
- George Pilgrim.** Born in Lincolnshire, England, August 24, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died in town of Granville, Milwaukee county, June 13, 1905.
- William Plankinton.** Born at Allegheny, Penn., November 7, 1843. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died at Milwaukee, April 29, 1905.
- Foster Potterton.** Born in Lincolnshire, England, September 22, 1838. Came to Wisconsin about 1850. Died at Dodgeville, May 31, 1905.
- Eldbridge C. Pride.** Born at Waterford, Maine, September 25, 1842. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Augusta June 1, 1905.
- John Quilligan.** Born in Ireland, December 25, 1817. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died in town of Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1905.
- Susan (Bowen) Ramsay (Mrs. Wayne).** Born at Warren, Mass., June 16, 1840. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died at Madison, November 30, 1904.
- Rasmus Nels Rasmussen.** Born at Laaland, Denmark, March 17, 1840. Came to Wisconsin about 1854. Died at Randolph, May 12, 1905.
- Emery Rawson.** Born at Bethlehem, N. H., October 20, 1806. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died at Whitewater, March 10, 1905.
- Asa W. Ray.** Born at Kingston, N. Y., May 4, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1852. Died at Delavan, January 22, 1905.
- Peter Reuter.** Born in Belgium, July 5, 1838. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Kaukauna, April 9, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- William J. Rhodes.** Born in the town of Somers, Kenosha county, April 24, 1844. Died at Somers, May 23, 1905.
- Shepard S. Rockwood.** Born at Frankfort, N. Y., December 31, 1837. Came to Wisconsin in 1841. Died at Portage, July 12, 1905.
- Gottlieb Rudolph.** Born at Arnstatt, Germany, in 1818. Came to Wisconsin in 1860. Died at Manitowoc, July 17, 1905.
- Stephen Sage.** Born at Sandisfield, Mass., August 1, 1818. Came to Wisconsin in 1836. Died at Racine, June 28, 1905.
- Simeon B. Sarles.** Born at Mechanicsville, N. Y., February 8, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1842. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., April 9, 1905.
- John Schmidt.** Born in Hesse, Germany, April 1, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Mishicot, June 7, 1905.
- John Schmidt.** Born in Wirschweiler, Prussia, April 23, 1833. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Muskego, September 4, 1905.
- Frederick Schmitz.** Born at Hamm, Prussia, December 25, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Manitowoc, February 5, 1905.
- John Schuette.** Born about 1833. Came to Wisconsin about 1850. Died in town of Mosel, Sheboygan county, June 13, 1905.
- Smith J. Scott.** Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 26, 1823. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Lowville, March 27, 1905.
- Enoch Silvernail.** Born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1830. Came to Wisconsin about 1845. Died near Waukesha, June 5, 1905.
- Franz S. Simon.** Born at Mainz, Germany, October 28, 1823. Came to Wisconsin about 1850. Died at Manitowoc, December 13, 1904. Physician.
- Charles W. Smith.** Born about 1831. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Fond du Lac, January 20, 1905.
- Delbert K. Smith.** Born at Big Bend, November 15, 1862. Died in town of Vernon, Waukesha county, June 17, 1905.
- Isaiah M. Smith.** Born near Utica, N. Y., about 1819. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Topeka, Kan., January 25, 1905.
- Holden Snell.** Born at Manlius, N. Y., November 23, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1853. Died at Madison, May 18, 1905.
- Thomas L. Snodgrass.** Born at Pendleton, Ind., October 23, 1849. Came to Wisconsin about 1851. Died at Hudson, May 8, 1905.
- James Clinton Spencer.** Born at Albany, N. Y., about 1829. Came to Wisconsin in 1861. Died at Miami, Fla., February 2, 1905.
- John Spencer.** Born in England, April 11, 1819. Came to Wisconsin in 1848. Died at Manitowoc, May 27, 1905.
- William Spencer.** Born at Milwaukee in 1849. Died at Janesville, June 22, 1905.

Wisconsin Necrology

- John Stockman.** Born in Antrim county, Ireland, September 2, 1827. Came to Wisconsin in 1843. Died in town of Harmony, Rock county, July 13, 1905.
- Frank A. Stoltze.** Born at Erfurth, Germany, November 7, 1832. Came to Wisconsin about 1837. Died at Madison, April 19, 1905.
- Edward P. Stone.** Born in Western New York, December 4, 1837. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Iola, May 7, 1905.
- Horace Stone.** Born at Litchfield, Conn., in 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1834. Died at Racine, June 9, 1905.
- George L. Storer.** Born at Sanford, Maine, May 8, 1831. Came to Wisconsin about 1875. Died at Madison, September 12, 1905.
- Samuel Stotzer.** Born at Berne, Switzerland, June 8, 1851. Came to Wisconsin in 1879. Died at Portage, January 22, 1905.
- W. W. Stowell.** Born at Utica, N. Y., September 10, 1828. Came to Wisconsin about 1844. Died at La Crosse, February 15, 1905.
- Horatio T. Taylor.** Born at Batavia, N. Y., June 13, 1827. Came to Wisconsin in 1841. Died at Winnetka, Ill., April 28, 1905.
- Richard Taylor.** Born at Glynd, England, November 16, 1819. Came to Wisconsin in 1840. Died at Mazomanie, May 30, 1905.
- Evan Q. Thomas.** Born at Dundaff, Penn., February 26, 1842. Came to Wisconsin in 1866. Died at Eau Claire, April 22, 1905.
- John Thoroughgood.** Born in Lancashire, England, April 12, 1838. Came to Wisconsin in 1865. Died at Janesville, June 1, 1905.
- C. H. Tobey.** Born at West Stockbridge, Mass., January 14, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Phillips, May 17, 1905.
- Michael Torpy.** Born in County Roscommon, Ireland, October 10, 1804. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died in town of Portland, Dodge county, November 20, 1904.
- Evan Townsend.** Born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 15, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at Waupaca, January 3, 1905.
- John Trier.** Born in Rhine Province, Germany, in 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1854. Died at Sheboygan, February 8, 1905.
- Luke Tullet.** Born in England, March 22, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in an early day. Died at Oakfield, July 13, 1905.
- Andrew Jackson Turner.** Born at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., September 24, 1832. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Portage, June 10, 1905. Newspaper editor.
- A. G. Tuttle.** Born at Watertown, Conn., December 30, 1814. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Baraboo, July 25, 1905.
- Ingebrigt Larson Tygum.** Born in Tygum, Sorstrand, Norway, February 9, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1844. Died near De Forest, May 20, 1905.

Wisconsin Historical Society

- Peter Uhl.** Born on the River Rhine, December 25, 1831. Came to Wisconsin in 1849. Died at La Crosse, July 16, 1905.
- Peter Vieau.** Born at Milwaukee, January 10, 1820. Died at Muskego Center, September 13, 1905.
- Matthew Wadleigh.** Born in the town of Hatley, Stanstead county, Quebec, September 26, 1821. Came to Wisconsin in 1857. Died at Oshkosh, March 10, 1905.
- Thomas Walker.** Born in Fermanagh county, Ireland, December 22, 1822. Came to Wisconsin when a boy. Died at Patch Grove, March 18, 1905.
- William N. Walker.** Born in Canada about 1836. Came to Wisconsin when a child. Died at Waupun, June 7, 1905.
- Albert G. Warren.** Born in New London county, Conn., July 26, 1812. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died at Sturgeon Bay, February 7, 1905.
- James Webber.** Born in Erie county, Penn., November 1, 1828. Came to Wisconsin about 1846. Died at Mineral Point, June 9, 1905.
- Adam Welch.** Born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1829. Came to Wisconsin in 1855. Died near Sharon, April 24, 1905.
- Samuel Wescott.** Born in Croton on the Hudson, Westchester county, N. Y., February 12, 1802. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Died at Toledo, Iowa, November 9, 1904.
- Living Westcott.** Born in the town of Wilford, Otsego county, N. Y., December 16, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1845. Died at Ripon, April 23, 1905.
- David E. Whiting.** Born in Maine, November 27, 1830. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died in the town of Oconto, January 20, 1905.
- Joseph Bellamy Whiting.** Born at Barkhamsted, Conn., December 16, 1822. Came to Wisconsin in 1850. Died at Janesville, March 27, 1905. Physician.
- Diana (Thomas) Williams (Mrs. Henry C.)** Born in the town of La Fayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 15, 1825. Came to Wisconsin in 1865. Died at Madison, September 27, 1905.
- John Williams.** Born in Chenango county, N. Y., about 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1838. Died at Delavan, July 24, 1905.
- James Willock.** Born in Londonderry, Ireland, July 1, 1820. Came to Wisconsin in 1856. Died at Oshkosh, June 29, 1905.
- Henry Wills.** Born at Pelham, Canada, in 1824. Came to Wisconsin in 1847. Died at Manitowoc, June 1, 1905.
- Orson Eli Woodbury.** Born at East Mendon, N. Y., November 27, 1827. Came to Wisconsin before 1854. Died at Madison, December 9, 1904.
- Albert O. Wright.** Born at Rome, N. Y., June 23, 1842. Came to Wisconsin about 1860. Died at Madison, June 19, 1905.

Historic Sites on Green Bay

Some Historic Sites About Green Bay

By Arthur Courtenay Neville

In the short time allotted me tonight it is impossible to mention even briefly all of the many interesting historical sites about Green Bay and the lower Fox River. I have therefore selected only two or three, about which the least has been written and in which I have been most personally interested. Ever since I was a boy my favorite summer recreation has been cruising about Green Bay in a yacht, or coasting along its shores in a small canoe. I was always much interested in visiting the places where Indian villages were said to have been located, particularly those at Red Banks and at Point Sable. These I explored many times, when there was still much to be seen, but without fully understanding or appreciating its significance. Being unable to read the *Jesuit Relations* in the old French, they were to me a sealed book. Since the publication, however, of the edition edited by Dr. Thwaites, with the accompanying English translation, my interest has been much intensified and I have gone over the familiar ground with a renewed and more intelligent interest. What I give you this evening is the result of later investigations, made with the light of the wider knowledge obtained by reading the *Relations*.

I have been particularly interested in determining where Nicolet found the Winnebagoes in 1634, and where Father Allouez founded the mission of St. Francis Xavier.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Nicolet's Landing Place, 1634

About the earliest authentic record we find of the Green Bay region is Père Vimont's brief account of the expedition of Jean Nicolet to the Winnebago, probably in 1634, found in the *Jesuit Relations* of 1640.¹

But much earlier information had in a vague way reached the French at Quebec, concerning La Baye, and of a strange tribe of Indians living on its shores, a tribe not of Algonquian stock, nor speaking any of their languages, but surrounded on all sides by Algonquian tribes, and conspicuous because of their isolation. They were of the Dakota stock, sometimes called Ouinipigou, and at the time of Nicolet's visit inhabited the shores of Green Bay, and later the Fox River valley.

Vimont says, "they were a sedentary people and very numerous; some Frenchmen call them Puants, because the Algonquian word Ouinipeg signifies stinking water."² The bay on which they dwelt was called the Lake (or Bay) of the Puants. It was given their name, probably, instead of that of some of the more numerous Algonquian tribes, because of the prominence given to them on account of their position. Champlain's map of 1632 locates the tribe on a lake of the same name, but places the lake northwest of Lake Huron. Probably the map was based on information obtained from the Indians. It is possible, however, that some adventurous Frenchman had penetrated to the Green Bay region even earlier than 1634; although the first white man to visit the Winnebago, so far as recorded, was Jean Nicolet. Where did Nicolet find these people? That they were then living somewhere on the shores of Green Bay is clear; but there is nothing in Vimont's *Relation*, nor in any other early record that I have been able to find, giving the slightest clue to their exact position at this time.

I think, however, that we may locate the tribe—and, *ipso facto*, the place of Nicolet's visit to them—with a reasonable

¹ *Jesuit Relations* (Thwaites ed.), xxiii, pp. 275-281.

² William R. Smith, *Wisconsin* (Madison, 1854), iii, p. 11.



From photograph by Mrs. Carlton Merrill, 1902

Red Banks, east shore of Green Bay, ancient seat of the
Winnebago

Historic Sites on Green Bay

degree of certainty, at the Red Banks, on the east shore of Green Bay. I reach this conclusion from a study of the traditions of the tribe itself, the statements of later explorers, and our present knowledge of the ancient Indian village sites along the bay shore.

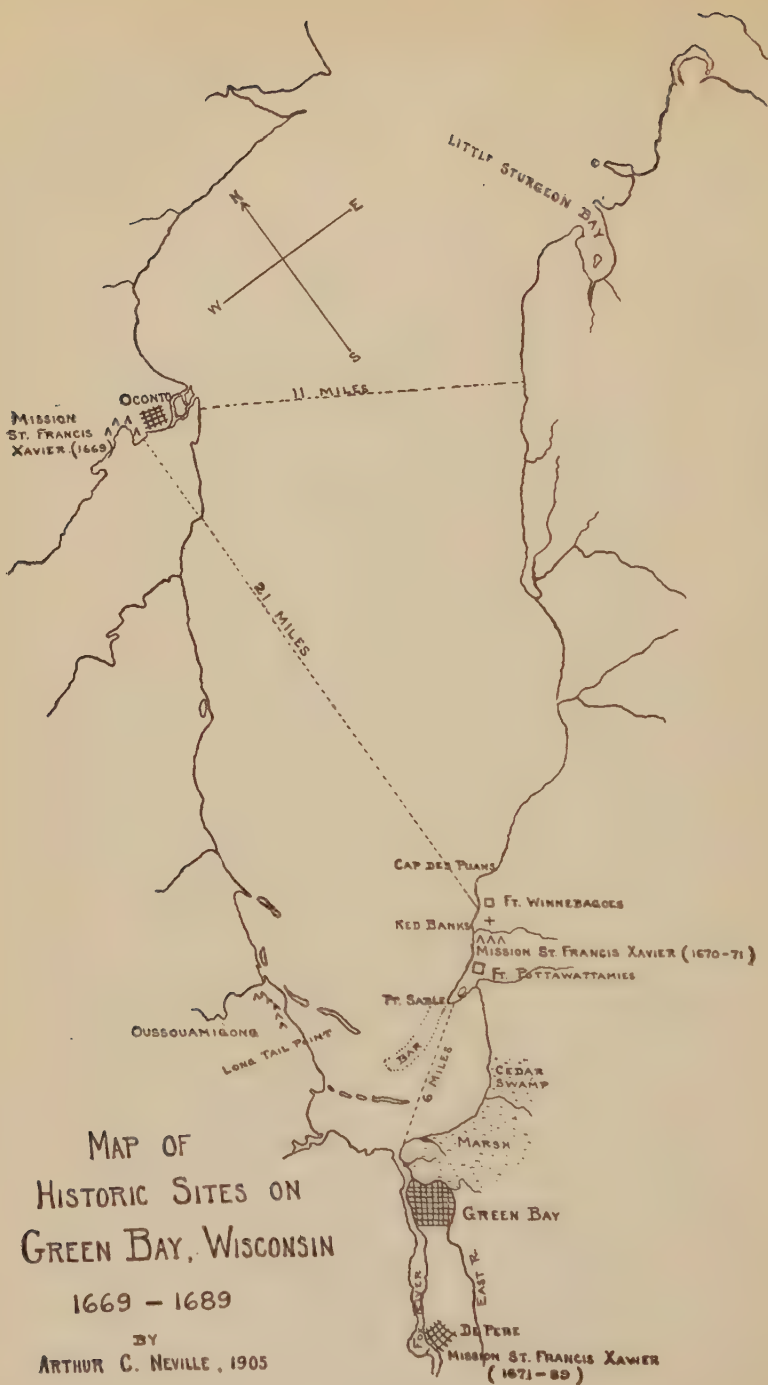
That the Winnebago occupied the Red Banks, and had a fort there from very early times, is almost a certainty. Schoolcraft, in his history of the Indian tribes, published in 1854, says: "The traditions of the tribe extend no further back than their residence at the Red Banks, some eight or nine generations since; and from the fact that the Winnebagos believe that their ancestors were created there it is probable that they dwelt at that place for a considerable length of time * * * that they built a fort, an event which appears to have made a general impression in the tribe, and that it was constructed of logs or pickets, set in the ground."¹

Grignon, in his "Recollections," says: "The Ottawas used to make war on the Winnebagos, who had their village on the elevated ground spoken of in O-Kee-Wha's narration as the Red Banks, but which has always been known by the French as La Cap des Puants."² It was probably so named, because of its occupation by the Puants. The northerly extremity of the Red Banks forms a very pronounced and prominent point or cape.

Still further, we have the evidence of Spoon Decorah, an old Winnebago chief, in an interview with Dr. Thwaites in 1887, in which he says: "It has been told me by my father and my uncles that the Winnebago first lived below the Red Banks, on the east shore of Green Bay. There was a high bluff there which enclosed a little lake. * * * From there they moved to the Red Banks and met at that place the first Frenchman

¹ Henry A. Schoolcraft, *History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* (Philadelphia, 1851-57, 6th ed.), iii, p. 277; iv, 227, 228, 231.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 204.



Historic Sites on Green Bay

they ever saw.”¹ This “first Frenchman,” it would seem, was undoubtedly Jean Nicolet. I am aware that Mr. P. V. Lawson says that “we know the Winnebago Indians had their village there [Doty’s Island] when Nicolet came in 1634;”² but I can find neither reason nor authority for the statement.

This conclusion is further corroborated by Father Allouez.³ Assuming that Allouez first landed upon December 2, 1669, at the Indian village on Oconto River, and there spent the winter of 1669-70, as will appear hereafter, his statements as to the location of, and distances to, the several Indian villages mentioned by him indicate pretty clearly that the Winnebago were at or near the Red Banks. He says that “eight leagues from our cabin on the other side of the bay was a village of about three hundred souls.” Now the Red Banks is almost exactly eight French leagues from Oconto, measured in a direct line, and is about the only place on the east shore where an Indian village is known to have existed that comes so near that distance. Allouez further declares that on the 17th of February, 1670, “I repaired to the village of the Pottawatomies, which is on the other shore of the lake, eight leagues from this place” (meaning by this place his cabin on the Oconto);⁴ and on the thirteenth of May following he again crossed the bay “to go to find the Winnebago in their clearings where they were assembling.” At the same time he visited the Potawatomi, “who lived near them.” There must, then, have been two villages “on the other side of the lake,” a village of Winnebago, as well as a village of Potawatomi; and existing remains clearly indicate such to have been the case.

Col. Samuel Stambaugh, in his “Report on the Quality and Condition of Wisconsin Territory, 1831,” says: “About twelve miles below the fort [Fort Howard] there is a very conspicu-

¹In *Id.*, xiii, p. 457.

²Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1899, p. 206.

³*Jesuit Relations*, liv, p. 211.

⁴*Ibid.*

Wisconsin Historical Society

ous promontory called the Red Banks. They are at the highest point about one hundred feet above the level of the bay; the ground on these banks presents the appearance of having once been under cultivation; and on one place evidently bears vestiges of fortifications of some kind.”¹

Charles D. Robinson, describing the fortifications at the Red Banks in 1856, says: “Upon a high bank on the eastern shore of Green Bay, about twelve miles north of the town, is an interesting earth work. * * * Its walls, at one time, must have been some seven feet in height, or thereabouts, having a ditch or moat on the outside, and provided, on its three exposed sides, with regular bastions. Its fourth side fronts on a precipice of perhaps one hundred feet in height, whose base is washed by the waters of Green Bay; and leading down this steep bank, impassable at any other immediate point, is seen what seems to have been once a protected passage of steps cut into the clay. * * * In or near the center are two parallel walls united at the ends, as there is some appearance of it now. A few rods to the north, outside the walls and on the very brink of the precipice, is what was once apparently a lookout, a high mound of earth—now half carried away by the wearing away of the cliff. To the southward and eastward of the fort, occupying some hundreds of acres, were the planting grounds of the people who occupied the place. Large trees now overgrow the ground, yet the furrows are as distinctly marked as if made but last year and are surprisingly regular.”²

I have quoted Mr. Robinson at length, because his description corresponds almost exactly with my own recollection of the ground, when visited by me a few years later. The earthen breastworks were, however, most probably surmounted by wooden palisades, according to the prevailing Indian custom. In the fifty years since Mr. Robinson wrote, the erosion of the

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xv, p. 399.

² *Id.*, ii, p. 491.

Historic Sites on Green Bay

face of the cliff has been so great that all traces of these ancient works have disappeared. From the foregoing there would seem to be little doubt that the village and fort of the Winnebago was, when visited by Nicolet, at the Red Banks, and that Allouez afterward found them there.

Extending southward for about two miles to the low, marshy land near Point Sable, were, at intervals, other clearings and planting fields. The ground along the shore west of the limestone ridge, from the Red Banks to Point Sable, still bears unmistakable evidences of long-continued and very extensive Indian occupation. Several interesting mounds are still in existence; many others have been robbed and destroyed; great numbers of implements of flint and copper—arrow points, spear heads, knives, axes, etc.—have been found here; and in many places, more especially near Point Sable, the ground is literally strewn with flint chips, blocks of flint, and fragments of pottery. It was just north of Point Sable, upon the site of the village of the Potawatomi, that the bronze compass and sun dial was found in 1902, by Holmes and Duchateau, a very fine illustration of which appears in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.¹

After the mission of St. Francis Xavier had been finally established at De Pere, Father Allouez, on his return from a visit to the Outagami, says that on September 17, 1672, "I went to the fort of the Pottawatamie to procure a supply of corn."² On the twenty-seventh "I planted a great cross on a plateau, on the shore of the lake between the village of the Pauteonatami and that of the Puants." It will be remembered here that Allouez mentions visiting the Winnebago two years before, in their clearing, also the Potawatomi who lived with or near them.

Some time afterward he went again to these villages, to visit a man who was dangerously ill. "The wind prevented us

¹ Vol. xvi, p. 65.

² *Jesuit Relations*, lviii, p. 37.

Wisconsin Historical Society

from crossing the bay," he says, "so I left my boatmen at the mouth of the river to watch the canoe. * * * I was obliged to go by land, one-half the journey being through a difficult country."¹ To one familiar with the locality, this is quite plain. It is some six miles from the mouth of the river to Point Sable, across what is usually known as the inner bay, which latter is formed by Point Sable projecting from the east shore for about two miles, and by Long Tail Point, almost directly opposite, extending into the bay from the west shore for about three miles. A strong wind from any direction makes it extremely dangerous to make this traverse in a canoe. To reach Point Sable by land from the mouth of Fox River, the first four miles of the journey would be "through most difficult country," consisting successively of marsh, sandy beach, bog, muddy bottomed creeks and tangled cedar swamps. Emerging from this, the missionary could see "from afar" the great cross which he had planted; and there would remain about four miles of most "delightful country," to be traversed before reaching the village of the Potawatomi.

If I have argued correctly from my premises, can there be any doubt that Nicolet found the Winnebago at the Red Banks?

Mission of St. Francis Xavier

It must be understood that the mission of St. Francis Xavier was successively located at three distinct places.

The first location was on Oconto River, at the place where Alouez landed on December 2, 1669, "the eve of the day of St. Francis Xavier." This was, he wrote, "the place where the Frenchmen were," who "aided us to celebrate the festival with all the solemnity that was possible * * * and praying him to be the patron of this mission that we were about to commence under his protection." Here the missionary built his cabin and had his headquarters during the winter of 1669-70; and at this time and place, wherever it might have been, was founded the mission of St. Francis Xavier.

¹*Ibid.*, p. 39.

Historic Sites on Green Bay

I have assumed that Allouez and his party ended their hazardous voyage on the Oconto. My reasons for so doing appear to me conclusive, although other writers have likewise assumed the contrary, notably the authors of *Historic Green Bay*.¹

It seems certain that Allouez's first landing was on the west shore of Green Bay. On his way up the bay, he mentions passing the Menominee, who forced him to land.² Afterwards he visited them on their river, eight leagues from his cabin, while he also mentions another village on the "other side of the bay."³ His statements, also, of the location of surrounding Indian villages and the distances to them, together with our present knowledge of the topography of the country, and the location of ancient Indian village sites, lead almost inevitably to the conclusion that it was on the Oconto River, some considerable distance above its mouth. Probably it was at the rapids about two miles above where the city of Oconto now stands, a well known Indian village site, where the ground still bears ample evidence of aboriginal occupation.

Assuming, further, that Allouez pursued the shortest, and what came in later times to be the usual, route to reach his destination, he would have crossed the entrance to Green Bay from island to island, called afterwards "the grand traverse," unto Death's Door Bluff. Thus would he avoid either the long detour up and around the shore of Big Bay de Noquet, or the dangerous passage of sixteen miles across its mouth. He would then coast along the east shore of Green Bay, from Death's Door Bluff to another high and rocky point, now called Eagle Bluff, just north of Fish Creek; thence, making another traverse across the bay, he would go first to the Strawberry Islands, three miles, thence to Chambers Island, about five miles, and thence to the west shore, about seven miles. The government chart of Green Bay will show at a glance the dis-

¹Neville and Martin, *Historic Green Bay* (Green Bay, 1894).

²*Jesuit Relations*, liv, p. 205.

³*Ibid.*, p. 235.

Wisconsin Historical Society

tance saved, and the advantages and safety of this route. I have sailed over it many times, and can speak from personal experience. The low sandy west shore once reached, the shallow water and frequent harbors made canoe navigation easy and safe.

Continuing his narrative, Father Allouez says: "On the twenty-seventh, while we were trying to paddle with utmost vigor, we were perceived by four cabins of savages, named Oumalouminek, who forced us to land." This band of Menominee were probably the same referred to by Allouez afterwards, when he says "On the 6th [of May] I paid a visit to the Oumalouminek, eight leagues from our cabin, and found them on their river in small numbers."

On the twenty-ninth they arrived near the river mouth which they were to enter, and found it closed with ice. They thought of making the rest of their journey to the rendezvous by land; "but a furious wind having arisen during the night, we found ourselves enabled, owing to the breaking up of the ice, to continue our voyage." They arrived at their destination December 2.

Following the shore, it is about thirty miles by water from Menominee to Oconto, or one day's canoe journey. Allouez and his party must have left Menominee in the morning and arrived near the mouth of the Oconto River towards evening of the twenty-ninth. That night, the ice broke up, and it is to be presumed that they resumed their voyage on the thirtieth. They were then nearly three days in ascending the river. I cannot explain this otherwise, than that navigation in a bark canoe must have been extremely slow and difficult owing to the floating ice and danger of puncturing the canoe.

Arriving "at the place where the French were," the stalwart old father says: "I found here only one village, of different nations, about six hundred souls. A league and a half away was another, of a hundred and fifty souls." Probably this was on the Pensaukee, which is four miles, or about one and a half French leagues, from Oconto.

Historic Sites on Green Bay

"Four leagues distant one of a hundred souls." Peshtigo is just about four leagues from Oconto, and in later times an Indian village was known to be located where the city of Peshigo now stands.

To quote further, "eight leagues from here, on the other side of the bay, one of about three hundred souls." As I have said before, the Red Banks are twenty-one miles, or about eight French leagues, from Oconto.

Referring now to the Jesuit map of 1670-71,¹ it will be noticed that the Menominee River is distinctly marked and designated. One other river only is shown—about midway between the Menominee and the head of Green Bay, on the west side. The Oconto River is just about half way between the Menominee and Fox rivers. The Oconto, as it appears on the Jesuit map, has its source in a small lake, very near another small lake, the source apparently of still another river, flowing almost due south—the latter evidently intended to represent Lake Shawano and Wolf River.

Consulting a modern map, it will be seen at once how closely the conditions shown on the Jesuit map tally with the situation as it actually exists. Ascending the Oconto River the course is almost due west until within four or five miles of Lake Shawano. Here the river turns abruptly and sharply to the north, and near this bend is a small lake, having its outlet to the Oconto. It is an easy and comparatively short portage from this bend in the Oconto to Lake Shawano, and probably it was well-known and frequently used by the Indians in that time of the French regime.

There is no other river on the west shore of Green Bay that will in any wise answer the requirements of this map of the Jesuits, save the Oconto; and it is no more than reasonable to suppose that the Oconto was shown on the map because it had been explored and was well known to the French, whereas the

¹ *Jesuit Relations*, lv. p. 94; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 80; *Historic Green Bay*, p. 46.

Wisconsin Historical Society

other rivers entering Green Bay from the west—the Peshtigo, Pensauckee, and the two Suamicos—were unknown to and unexplored by them.

The Jesuit map shows the location of the mission of St. Michael to be on Menominee River, and does not show any mission of St. Francis on the Oconto; on the contrary, it is placed on the east side of the bay. This was because the mission of St. Francis Xavier had been removed from the Oconto to the east side of the bay, near to Point Sable, in the fall of 1670, before the map was made. Again, Father Allouez says,¹ in speaking of his first voyage up Fox River in the spring of 1670: "On the 16th of April I embarked to go and begin the mission to the Outagami, a people of considerable note in these regions. We slept that night at the head of the bay, at the mouth of the River des Puans, which we have named St. Francis. * * * On the 17th we ascended the river." Thus he clearly indicates that their location during the winter of 1669-70 was one day's journey from the mouth of Fox River, the actual distance by water being between thirty and thirty-five miles.

Secondly, upon the Jesuit map above referred to, the mission of St. Francis Xavier is located, very clearly and unmistakably, on the east shore of Green Bay, between Point Sable and the Red Banks. Further, Father Dablon, describing the location of the three Western missions,² says: "The third bears the name of St. Francis Xavier, at the far end of the bay called des Puans, which is separated only by a tongue of land from Lake Superior."

Father Allouez left Green Bay and descended to Quebec in the spring of 1670. He returned to the bay September 6, 1670, accompanied by Father Dablon. "They found serious trouble in the village at the *head of the bay*."³ The location

¹ *Jesuit Relations*, IIv, p. 215.

² *Ibid.*, p. 128.

³ *Id.*, Iv, pp. 185, 186.

Historic Sites on Green Bay

of 1669 was not at the head of the bay. It was, as shown above, one day's journey from the mouth of the Fox River.

Thirdly, in 1671-72 the mission of St. Francis Xavier was again removed, this time to its last and final location, at the Rapides des Pères. After Father Allouez had become more familiar with the Green Bay region, and after his experiences at Oconto and the Red Banks for the past two years, he, with concurrence of his superior, Father Dablon, finally decided that the De Pere (des Pères) rapids afforded greater advantages for the location of the mission than any other yet tried. The mission founded two years before at Oconto (1669-70), and removed to Point Sable in 1670-71, was now placed "altogether newly" at De Pere. Referring to "the place chosen to build the chapel," Father Dablon says:¹ "The past year [1670-71] the map of the lakes and the countries in which missions are situate has been given to the public: we have judged it proper to give it again this year [1671-72], to satisfy the curiosity of those who have not seen it and to mark down some new missions which have been established lately in that country: among others that of St. Francis Xavier, *placed altogether newly*, on the river which discharges itself into the bay of the Puants two leagues from its mouth."

Now the Jesuit map published in the *Relations*, it will be observed, is the map given to the public "the past year" (1670-71),² and not the corrected map of 1671-72 above referred to. The first map, the only one published, unmistakably places the mission of St. Francis Xavier at Point Sable. It must also be remembered that Father Allouez had founded this mission two years before Dablon wrote the above, and he had written a de-

¹ I use Woodman's translation in W. R. Smith, *Wisconsin* (Madison, 1854), iii, pp. 99, 102. because it more nearly expresses the idea I wish to convey than that in the Thwaites edition of the *Relations* (vol. lvi, p. 91); and because it expresses, as it seems to me, more accurately the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Father. I quote Dablon's language, as given by Woodman; but the italics are mine.

² *Jesuit Relations*, iv, p. 94.

Wisconsin Historical Society

tailed account of its establishment, which had already been published. Dablon, therefore, while he speaks of republishing the map, "to mark down some new missions which have been established lately," does not mean to say that the mission of St. Francis Xavier was just then founded, but rather that it had been "newly placed." He then goes on to explain or enlarge upon the advantages of the place finally chosen to build the church. The structure was built, and the mission remained at De Pere until 1687. In that year the new church, mission house, and all the buildings of the establishment were burned and everything valuable either carried off or destroyed. There is no record of the church having been rebuilt, and the mission of St. Francis Xavier from that time until its final abandonment was a roving one.¹

¹*Historic Green Bay*, pp. 75, 76.

Narratives of Early Travellers

Narratives of Early Wisconsin Travellers, Prior to 1800

By Henry Eduard Legler

In order that the exploratory period of Wisconsin history, stretching over more than a century and a half, may properly be understood, a mental reconstruction of the map of the Mississippi valley and the basin of the Great Lakes is essential. Comparisons between a modern physiographic map of this region and the work of the seventeenth and eighteenth century's cartographers explain many misconceptions of that time that largely guided the movements of the explorers and affected subsequent events. In the accounts of ecclesiastics and laymen alike, seemingly absurd or distorted statements may thus frequently be reconciled with good faith in the telling, rather than considered as evidences of travellers' license—although there were not wanting writers whose imagination was over-vivid. The facts that pertain to the printing of these early narratives, with the impelling motives for publication, constitute an interesting and a not unimportant part of our early history. Until the nineteenth century, these narratives and their accompanying and contemporary maps are the primary sources of Wisconsin history. They may roughly be classified into four divisions:

1. Reports of Jesuit priests sent back from the wilderness missions for the information of their superiors and the en-

Wisconsin Historical Society

couragement of wealthy patrons across seas. Such were the *Jesuit Relations*, printed annually from 1632 to 1672.

2. Accounts of Recollect fathers who were attached to expeditions from which Jesuits were excluded; they also wrote from actual observation. Such were the narratives of Louis Hennepin and Christian le Clercq.

3. Memoirs of voyageurs who were acting wholly or in part as governmental representatives, seeking royal favor or financial aid by means of their reports. To this class belong the numerous recitals that resulted from the La Salle journeys.

4. Narratives of travellers acting independently, whose roving was prompted mainly by a spirit of adventure, with an admixture of commercial motive. The travels of Alexander Henry and Jonathan Carver, and in a measure those of Pierre Radisson, belong in this category.

The accounts referred to in the first three divisions appeared originally in French; those comprised in the fourth division, in English. Many of them were translated into numerous other languages of continental Europe, had a wide circulation, and gave a considerable impetus to adventurous quest for fame and fortune in the new land of romance and mystery.

Jacques marquette

[Signature of Father Marquette]

After Jacques Cartier's memorable voyage from St. Malo, whereby France added a vast empire to its possessions, a full century elapsed before a white man's foot pressed the soil of Wisconsin. Nicolet doubtless reached the neighborhood of the Fox-Wisconsin portage; but nearly forty years more were required to traverse the region that lay between that portage and the river Colbert (or Conception)—the Mississippi River of our present-day nomenclature. It was not definitely known until nearly ten years later whether or not that great stream emptied into the Gulf of Mexico or the Vermilion Sea—if the latter, meaning a short route to China. Such geographical un-

Narratives of Early Travellers

certainities fascinated soldiers of fortune; and the tales of wandering tribesmen, who sought a mart for their furs at the mouth of the Ottawa, stimulated the activity of merchants as well as of government agents.

As for the Jesuits, they were concerned only with the souls of red men. With an utter disregard of self that brought martyrdom to many, priests of that order penetrated the remotest forest recesses in an endeavor to convert the heathen to their faith. Thus, beginning with the year 1634, and at intervals that gradually became briefer, a picturesque procession of forest rangers, black-gowned Jesuit priests, girdled Franciscan friars, and uniformed French officers crossed and recrossed the domain between the great lakes and the great river, following the routes suggested by the most convenient water-courses, and portaging from one stream to another when necessary. Here and there, in the course of the years, a little mission chapel was erected as shelter for a patient priest, or a rude stockade became the rallying point for the roving *coureurs des bois*.

When in 1684 Henry de Tonty and his little company of Frenchmen scaled Starved Rock and built thereon a rude enclosure that they called Fort Saint Louis, they were the sole representatives of royal authority in that vast stretch of country extending from the Alleghany Mountains on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, from the great Superior Sea on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. Six months before, Robert Cavelier de la Salle, upon reaching the mouth of the Mississippi had with impressive formality performed the ceremony whereby the king of France became possessed of the wide region that became known as Louisiana. Its boundaries were later claimed to be the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian system on the west and east respectively, the frozen sources of the Mississippi on the north, and from Spanish Florida to Mexico on the south. "This stretch ran from corn to oranges; from sycamore to palmetto. The flood that coursed this enormous basin was one of the world's largest, draining an area of more than twelve hundred and fifty thou-

Wisconsin Historical Society

sand square miles, sending twenty million of millions of cubic feet of water annually to the sea."¹

Although usually written with probability of publication in view, and designed to enlist interest and aid, the accounts constructed by these intrepid explorers frequently lack polish in diction, but seldom fail in graphic presentation of incident, keen analysis of Indian character, and minute description of their customs. The *Jesuit Relations* are especially important, as containing a remarkable fund of information, not only with reference to these subjects, but as well about the fauna and flora of the country, and the languages, customs, laws, and other peculiarities of the aborigines. Frequently their reports were written in their little cabins of bark, under the most distressing difficulties, and transmitted to the hands of their superiors when the flotilla of Indian canoes made its annual voyage to the St. Lawrence. The manuscripts were subjected to careful revision before transmission to Paris, where the king's printer, Sébastien Cramoisy, annually (1632-72) issued a duodecimo *Relation* with his imprint. Unfortunately, the pencil of the ecclesiastical censor expunged from the manuscripts of the missionaries, before publication, all references to persons hostile to the order. For instance, in none of the series can any reference be found to La Salle. On the other hand, all knowledge of the first exploration in the Wisconsin region would be unknown today but for the interesting account of Jean Nicolet's remarkable canoe voyage up the Ottawa, down the French, along Georgian Bay, and after skirting the shores of Green Bay, up the Fox River to where that stream nearest approaches the Wisconsin River.

The account of Nicolet's expedition appeared in the *Relation* of 1642-43,² known as Vimont's *Relation*, from the name of the superior who compiled the manuscript for the printer, ob-

¹Winsor, *Cartier to Frontenac*, p. 294.

²Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (Cleveland, 1896-1901, 73 vols.), xxlii.

Narratives of Early Travellers

taining his data from the letters of individual missionaries in the field. A translation into English was not made until volume xxiii of the Cleveland edition of the *Jesuit Relations*, edited by Dr. R. G. Thwaites, appeared in 1898. In his preface to this volume, Dr. Thwaites notes that, owing to the fact that the Iroquois had captured the year's report of the Huron missions, "the *Relation* of 1642-43 is written wholly by the superior, Vimont; it is without date, but doubtless was written in the early autumn of 1643, in time for the vessel returning to France." Nearly a half century ago Cyrus Woodman of Mineral Point spent some time at the Harvard College library translating those portions of the *Relations* bearing upon Wisconsin history, the result being published in volume iii of Smith's history of the state. The Vimont *Relation*, the most important in its bearing upon Wisconsin history, appears to have been unaccessible to Woodman at the time, as the Nicolet journey is not included in his translation.

The story of Nicolet's coming to Wisconsin, in the belief that here he would find China, has frequently found its way into print with some embellishment. The wording of the *Relation* is as follows—adopting the translation in the Thwaites edition:

After this treaty of peace [with the Iroquois] he went to live eight or nine years with the Algonquin Nipissiriniens, where he passed for one of that nation, taking part in the very frequent councils of those tribes, having his own separate cabin and household, and fishing and trading for himself. He was finally recalled, and appointed Agent and Interpreter. While in the exercise of this office, he was delegated to make a journey to the natives called People of the sea, and arrange peace between them and the Hurons, from whom they are distant about three hundred leagues Westward. He embarked in the Huron country, with seven savages; and they passed by many small nations, both going and returning. When they arrived at their destination, they fastened two sticks in the earth, and hung gifts thereon, so as to relieve these tribes from the notion of mistaking them for enemies to be massacred. When he was two days' journey from that nation, he sent one of these savages to bear tidings of the peace, which word was especially well received when they heard that it was a European who carried the

Wisconsin Historical Society

message; they despatched several young men to meet the Manitou-irinion—that is to say, “the wonderful man.” They meet him; they escort him and carry all his baggage. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they perceive him than the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands—for thus they called the two pistols that he held. The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, and there assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least six-score Beavers. The péage was concluded; he returned to the Hurons, and some time later to the three Rivers, where he continued his employment as Agent and Interpreter, to the great satisfaction of both the French and the Savages, by whom he was equally and singularly loved.

The next French travellers to reach the region between Lake Michigan and the upper Mississippi were Radisson and his brother-in-law Groseilliers. The interesting account of their sojourn in northern Wisconsin (1659-60) was written by Radisson to interest King Charles II and Prince Rupert in behalf of their fur-bartering schemes, for Radisson and his brother-in-law were renegades who changed flags between France and England as often as cupidity might dictate. Notes which Radisson had made during his long wanderings in the new world were hammered into eccentric English with an orthography that is curiously at variance with any known English standard. For two hundred years this important journal remained in manuscript. In 1885 it finally found its way into print as a publication of the Prince Society, Boston. In the preface the editor of this publication, Mr. Gideon Scull, tells the interesting story of the vicissitudes that befell Radisson's manuscript till part of it found its way into the British Museum and the rest into the Bodleian library:

The narrative of travels between the years 1652 and 1664 was for some time the property of Samuel Pepys, the well-known diarist and secretary of the admiralty to Charles II and James II. He probably received it from Sir George Carteret, the vice-chamberlain of the King and treasurer of the navy, for whom it was no doubt carefully copied out from his rough notes by the author, so that it might, through him,

light this made very dreary I have not seen them at this season for the snow hindered our coming but
we passed a lake half frozen, and the sun for the most part for 40 days, while the people, on it
so few as would be in the season or eight days. The means while that we are there, we make some
a thousand (what had not been there) but for these two necessities, Nations that mean to see them
on what they never before had experienced with, was executed in a great deal of haste. I
for fear of being mistook don't think, only that these were plays on the, and details for
sport going and coming in the eyes, each place his part in the publick place the women
dressed with modesty the young men that intended to get a prize, and caused to show up a
great pond very smooth and guarded in the style of Beards, and sometimes a grave. The lake was
at least 100 ft. high the force was a knife or other thing, we say of that then
but who could catch it don't know it. The first was made to catch all up (for some the first
many men and women did build) (these of that place), many boats came in sight of this
of the village or got under postures in simulated of wars this was to discover the enemy's designs
any that should do for us gave order to take him or kill him and take his dead off. The
Boats were to fight in retreating. To pull an arrow out of a body (to expose and
strike with a staff or bullet to their feet and take it if possible against, and defend him
self if need require from the enemy being in sinking to beards of Ensign that comes near
and to leave the boat by him down on the side. These postures are played while the drums beat
this was a strange thing, without speaking, except by nodding or gesturing their drums near
candle pots full of water, covered with tapers then the thick like harness for if purpose
they did have lookers to the end of their stairs, full of small holes, we made a rule to
as young men and women go on a dance. The drums are about this part looking them and
and singing. The women also by having a new way in their hands, and dance very modestly
not lifting much their feet from the ground keeping their heads down, words making a
sweet harmony and make quips for that while four or five days have every one brings
most exquisite things to show what his Country affords. The renewing of this alliance is the marriage
according to their Country customs made, all the rest of the boats of their deceased friends
for they keep them and bestow them upon one another we sang in our language as they
as theirs, so as they gave greater attention we gave them several quips, and we many
they returned upon us about 1000 hundred rods of furs out of which we brought not far to
the French being far in of Country. The feast ended every one returned to his Country well
satisfied. As good as our words we came to the nation of the Beaver, so it was better
small Journeys from that place we promised in like manner to the kindness of next spring
we should come to the nation of the upper Lake, and then they should make us come in to
their Country we being around among the nation of the Beaver we wondered to find our
elves in a house where were great fashions most covered in the furs and other furs
M. 11

Wisconsin Historical Society

be brought under the notice of Charles II. Some years after the death of Pepys, in 1703, his collection of manuscripts was dispersed and fell into the hands of various London tradesmen, who bought parcels of it to use in their shops as waste-paper. The most valuable portions were carefully reclaimed by the celebrated collector, Richard Rawlinson, who in writing to his friend, T. Rawlins, from London house, January 25th, 1749-50, says: "I have purchased the best part of the fine collection of Mr. Pepys, secretary to the admiralty during the reigns of Chas. 2d and James 2d. Some are as old as King Henry VIII. They were collected with a design for a Lord High Admiral such as he should approve; but those times are not yet come, and so little care was taken of them that they were redeemed from *thus et odores vententibus*."

The manuscript containing Radisson's narrative for the years 1682 and 1683 "was purchased of Rodd, 8th July, 1839," by the British Museum. The narrative in French, for the year 1684, was, as his bookplate informs us, bought by Sir Hans Sloane from the collection of "Nicolai Joseph Foucault, Comitiss Consistoriani."

In these voyages Radisson and his brother-in-law visited the Ottawas, "ye nation of ye stairing haires," as the French called them; also the famous Fire Nation of Wisconsin, whose chiefs nearly a quarter of a century before had hospitably entertained Nicolet. The adventurers passed a winter with the Potawatomi, and heard both of the Sioux nation and a wandering tribe called the Christino, dwelling in summer on the shores of Hudson Bay, and in winter on the Wisconsin side of Lake Superior. It has been claimed that while with the Mascouten, or Fire Nation, the two Frenchmen made a canoe voyage to the Mississippi River. "We weare 4 moneths in our voyage without doeing anything but goe from river to river," Radisson wrote: "We went into ye greate river that divides itself in 2." Evidence is lacking to prove the surmise that Radisson therein meant that he reached the Mississippi.

It was during their second voyage that Radisson and Groseilliers had their liveliest experience. En route they enjoyed themselves hugely, shooting game—"it was to us like a terrestrial paradise." On the shore of Chequamegon Bay they con-

Narratives of Early Travellers

structed the first habitation ever built by white men in Wisconsin—a little fort of stakes surrounded by a long cord on which little bells were tied. They reasoned that if hostile “wildmen,” as Radisson terms the Indians, came unexpectedly upon them, the ringing of these bells by sudden contact would apprise the occupants of the fortified hut in season to guard against surprise:

We went about to make a fort of stakes, wch was in this manner. Suppose that the watter side had ben in one end, att the same end there should be murtherers, and att need we made a bastion in a triangle to defend us from an assault. The doore was neare the watter side, our fire was in the midle, and our bed on the right hand covered. There were boughs of trees all about our fort layed acrossse, one uppon an other. Besides these boughs, we had a long cord tyed with some small bells, wch weare senteryes. Finally, we made an end of that fort in 2 dayes’ time.

The “wildmen” proved to be friendly. In fact they seemed to fear the strangers, rather than to wish to do them harm. But the Frenchmen were on their guard, and took good care to prevent treachery and to astonish the natives with a show of power. In his quaint style, Radisson remarks in his journal:

We suffered none to goe in but one person [at a time], and [they] liked it so much the better & often durst not goe in, so much they stood in feare of our arms, that were in good order, wch weare 5 guns, two musquetons, 3 fowling peecees, 3 paire of great pistoletts and 2 paire of pockett ons, and every one his sword and dagger. * * * We waere Cesars, being nobody to contradict us.

Then he adds, in narrating a visit from fifty young warriors, and their wonder at sight of the fort: “They were astonished, calling us every foot devills to have made such a machine.”

When the Hurons went on their great winter hunt, Radisson and Groseilliers went with them. They killed much large game, for in those days Wisconsin’s forests were the haunt of the moose, the elk, the antelope, the woodland caribou, and other animals long extinct here, while on the prairies roamed great herds of buffalo. Among other quadrupeds killed were beavers, bears, and wolverines. The moose seems to have been

Wisconsin Historical Society

the chief trophy of the chase—Radisson calls this animal the oriniack:

We beated downe the woods dayly for to discover novelties. We killed severall other beasts, as Oriniacks, staggs, wild cows, Carri-boucks, fallow does and bucks, Catts of mountains, child of the Devill; in a word, we lead a good life. The snow increases daily. There we make racketts, not to play at ball, but to exercise ourselves in a game harder and more necessary. They are broad, made like racketts, that they may go in the snow and not sinke when they runne after the eland or other beasts.

Following this prodigality of hunting prowess, there came a great famine, for the snow, which fell in immense quantities, was so light that it would not bear the burden of the snowshoes, and hunting for food was out of the question. With painful minuteness the journal of Radisson depicts their misery, which "grows wors and wors dayly."

Although Radisson's journal was written some years after this event, its memories must have remained fresh, judging from the graphic fidelity of his narrative. For instance:

O, cursed covetousnesse, what art thou going to doe? Every one cryes out for hunger; Ffrench, you called yourselves Gods of the earth, that you should be feared, for your interest; notwithstanding you shall tast of the bitternesse. Where is the plentynesse that yee had in all places and in countreys. Here comes a new family of these poore people dayly to us, halfe dead, for they have but the skins and boans. The first 2 weeke we did eate our doggs. As we went backe upon our stepps for to gett anything to fill our bellies, we were glad to gett the bones and carcasses of the beasts that we killed. And happy was he that could gett what the other did throw away after it had been boiled 3 or foure times to get the substance out of it.

Finally they were reduced to eating boiled skins, ground bones, and the bark of trees. As Radisson expressed it, "finally we became the very Image of Death. Here are above 500 dead. It's time to come out of such miseryes." At last the snow hardened, and the wornout hunters were enabled with great effort to secure a few animals with which to cheer their famished stomachs.

Narratives of Early Travellers

Much of the success that attended the barter of these two Frenchmen with the Indians was due to the possession of merchandise that pleased the fancy of the latter. Such articles as glasses, little bells, combs, vermilion, necklaces, and bracelets were profitably exchanged, although the barter was ostensibly made in the nature of an exchange of gifts. Says Radisson: "We gave them several gifts and received many. They bestowed upon us above 300 robs of castors" (beavers).

How far south of the Wisconsin River Radisson and his brother-in-law went in their journeys is a matter of conjecture. Benjamin Sulte, who has made a close study of Radisson's journal, believes that in 1658-59 they wintered in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, if not of Chicago.

For many years, beginning in 1665, Nicolas Perrot was the chief of forest rangers in Wisconsin. A monstrance wrought in silver and in 1686 presented by him to the Jesuit mission at Green Bay, is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.¹ Perrot wrote an account of his experiences, but this was not published until 1864, when Father Tailhan prepared it for publication, with numerous notes of his own. An English translation has never appeared, although extracts in English have been included in Rev. Chrysostom Verwyst's *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard and Allouez*, and in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.

Among the most interesting material in Perrot's narrative is that descriptive of Indian customs. Particularly vivid is his account of an Indian feast and war dance, as practiced in Wisconsin two centuries and a half ago. After describing the contents of the war bag, or "pindikossan," consisting of the skins of owls, snakes, white birds, parrots, magpies, and other animals, he proceeds:

Before the feast they always fast, without eating or drinking until they have had a dream. During this fast they blacken their face,

¹ Illustrated in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 142.

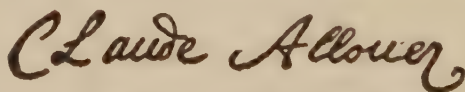
Wisconsin Historical Society

shoulders and breast with coal; they smoke, however. Some are said to have fasted twelve consecutive days—which seems incredible—and others less.

After elaborate ceremonials and the eating of dog's flesh, an Indian delicacy, the master of ceremonies, who is armed with bow and quiver of arrows as well as a javelin,

assumes a most furious look, entones his war song, and at each syllable that he pronounces makes most horrible contortions of head and body—the most terrible that can be seen. After him all the guests, one after another, endeavor to outdo one another in assuming most furious appearances. While singing, some fill their plates with hot ashes and burning coals, which they throw upon the spectators, who vociferate in chorus with a very strong but slow voice, "Ouiy!" Others seize fire-brands and throw them up into the air; others, again, act as if they were going to tomahawk the spectators. These last are obliged to repair the affront offered to him whom they feigned to strike, by making him a present of vermillion, knife or some other object of like value. Only such warriors as have slain or captured an enemy are allowed to act in this manner. These feints signify that it was thus the enemy was slain.¹

After some more shouting and grimacing, the best of the feast is given to the guests. "Above all," adds Perrot, "everyone must come provided with his own plate; otherwise he would not get his share. Hence they never fail in this, the Indian being naturally too gluttonous to forget on an occasion like this to fill well his belly."



[Signature of Father Allouez]

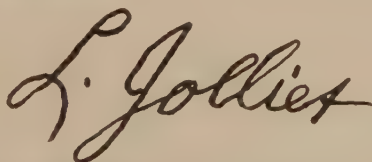
For the pathetic account of Father Ménard's death, while seeking his lost sheep, the migratory Huron Indians, about the headquarters of the Black River, the *Jesuit Relations* must again be referred to. Therein, also, are recited the sore trials that befell Father Claude Allouez, and the story is told how Father Louis André dealt with the untutored savages. With

¹Verwyst's translation.

Narratives of Early Travellers

a flute, André taught the Indian children to sing the canticles of the Catholic church, and then marched them through the villages, preaching to their elders through the medium of their youthful voices. The *Relation* goes on to say:

Certain spiritual songs which he sung to the children with French airs, pleased these savages extremely; in such a manner, that in the streets and in the cabins our mysteries were made public and were received there with applause, and insensibly stamped themselves on the mind by means of these canticles. This success gave courage to the father, and caused him to resolve on attacking the men through the children, and to combat with idolatry by these innocent souls. In effect he composed canticles against the superstitions of which we have spoken, and against the vices most opposed to Christianity, and having taught them to the children by the sound of a soft flute, he went everywhere with his little savage musicians, declaring war against the jugglers, the dreamers, and those who had many wives; and because the savages passionately loved their children and suffered everything from them, they allowed the reproaches, although biting, which were made to them by these songs, inasmuch as they proceeded from the mouths of their children. It happened sometimes, that as the father was obliged in the heat of dispute to refute the errors of these superstitious people, and to convince the old men of the falsity and silliness of their idolatry, it happened, I say, that this troop of children tired of hearing such disputes, threw themselves among them and sounding their canticles, obliged their parents to be silent. This gave the father much joy, who saw that God made use of these innocent mouths to confound the impiety of their own parents.

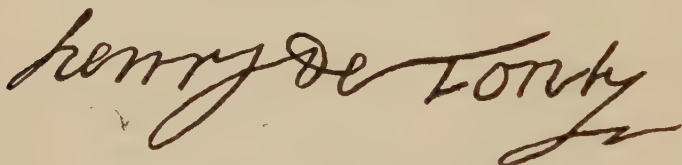
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "L. Jolliet". The script is cursive and elegant, with a large initial "L" and a long, sweeping underline.

[Signature of Louis Jolliet]

The 17th day of June, 1673, is a memorable date in the history of the Mississippi valley. On that day the two canoes of Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette passed from the waters of the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi. Upon their return from the lower reaches of the great Western waterway, Marquette wintered at Green Bay, where he wrote his famous

Wisconsin Historical Society

account of the voyage. Jolliet hurried on to Quebec to submit his official report. His canoe capsized in Lachine rapids, when near his destination, his journal and notes being swept away and irrevocably lost. Marquette thus became the historian of the expedition. His manuscript did not become a part of the famous printed *Relations*, for the government license for the publication of them was withdrawn in 1672, and it was not till nine years later that Thevenot, a Paris publisher, brought it out, together with the missionary's map, in a small duodecimo volume comprising forty-one pages.



[Signature of Henry de Tonty]

La Salle's expedition to Green Bay—which his vessel the "Griffon" reached in 1679—and beyond in canoes by way of the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan to the Illinois country, resulted in the publication of numerous journals and memoirs. Those referring to the journey in the Wisconsin territory were written by his loyal lieutenant Henry de Tonty, and by Father Louis Hennepin. There are briefer references in the account of Father Christian Le Clercq. Tonty's memoir first appeared in 1697, being Englished the following year. A spurious account attributed to him, but which he repudiated, also appeared in 1697. Despite the inordinate vanity exhibited by its author, Hennepin's book is most readable. It includes an interesting account of a buffalo hunt by Indians, in western Wisconsin. The volume had an extraordinary sale in Europe, and its many editions, in several languages, have engaged the industry of several bibliographers.

In 1689 Baron Lahontan reached Green Bay and proceeded as far as the Mississippi. His adventures, as printed, include

Narratives of Early Travellers

a vivid account of mythical nations inhabiting the regions of a mythical river reaching from the Mississippi westward to the mysterious regions which on earlier maps appear as lands unknown to the geographer. The "Long River" of Lahontan's map was for many years perpetuated on subsequent charts, before its bogus character was discovered. The mendacious baron wrote his tale while a fugitive in England. In his preface he avers that had the king of France restored him to his offices, the manuscript would have been committed to the flames.

Fathers St. Cosme and Guignas were birds of passage, who refer but briefly to their journeys through Wisconsin in the closing years of the seventeenth century.

In 1721 Father Charlevoix came to Wisconsin, the result of his observations being embodied in his monumental history of New France, Shea's English translation of which has appeared in six volumes.

Daniel Greysolon du l'Hut (Duluth), a cousin of La Salle's lieutenant, Tonty, was, so far as recorded, the first white man to journey in a canoe from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River, his route being by way of the St. Croix River. His memoir refers but briefly to his explorations in Wisconsin.

Like the accounts written by Hennepin, the printed recital of Captain Jonathan Carver's travels in Wisconsin, in 1766, had a large sale in Europe, especially in England. At least twenty-three editions appeared in rapid succession from presses in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and numerous towns in the English colonies. It was the most popular book of the day. Latter-day research has proved that much of his material was stolen from earlier books of travel written by Frenchmen.¹ However, Carver's book served for the first time to advertise the Western country to English-speaking people.

¹ John Goadby Gregory, in *Parkman Club Publications*, No. 5 (Milwaukee, 1896). See also article on Carver by Edward G. Bourne, in *American Historical Review* for January, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Like other travellers who followed his route, Captain Carver noted the immense tracts of wild rice meadows along the shores of Fox River, and the myriad game birds that fed upon this grain. "This river is the greatest resort of wild fowl of every kind that I met with in the whole course of my travels," he wrote; "frequently the sun would be obscured by them for some minutes together. Deer and bear are very numerous in these parts."

From the time he left Green Bay until his canoe was beached at Prairie du Chien, Carver had seen no trace of white men. Well-built Indian towns greeted his view as he floated down the Wisconsin; but at Prairie du Chien he found the most notable town. He wrote:

It is a large town and contains about 300 families. The houses are well built after the Indian manner and pleasantly situated on a very rich soil, from which they raised every necessary of life in great abundance. I saw many horses here of a good size and shape. This town is the great mart where all the adjacent tribes, and even those who inhabit the most remote branches of the Mississippi, annually assemble about the latter end of May, bringing with them the furs to dispose of to the traders. But it is not always that they conclude their sale here; this is determined by a general council of the chiefs, who consult whether it would be more conducive to their interest to sell their goods at this place or carry them on to Louisiana or Michilimackinac.

It has been claimed for Carver that he was the first traveller to make known to the people of Europe the ancient Indian mounds found in the Mississippi valley, and long believed to have been the work of an extinct people. This is his description of what he conceived to be an ancient fortification, but since assumed to have been an elevation to keep the wigwams of the builders above the annual overflow of Lake Pepin:

One day, having landed on the shore of the Mississippi, some miles below Lake Pepin, whilst my attendants were preparing their dinner, I walked out to take a view of the adjacent country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine, level, open plain, on which I perceived at a little distance a partial elevation that had the appearance of an entrenchment. On a nearer inspection, I had greater reason to suppose that it had really been intended for this many centuries ago.



Capt JONATHAN CARVER.

Original Picture in the possession of J. C. Moore.

From portrait in Carver's *Through the Interior Parts of
North America* (London, 1778)

Narratives of Early Travellers

Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly discern that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile, and sufficiently capacious to cover five thousand men. Its form was somewhat circular, and its flank reached to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable, and appeared as regular, and fashioned with as much military skill, as if planned by Vauban himself. The ditch was not visible, but I thought, on examining more curiously, that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation also I am convinced that it must have been designed for this purpose. It fronted the country, and the rear was covered by the river; nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way, that commanded it. A few straggling oaks were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracts were worn across it by the feet of elks and deer, and from the depth of the bed of earth by which it was covered I was able to draw certain conclusions of its great antiquity.

Carver spent the winter among the Sioux, and rather extensively explored Minnesota. They told him much about the country of the West—of a great river that emptied into the Pacific; of the “Shining Mountains,” within whose bowels could be found precious metals; and much else that was new and wonderful. It is claimed that in their great council cave, they gave to him and to his descendants forever a great tract of land, about 14,000 square miles in area, embracing the whole of the Northwestern part of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. This alleged gift was afterwards made the basis for the famous Carver claim.¹ After long investigation and consideration the United States congress rejected the claim. Nevertheless, many persons were duped into purchasing land on the strength of Carver’s Indian deed. In some of the counties of Wisconsin there are still on file some of the worthless conveyances made out on this shadowy title.²

Five years before Carver’s visit to Wisconsin, a detachment of British regulars had taken possession of the tumble-down

¹ See map of Wisconsin in 1847, illustrating Mr. Holmes’s “History of the First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846,” *post*, for boundaries of Carver’s Claim.

² See D. S. Durrie, “Captain Jonathan Carver and ‘Carver’s Grant,’” in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi, pp. 220–270.

Wisconsin Historical Society

fort at Green Bay. Lieut. James Gorrell, who was in command, kept a journal of their experiences. This manuscript has had a curious experience. In an introductory note in volume i of *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (1855), the late Dr. Lyman C. Draper conveys the information that:

The late venerable Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore, obtained from Horatio Ridout, Esq., of Whitehall, near Annapolis, Maryland, quite a collection of rare and curious manuscripts relative to the old French and Indian war, and among them this journal of Lieut. Gorrell. Mr. Ridout's father was John Ridout, who was secretary to Gov. Horatio Sharpe of Maryland during the French and Indian war, and thus became possessed of these valuable papers. Mr. Gilmor presented them to the Maryland Historical Society.

While Francis Parkman was collecting materials for his work on Pontiac's conspiracy, he chanced upon these papers, and caused a copy of Gorrell's journal to be transcribed for the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Although his travels and adventures are embraced between the years 1760 and 1776, Alexander Henry's recital of them did not find a printer till 1809. His book is one of the most interesting and instructive of the numerous volumes of travel relating to this region. He was a fur trader, and spent a considerable period at Chequamegon. Among the interesting personal episodes narrated by him, is that which tells how his life was saved in the cabin of Charles Langlade, later Wisconsin's first permanent white settler. It was when the English garrison at Mackinac were being massacred by the Indians:

I heard an Indian war-cry, and a noise of general confusion. Going instantly to my window, I saw a crowd of Indians within the fort, furiously cutting down and scalping every Englishman they found. * * * I had in the room in which I was, a fowling-piece, loaded with swan-shot. This I immediately seized, and held it for a few minutes, waiting to hear the drum beat to arms. In this dreadful interval, I saw several of my countrymen fall, and more than one struggling between the knees of an Indian, who, holding him in this manner, scalped him while yet living.

At length, disappointed in the hope of seeing resistance made to the enemy, and sensible, of course, that no effort of my own unassisted

Narratives of Early Travellers

arm, could avail against four hundred Indians, I thought only of seeking shelter. Amid the slaughter which was raging, I observed many of the Canadian inhabitants of the fort calmly looking on, neither opposing the Indians nor suffering injury; and, from this circumstance, I conceived a hope of finding security in their houses.

Between the yard door of my own house, and that of Mr. Langlade, my next neighbor, there was only a low fence, over which I easily climbed. At my entrance, I found the whole family at the windows, gazing at the scene of blood before them. I addressed myself immediately to M. Langlade, begging that he would put me into some place of safety, until the heat of the affair should be over; an act of charity by which he might perhaps preserve me from the general massacre; but, while I uttered my petition, M. Langlade, who had looked for a moment at me, turned again to the window, shrugging his shoulders, and intimating that he could do nothing for me—"Que voudriez-vous que j'en ferais?"

This was a moment for despair; but the next, a Pani woman, a slave of M. Langlade's, beckoned to me to follow her. She brought me to a door, which she opened, desiring me to enter, and telling me that it led to the garret, where I must go and conceal myself. I joyfully obeyed her directions, and she, having followed me up to the garret-door, locked it after me, and with great presence of mind took away the key.

This shelter obtained, if shelter I could hope to find it, I was naturally anxious to know what might still be passing without. Through an aperture which afforded me a view of the area of the fort, I beheld, in shapes the foulest and most terrible, the ferocious triumphs of barbarian conquerors. * * *

I heard some of the Indians enter the house in which I was. The garret was separated from the room below, only by a layer of single boards, at once the flooring of one and the ceiling of the other. I could therefore hear everything that passed; and, the Indians no sooner came in, than they inquired whether or not any Englishman were in the house. M. Langlade replied, that "He could not say—he did not know of any;" answers in which he did not exceed the truth; but the Pani woman had not only hidden me by stealth, but kept my secret, and her own. M. Langlade was therefore, as I presume, as far from a wish to destroy me, as he was careless about saving me, when he added to these answers, that "They might examine for themselves, and would soon be satisfied as to the object of their question." Saying this he brought them to the garret-door.

The state of my mind will be imagined. Arrived at the door, some

Wisconsin Historical Society

delay was occasioned by the absence of the key, and a few moments were thus allowed me, in which to look around for a hiding-place. In one corner of the garret was a heap of those vessels of birch-bark, used in maple-sugar making, as I have recently described.

The door was unlocked, and opening, and the Indians ascending the stairs, before I had completely crept into a small opening which presented itself at one end of the heap. An instant after, four Indians entered the room, all armed with tomahawks, and all besmeared with blood, upon every part of their bodies.

The die appeared to be cast. I could scarcely breathe; but I thought that the beating of my heart occasioned a noise loud enough to betray me. The Indians walked in every direction about the garret and one of them approached me so closely that at a particular moment, had he put forth his hand, he must have touched me. Still, I remained undiscovered; a circumstance to which the dark color of my clothes and the want of light, in a room which had no window, and in the corner in which I was, must have contributed. In a word, after taking several turns in the room, during which they told M. Langlade how many they had killed, and how many scalps they had taken, they returned down stairs, and I, with sensations not to be expressed, heard the door, which was the barrier between me and my fate, locked for the second time.

Bibliographical Data

In this paper no attempt has been made to indicate sources or authorities other than those printed in the English language, although incidental mention is made of their appearance in French. The English titles which are appended *in extenso*, represent in all cases the first publication in that language of the accounts written by early Wisconsin travellers, or by others concerning such travels. Where satisfactory bibliographies exist, mention is made of these without repetition of their contents. In the absence of existing bibliographies, there is fuller guidance to specific sources. The subjoined compilation is not, therefore, a bibliography of Wisconsin

Narratives of Early Travellers

travels, but rather a guide to existing bibliographies and other sources of information concerning such narratives.

The great storehouse of original material descriptive of early journeys through the Wisconsin region, supplementing the books of travel that were printed independently during contemporary years, is a compilation in five volumes by Pierre Margry. This work was issued during a term of years beginning in 1876, the title bearing the following form:¹

Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale. * * * 1876-86.

Volume i must be consulted by students of the enterprises in which were engaged the missionary priest Claude Allouez and the devoted friend of La Salle, Henry de Tonty. The following chapters in this volume are particularly notable in their relation to travels in Wisconsin:

II. First French voyage to Baie des Puans (Green Bay).

III. The wanderings of Allouez, 1657-1690.

XI. Marquette and Jolliet, and their discovery of the Upper Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, 1673.

XXII. Relation of Henry de Tonty.

In the *Jesuit Relations* must be sought much material bearing upon this subject which cannot be found elsewhere. Copies of the original Cramoisy series, printed annually in Paris from 1632 to 1672, have survived in such few numbers that but one complete set is known—that in the Lenox branch of the New York Public Library. Reprints of some of these were undertaken by E. B. O'Callaghan, John Gilmary Shea, and James Lenox during the middle period of the last century; and in 1858 an incomplete and somewhat modified edition, crowded into three large volumes, was issued in Quebec. These were all in French. It was not until the Thwaites edition of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, in 73 vol-

¹ The general title appears only on the covers and as half-title. The regular title pages present the special titles of the separate volumes. The fine paper edition, 1879-88, has a title different in wording, and there are extra maps and a special introduction.

Wisconsin Historical Society

umes (Cleveland, 1896-1901), that anything like completeness was attained in collecting this valuable material in many languages and presenting in well-edited form an English translation side by side with the original.

Other authorities that will well repay careful consultation are the series known as *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (index to volume i-x cumulated in volume x),¹ the series known as *New York Colonial Documents*, and the *Memoirs* of the Royal Society of Canada. Especially helpful in the latter are the numerous articles by Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, who has likewise contributed many studies on the early French voyageurs to the historical and literary press of Canada and the United States.²

Some of the original narratives herein mentioned have been included in whole or in abridgment in numerous collections of travels. Memoirs and journals of Wisconsin travels prior to 1800, appearing in separate form, include the following:

Pierre Esprit Radisson. In English.

Nicolas Perrot. In French.

Father Jacques Marquette. In French and English.

Henry de Tonty. In French and English.

Father Louis Hennepin. In French, English, Dutch, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Baron Lahontan. In French, English, Dutch, Italian, and German.

Capt. Jonathan Carver. In English, French, and German.

Father Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix. In French, English, and German.

Alexander Henry. In English.

¹ Volumes xvi and xvii are entirely devoted to a scholarly presentation of contemporary documents bearing on French exploration. Most of these were transcribed from the archives in Paris especially for the Wisconsin Historical Society; others are reprinted from published sources, but with corrections rendered necessary upon comparing the transcriptions with the original documents.

² "Writings of Benjamin Sulte" (Milwaukee, 1898), a reprint of a bibliography that appeared in *American Book-Lore*.

Narratives of Early Travellers

Bibliographies dealing with these travels are neither numerous, save as to Hennepin, nor satisfactory, with the exception of those recently prepared for the Thwaites editions of Hennepin and Lahontan by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits. The following general bibliographies can be consulted with more or less profit, but caution must be observed to avoid the perpetuation of the many inaccuracies contained therein:

- Bartlett, John Russell. *Catalogue of the John Carter-Brown Library*, parts ii, iii. (Providence, 1882; 1871.)
- Gagnon, Phileas. *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*. (Quebec, 1895.)
- Harrisse, Henry. *Notes sur la Nouvelle France*. (Paris, 1872.)
- Pilling, James Constantine. *Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages*. (Washington, 1891.)
- Sabin, Joseph. *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*. 19 vols. (New York, 1868-91.)
- Winsor, Justin. *Narrative and Critical History of America*, iv. (Boston, 1884.)

The Sabin bibliography ends with the letter S (Smith) and does not therefore include Tonty. It was begun in 1868 and no volumes have been issued since 1901, so that numerous additional titles have been discovered, although in its day it was considered a carefully compiled and excellent bibliographic work. Justin Winsor was somewhat prone to accept without verification the statements he found in booksellers' and auction catalogues. Henry Harrisse's lists suffer from brevity. Gagnon's lists are limited to titles in his own library. The catalogue of the Carter-Brown library also necessarily excludes all titles not represented on its shelves.

A bibliography of the *Jesuit Relations*, with careful collations, was printed in 1879 as a contribution to a catalogue of the Lenox Library. However, only a few of the volumes there listed are of interest to the student of Wisconsin travels. Volumes xxiii, l, liv, and lv of the Thwaites edition are of most value in this connection.

The early Jesuit missionaries serving in Wisconsin were: René Ménard, 1660; Claude Allouez, 1665; Louis André,

Wisconsin Historical Society

1672; Jacques Marquette, 1669; Father Michel Guignas, 1728; Father Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix, 1721. Father Jean François Buisson de Ste. Cosme, 1698, who journeyed along the Wisconsin edge of Lake Michigan, was a Seminary priest (Sulpician).

In lieu of bibliographies of Ménard, Allouez, and André, the index volumes of the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (lxxii, lxxiii) may be consulted. This model index serves, with unusual fullness and detail, as a guide to the great historic wealth of the *Relations*.

The St. Cosme and Guignas accounts are reprinted in an English version in John Gilmary Shea's *Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi* (Albany: Munsell, 1861), of which a second edition was printed by Joseph McDonough in 1902. In Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley* (Redfield, 1853; likewise reprinted by Joseph McDonough, Albany, 1903) are given the original narratives of the Jesuits Marquette and Allouez, and the Recollects Membré, Hennepin, and Anastase Douay. In the same work Shea includes a note on Father Dablon, the Jesuit superior, who in 1668 "followed Father Marquette to Lake Superior * * * and reached the Wisconsin with Allouez. He prepared for the press the narrative of Marquette and Allouez."

It will be recalled that in 1672, after forty years of publication, the little vellum-covered duodecimos bearing the imprint of Sébastien Cramoisy's press discontinued their annual appearance. Marquette's journal of his Mississippi River voyage, as well as that relating to the Illinois mission, therefore failed to be included in the original series of *Jesuit Relations*.¹

¹Bibliographical information concerning the Marquette voyages is given quite fully in vol. lix of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, pp. 295-303. There the bibliographic history of Marquette's voyages is termed a puzzle, and this is apparent to anyone who seeks to trace the successive editions in their numerous garbs—Independent editions, abridgements, sections of composite volumes, etc. The holo-

Narratives of Early Travellers

It did not appear until 1861, when a Paris publisher gave it to the reading public as a part of the Thevenot collection of voyages. The Marquette narrative occupies forty-three pages, bearing the following title:

Voyage et Découverte de quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique Septentrionale par le P. Marquette et Sr. Joliet. A Paris, Chez Estienne Michallet rue S. Jacques à l'Image S. Paul. MDCLXXXI. Avec privilege du Roy.

The map accompanying this duodecimo volume is undoubtedly the first ever published of the upper Mississippi River. A reprint was made for Obadiah Rich in 1845. In 1854 James Lenox caused a reprint to be made of Marquette's journals from the manuscript still preserved in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal. A facsimile of the Marquette later journal, derived from the same source, is given in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (xvi). A Dutch version of the journal of 1673 is included in Van der Aa's collection (Leyden, 1707). In his *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*, Shea printed the French version of Marquette's journal; it occupies pages 231-264. B. F. French, in volume ii of his *Historical Collections of Louisiana* (Philadelphia, 1850), gives an English rendering of Marquette's account, occupying pages 277-297 with the following sub-title:

An Account of the Discovery of some New Countries and Nations in North America, in 1673, by Pere Marquette and Sieur Joliet. Translated from the French.

The Charlevoix *Historie de la Nouvelle France* was first published in 1744. Shea translated it into English, issuing the work in six sumptuous volumes in 1866-70. A German translation appeared in 1756. In 1901 Francis Harper, New York, reprinted the six volumes.

graph copy of Marquette's later voyage (1674) is preserved in the archives of St. Mary's College at Montreal, and is given in facsimile in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi. The account of his first voyage does not exist in his own handwriting, though evidently that in St. Mary's College is a copy by a contemporary hand.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Recollect Missionaries

The Recollect Fathers were: Anastase Douay, 1679; Zenobe Membré, 1679. The original narratives of Douay and Membré, who accompanied the La Salle expedition to Green Bay and along the Wisconsin shore into Illinois, are reprinted in abridged form in Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*. These narratives form the basis for part of Father Christian LeClerc's *Établissement de la Foi dans la Nouvelle France*, which was first printed in France in 1691. An English translation did not appear until 1881, when John Gilmary Shea issued the work in two volumes from Elizabeth, N. J.¹ Le Clerc's work is largely devoted to the explorations of Robert Cavelier de la Salle. The Jesuits are attacked with caustic vigor in the Recollect's book, and it is claimed that on this account it was rigidly suppressed. However, Harris quotes from Antoine Arnould's works (Paris, 1780) the following reference thereto.

The Jesuits opposed the book and did all they could to suppress it. The Recollects, who have friends at court, maintained that the book was good and contained nothing but the truth. The bookseller was for a time under arrest for his book, but when it was shown that there was nothing in it to be gainsaid, the book passed, and has ever since been sold freely.

It is certain, however, although the book did not suffer absolute suppression, few copies were ever sold. It is an exceedingly

¹ Shea's translation of the title is as follows: "First Establishment of the Faith in New France, containing the Publication of the Gospel, the History of the French Colonies, and the Famous Discoveries from the Mouth of the St. Lawrence, Louisiana, and the River Colbert, to the Gulf of Mexico, accomplished under the direction of the late Monsieur de la Salle, by Order of the King, with the Victories gained in Canada, by the Arms of his Majesty over the English and Iroquois, in 1690, Dedicated to M. le Comte de Frontenac, Governor and Lieutenant-General of New France, by Father Christian le Clerc, Recollect Missionary of the Province of St. Anthony of Padua, in Artois, and Warden of the Recollects of Lens."

RELATION

DE CE QVI S'EST PASSE'
EN LA

NOVVELLE FRANCE

EN L'ANNEE 1642. & 1643.

Enuoyée au R. P. IEAN FILLEAU,
Prouincial de la Compagnie de IESVS,
en la Prouinee de France.

Par le R. P. BARTHELEMY VIMONT, de
la mesme Compagnie, Superieur de
toute la Mission.



A PARIS,

Chez } SEBASTIEN CRAMOISY, } rue S. Iac.
Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roy, } ques, aux
E T }
GABRIEL CRAMOISY. } Cicoignes.

M. DC. XLIV.

Avec Privilege du Roy.

Narratives of Early Travellers

scarce work. Its authorship has been disputed. Shea calls attention to a statement in Father Hennepin's *Nouveau Voyage*—a volume drawn from the *Établissement*—that the real author of the latter work was Father Valentine le Roux, commissary or superior of the Recollects in Canada. Joutel, in his *Journal*, insinuates that some of the statements were distorted versions of materials secured from himself by Father Anastasius, one of the alleged informants of La Clercq. Indeed, much uncertainty enshrouds the authorship of the work. Count de Frontenac is said to have inspired parts of it. Chapters 20–25 are descriptive of the La Salle expedition; the narratives of Fathers Membré and Douay, who were with him, are the basis for this section of the work.

Jean Nicolet, 1634

The account of the travels into Wisconsin by the first white man to reach this region, was not written by himself. It appeared in the Jesuit series of 1643, known as the *Vimont Relation*, which bears the following title:

Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France, en l'année 1642 & 1643. Par le R. P. *Barthelemy Vimont*, * * * *Superieur de toute la Mission*. A Paris, Sebastien Cramoisy, MDCXLIV.

There are copies of this *Relation* in the original edition in the following libraries: Lenox branch of New York Public (2); Harvard University; St. Mary's College, Montreal; Laval University, Quebec; Library of Parliament, Ottawa; Brown University, Providence; British Museum (2).

A brief bibliography of Nicolet appears in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, xi, pp. 23–25. It was compiled by Consul Willshire Butterfield, whose excellent monograph on *The Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet* describes fully the remarkable chance journey of the French explorer. Benjamin Sulte, whose researches established the date of Nicolet's coming to Wisconsin, has a valuable chapter on Nicolet in his *Mélanges d'Histoire et de Litterateur* (Ottawa, 1876).

Wisconsin Historical Society

Pierre Esprit Radisson, 1659

Radisson's journey to Wisconsin was written in English, and remained in manuscript for more than two hundred years. The Prince Society of Boston included it as one of its series of publications, the work being given the following title:

Voyages of Peter Esprit Radisson, being an account of his travels and experiences among the North American Indians, from 1652 to 1684. Transcribed from the original manuscripts in the Bodleian library and the British Museum. With historical illustrations and an introduction, by Gideon D. Scull, London, England. Boston. Published by the Prince Society. 1885.

In his introduction thereto the editor of the Radisson narrative states that that explorer, a native of France, has an imperfect knowledge of English, "and as might be anticipated, in orthography, in the use of words, and in the structure of sentences, conforms to no known standard of English composition. * * * During his long and perilous journeys from 1652-64, he made notes during his wanderings which he afterward copied out on his voyage to England in 1665."

A bibliography of Radisson by Henry Colin Campbell is appended to Parkman Club *Publications*, No. 3 (Milwaukee 1896).

Nicholas Perrot, 1665

Of the many coureurs de bois who traversed the region of the Great Lakes, none is so thoroughly identified with Wisconsin as Nicholas Perrot. For nearly two centuries his written account slumbered under dust in Paris: but in 1864 Father J. Tailhan, S. J., rescued it from its obscurity and edited the manuscript for publication, enriching it with copious annotations. An English translation has not been published. The only printed form in which the memoir is accessible is in the Tailhan edition, which bears the following title:

Memoire sur les Mœurs, Coustumes et Relligion des Sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale par Nicolas Perrot. Publié pour la première fois par le R. P. J. Tailhan de la Compagnie de Jésus. Leipzig and Paris. Librairie A. Franck, Albert L. Herold. 1864.

Narratives of Early Travellers

The Perrot memoir occupies 156 pages, and Tailhan's notes 185; there is also an index of 39 pages. The best narrative in English of Perrot's picturesque career was the initial Parkman Club *Publication*, contributed by Gardner P. Stickney, who has translated the memoir into English, but the translation has not yet been printed.

Louis Hennepin, 1679

The numerous editions which have attested the popularity of Father Hennepin's vividly-written account of his travels have engaged the attention of many bibliographers. The first attempts to gather information about them are found in Dawson's *Historical Magazine* for 1857 and 1858, in the form of communications from James Lenox, E. B. O'Callaghan, John Russell Bartlett, and other collectors of American incunabula. In 1872, Henry Harrisse included a list of Hennepin editions in his *Notes sur la Nouvelle France*. Other Hennepin bibliographies include the following:

Sabin, Joseph. A list of the editions of the works of Louis Hennepin and Alonso de Herrera. N. Y., 1876.

Extracts from Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*.

Shea, John Gilmary. Bibliography of Hennepin, in his translation of Hennepin's *Louisiane*, 1880.

In this compilation, Shea was assisted by George H. Moore.

Neill, E. D. The Writings of Louis Hennepin, St. Paul, 1880.

Bartlett, John Russell. Separate from Catalogue of the Carter-Brown Library, second edition, Providence, 1882.

Winsor, Justin. Father Louis Hennepin and his real or disputed discoveries, in volume iv of *Narrative and Critical History of America*. Boston, 1884.

Mr. Paltsits terms this "a resume embodying the mistakes of others, with the addition of errors of its own."

Remington, Cyrus Kingsbury. In *The Shipyard of the Griffon*. Buffalo, 1891.

A second edition appeared in 1893. The bibliography was also appended to the Ninth annual report of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. Albany, 1893.

A
New Discovery
OF A
Vast Country in AMERICA.
Extending above Four Thousand Miles,
BETWEEN
New France and New Mexico;
WITH A
Description of the Great Lakes, Cata-
racts, Rivers, Plants, and Animals.

Also, the Manners, Customs, and Languages of the fe-
veral Native Indians; and the Advantage of Com-
merce with those different Nations.

WITH A
CONTINUATION,

Giving an ACCOUNT of the
Attempts of the *Sieur De la SALLE* upon the
Mines of *St. Barbe*, &c. The Taking of
Quebec by the *English*; With the Advantages
of a Shorter Cut to *China* and *Japan*.

Both Parts Illustrated with *Maps*, and *Figures*,
and Dedicated to His Majesty *K. William*.

By *L. Hennepin*, now Resident in *Holland*.

To which are added, Several New Discoveries in North-
America, not publish'd in the *French* Edition.

L O N D O N, Printed for *M. Bentley*, *J. Tonson*,
H. Bonwick, *T. Goodwin*, and *S. Manship*. 1698.

Narratives of Early Travellers

Dionne, N. E. In *Hennepin: ses Voyages et ses Œuvres*. Quebec, 1897.

"The collations are inaccurate," says Mr. Palsits.

Gagnon, Phileas. In his *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*. Quebec, 1895.

Palsits, Victor Hugo. In the Thwaites edition of Hennepin's *A New Discovery*. Chicago, 1903.

Also issued as a separate of twenty pages. This is an authoritative bibliography, and an excellent example of critical and scientific work. Full collations are given.

The first English edition of Hennepin's *A New Discovery* appeared in 1703, with the following title:

A new Discovery of a Vast Country in America extending above Four Thousand Miles, between New France and New Mexico; with a Description of the Great Lakes, Cataracts, Rivers, Plants, and Animals. Also, the Manners, Customs, and Languages of the several Native Indians; and the Advantage of Commerce with those different Nations. With a Continuation, giving an Account of the Attempts of the *Sieur De la Salle* upon the Mines of St. Barbe, etc. The Taking of Quebec by the English; With the Advantages of a Shorter Cut to China and Japan. Both Parts Illustrated with Maps, and Figures, and Dedicated to His Majesty K. William By L. Hennepin, now Resident in Holland. To which are added, Several New Discoveries in North-America, not publish'd in the French Edition. London, Printed for M. Bentley J. Tonson, H. Bonwick, T. Goodwin, and S. Manship, 1698.

Henry de Tonty, 1680

Tonty's memoir was first published in 1697, an English version appearing in 1698 bearing the following title:

An account of Monsieur de la Salle's last Expedition and Discoveries in North America. Presented to the French King, and Published by the Chevalier Tonty, Governour of Fort St. Louis, in the Province of the Illinois. English from the Paris Original. Also, the Adventures of the *Sieur de Montauban* Captain of the French Buccaneers, in the year 1695. London: Printed by J. Tonson, at the Judge's Head. * * * 1698.

"Tonty disowned to Iberville and to Father Marest the publication of a book published in Paris in 1697, entitled *Dernieres Decouvertes dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*, le M.

Wisconsin Historical Society

de la Salle, par M. le Chevalier Tonti,' which has just been reprinted under the title 'Relation de la Louisiane ou du Mississippi par le Chevalier de Tonti.' "

Tonty's memoir has been reprinted in the following works, in English translations:

Vol. 2, New York Historical Collections, 1812.

Falconer's On the Discovery of the Mississippi. London, 1844.

French's Historical Collections of Louisiana. N. Y., 1846, 1, pp. 52-80.

Relation of Henry de Tonty concerning the exploration of La Salle, from 1678 to 1683. Caxton Club, Chicago, 1898.

The Journeys of René Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle as related by his faithful lieutenant Henri de Tonty, etc. N. Y., 1905. 2 vols.

The memoir, in French, is given in full in Margry, vol. i, pp. 573-614.

Parkman Club *Publication* No. 3 (Milwaukee, 1896), by the present writer, is a connected account of Tonty's travels and experiences, bearing the title "Chevalier Henry de Tonty." This account, with additional material, maps, and illustrations, was reprinted with the following title: "The Man with the Iron Hand" (Milwaukee 1896).

Baron Lahontan, 1689

Of the numerous editions of Baron Lahontan's voyages, a complete series can be found in no library, nor collectively in the libraries of any one city. Of the numerous attempts to construct a bibliography of these interesting travels, the following may be enumerated, although that compiled by Victor H. Paltsits, of Lenox branch of the New York Public Library, for the Thwaites reprint, is the only one approximating accuracy:

Harrisse, Henry. In *Notes sur la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1872); nos. 795-803.

Incomplete.

Sabin, Joseph. In *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, vol. x (1878), pp. 27-32.

Some of the editions listed are not known to later bibliographers.

Narratives of Early Travellers

Winsor, Justin. In *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. iv (1884), pp. 257-262.

A summary which the writer calls "a bibliographical and critical note."

Pilling, James Constantine. In *Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages* (1891), pp. 288-295.

Seven title pages of French editions are reproduced in facsimile.

Roy, J. Edmond. *Notes sur les diverses Editions des Ouvrages de Lahontan*, in *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1894*, pp. 179-192.

Roy's monograph on "Le Baron de Lahontan" was issued as a separate, the bibliography constituting its final division.

Gagnon, Phileas. In his *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne* (Quebec, 1895).

Gagnon included only books comprised in his own library, and his collection of Lahontan seems to have been somewhat meagre.

Dionne, Narcisse E. In *Le Courrier du Livre* (Quebec, 1899), vol. iii, pp. 313-326.

Largely a compilation from preceding bibliographies, especially Pilling's.

Paltsits, Victor Hugo. *Lahontan Bibliography*, in the Thwaites edition of *Lahontan's New Voyages to North America*, an exact reprint of the English edition of 1703 (Chicago, 1905), vol. i, pp. ii-xciii.

Paltsits's admirable bibliography has been issued also as a separate of forty-three pages. Collations and full bibliographical data are given by Mr. Paltsits, who lists editions as follows: French, 14; English, 6; Dutch, 1; Italian, 1; German, 1. Also abridgments and extracts as follows: English, 1 abridgment and 1 extract; Dutch, 2 extracts; English, 1 extract and 1 abridgment; German, 1 extract and 1 abridgment.

The titles of the first English editions of Lahontan were as follows for the two volumes, respectively:

New Voyages to North-America. Containing an Account of the Several Nations of that vast Continent; their Customs, Commerce, and Way of Navigation upon the Lakes and Rivers; the Several Attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another; with the Reasons of the Miscarriage of the former; and the various Adventures between the French and the Iroquese Confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694. A Geographical Description of Canada, and a Natural History of the Country, with Remarks upon their Government, and

NEW
VOYAGES
TO
North-America.

CONTAINING

An Account of the several Nations of that vast Continent ; their Customs, Commerce, and Way of Navigation upon the Lakes and Rivers ; the several Attempts of the *English* and *French* to dispossess one another ; with the Reasons of the Misfortune of the former ; and the various Adventures between the *French*, and the *Iroquesse* Confederates of *England*, from 1683 to 1694.

A Geographical Description of *Canada*, and a Natural History of the Country, with Remarks upon their Government, and the Interest of the *English* and *French* in their Commerce.

Also a Dialogue between the Author and a General of the Savages, giving a full View of the Religion and strange Opinions of those People : With an Account of the Authors Retreat to *Portugal* and *Denmark*, and his Remarks on those Courts.

To which is added,

A Dictionary of the *Algonkine* Language, which is generally spoke in *North-America*.

Illustrated with Twenty Three Mapps and Cutts.

Written in *French*

By the Baron LAHONTAN, Lord Lievtenant of the *French* Colony at *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, now in *England*.

Done into *English*.

In Two VOLUMES.

A great part of which never Printed in the Original.

LONDON: Printed for H. Benwicke in St. Paul's Church-yard ;
T. Goodwin, M. Worren, B. Tooke, in Fleetstreet ; and S. Manjhip
in Cornhill, 1703.

Narratives of Early Travellers

the Interest of the *English* and *French* in their Commerce. Also a Dialogue between the Author and a General of the Savages, giving a full View of the Religion and strange Opinions of those People: With an Account of the Authors Retreat to *Portugal* and *Denmark* and his Remarks on those Courts. To which is added, A Dictionary of the Algonquine Language, which is generally spoke in North-America. Illustrated with Twenty Three Mapps and Cutts. Written in *French* by the Baron Lahontan, Lord Lieutenant of the *French* Colony at *Placentia* in *New-foundland*, now in *England*. Done into *English*. In Two Volumes. A great part of which never Printed in the Original. London: Printed for *H. Bonwicke* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; *T. Goodwin*, *M. Wotton*, *B. Tooke*, in *Fleetstreet*; and *S. Manship* in *Cornhil*, 1703.

New Voyages to North-America. Giving a full Account of the Customs, Commerce, Religion, and strange Opinions of the Savages of that Country. With Political Remarks upon the Courts of *Portugal* and *Denmark*, and the Present State of the Commerce of those Countries. Never Printed before. Written By the Baron Lahontan, Lord Lieutenant of the *French* Colony at *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*: Now in *England*. Vol. ii. London. Printed for *H. Bonwicke* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*; *T. Goodwin*, *M. Wotton*, *B. Tooke* in *Fleetstreet*; and *S. Manship* in *Cornhil*, 1703.

Baron Lahontan notes that:

To the Translation of my first Volume, I have added an exact Map of Newfound-Land, which was not in the Original. I have likewise corrected almost all the Cuts of the Holland Impression, for the Dutch Gravers had murder'd 'em, by not understanding their Explications, which were all in French. They have grav'd Women for Men, and Men for Women; naked Persons for those that are cloath'd an è Contra.

In his *Indian Bibliography*, Field notes:

The Baron LaHontan went to Canada in 1683, when only sixteen years old, and remained in that country nearly twenty years. He was required by his patron to write to him a detailed statement of the affairs of the colony in his letters, as a recognition of the yearly assistance that he received from him. In this correspondence he did not flatter the priests, and imputed the evils which the colony suffered from the war with the Iroquois to their counsels. Becoming aware that steps were being taken by the governor of Newfoundland to send him a prisoner to France he fled to Portugal, and thence to England. He says in his Preface, that had the King of France re-

Wisconsin Historical Society

stored him to his offices, he would have given his book to the flames. But the rich and powerful ministers Pontchartrain were inexorable, and in consequence the book was printed. LaHontan was in England while these volumes were printing, and in consequence of his supervision they are more correct than the French edition.

Alexander Henry, 1760

The Travels and Adventures of Alexander Henry are fully as readable as those of Captain Carver, Father Hennepin, or Baron Lahontan. Unlike the accounts ascribed to the authorship of these three travellers, Henry's accuracy has never been questioned. Henry's travels extended from 1760 till 1776, but were not recorded in print until 1809, when they were brought out in New York with the following title:

Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories, between the years 1760 and 1776. In Two Parts. By Alexander Henry, Esq. New York: Printed and published by I. Riley. 1809.

P. 330 + 1 unnumbered page of errata.

The dedication, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, is dated Montreal, October 20, 1809. In his preface Henry states that:

A premature attempt to share in the fur-trade of Canada, directly on the conquest of the country, led the author into situations of some danger and singularity. These transactions occupied a period of sixteen years. The details [were] from time to time committed to paper.

In 1901, Dr. James Bain, of Toronto Public Library, published Henry's travels in a reprint edition of 250 copies, with admirable notes and bibliographical matter.

Jonathan Carver, 1766

The travels of Jonathan Carver were published for the first time twelve years after his journey of 5,000 miles. He spent three years in his wanderings through Wisconsin and into Minnesota. His book had a circulation that was phenomenal for that day, and advertised the Western country among

Narratives of Early Travellers

English-speaking people. It was in fact, the most popular book of its day. Schiller read it in a German version, and was inspired by it to write his poem, "Nadewessie Chief's Death Song." This poem has been translated into English by Sir John Herschel, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, and Edgar A. Bowring.

Editions of Carver's travels have appeared from presses in Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, New York, Hamburg, Boston, Leyden, and Walpole, N. H.

The Harper edition of the book is called *Carver's Travels in Wisconsin*.

Lists of the Carver editions have been printed in the following periodicals and books:

(Parkman Club *Publications*, No. 5.)

Captain Jonathan Carver, by John Goadby Gregory. Milwaukee, 1896.

(Parkman Club *Publications*, No. 5)

Catalogue of Carter-Brown Library, part iii.

Bibliography of the Algonquian languages, by J. C. Pilling. Washington, 1891.

Mr. Gregory's excellent paper on Carver, with critical comment, can be commended as the best narrative account of this traveller.

The Impeachment of Levi Hubbell

By John Bell Sanborn, Ph. D.

Those who believe that the world is growing better may receive encouragement from the fact that the only impeachment in the history of Wisconsin occurred in early days. Judge Levi Hubbell, who was thus differentiated from the other circuit judges of his time, was chosen at the first judicial election held in the state. The later immunity from impeachment may indicate either that our present officials are better than those of the past, or that we are less critical than our predecessors, or less combative—probably the last. The campaign material of the present day may seem to belie this statement, but we are much more calm and restrained in political matters than our fathers were fifty years ago. This solitary impeachment, moreover, did not relate to a strictly partisan office. Whatever has been the feeling aroused by party strife, and whatever have been the charges made in the heat of political campaigns, they have never found expression in this drastic action of the assembly. Against the judiciary, always well removed from political feeling, has this weapon alone been directed, and in this one instance the senate refused to convict.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted in 1848, provided for a judicial organization by dividing the state into five circuits, in each of which a judge was to be chosen for terms varying from two to six years in the first instance, and thereafter

Impeachment of Hubbell

for six years. These circuit judges were also collectively to constitute the supreme court of the state.¹ The second circuit, consisting of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane counties, was the largest and most important. For the election which was to occur upon August 7, 1848, party conventions were held therein in order to nominate candidates. Abram D. Smith, afterwards a judge of the supreme court, was nominated by the Democrats, Francis Randall being named by the Whigs.² Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the Democratic nomination,³ the *Madison Argus* going so far as to refuse to support the candidate in language that brought out threats of a libel suit from Smith.⁴ Comparatively late in the campaign Levi Hubbell, who had been mentioned as a possible nominee of the Democrats,⁵ entered the field as an independent candidate. It was some time before the result of the election was known, but it was at last ascertained that Hubbell was elected by a plurality of 66 votes over Smith and 107 votes over Randall.⁶

The successful candidate was born in New York state April 15, 1808. He was a graduate of Union College, later being adjutant-general of New York and a member of the legislature of that state.⁷ In 1844 he came to Milwaukee, where he soon became the senior member of the firm of Hubbell, Finch, and Lynde, the other members whereof were Asahel Finch and William P. Lynde, both well known in the legal history of the state.⁸

¹ Constitution, art. vii, secs. 4-7.

² *Milwaukee Sentinel-Gazette*, July 28, 29, 1848.

³ *Ibid.*, July 28, 29, Aug. 1-5.

⁴ *Madison Argus*, July 28, Aug. 1, 8, 1848.

⁵ *Sentinel-Gazette*, July 18, 1848.

⁶ According to the *Madison Argus* (Aug. 28, 1848), the vote stood: Hubbell, 1,606; Smith, 1,540; Randall, 1,499.

⁷ *Wisconsin Bar Association Reports*, 1, p. 111.

⁸ The lives of Hubbell mention this partnership, but those biographies of Finch that I have seen do not. The card of Hubbell, Finch, and Lynde appears in the *Sentinel* for July 20, 1844.

Wisconsin Historical Society

In the drawing of lots by the various circuit judges to determine the length of their respective terms, Judge Hubbell's service was fixed at three years.¹ He consequently came up for re-election in the fall of 1851. That his conduct had not been entirely satisfactory is evident from the opposition manifested against him when he became a candidate to succeed himself, and that he did not do so at the desire of his party, but was nominated by a call of his friends. A convention of the Democrats of the circuit, held at Oconomowoc, August 27, 1851, refused to make any nomination, but passed resolutions condemning the procedure of Hubbell.² He was also opposed by the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* and the *Free Democrat*, while the *News* and the *Sentinel* supported him. The two latter did so because it considered him equal in ability to his opponent, while he had had the advantage of three years' experience on the bench. Politically, the *Sentinel* should have opposed him.³

The opposition to Hubbell appears to have been personal rather than caused by the wish for any particular candidate in his place; but at last his former partner, Asahel Finch, was chosen by the opposition, and the campaign was an extremely bitter one, conducted on both sides with small regard for the amenities of the occasion. The charges against Finch and his fitness for the place do not here concern us. Much of the criticism of Hubbell, particularly that of the *Free Democrat*, edited by the well-known S. M. Booth, was extremely abusive.⁴ There was little definiteness in the opposition, however, and only two direct charges were made against the judge; one of these was, that in the trial of one Haney in Dane County for assault, the sentence imposed was less than that allowed by law.⁵ This also was one of the charges in the impeachment, and will be considered in that connection. The

¹ *Madison Argus*, Aug. 28, 1848.

² *Free Democrat*, Aug. 28, 1851.

³ See *Sentinel*, Sept. 9, 1851.

⁴ See the issues of this paper for August and September, 1851.

⁵ See *Sentinel*, Sept. 4, 11, 1851.

Impeachment of Hubbell

other charge was connected with the Macaboy case, wherein the judge had allowed a defendant in a criminal trial to make a statement to the jury in his own behalf.¹ According to modern standards, this was not a serious accusation; but Booth considered that it showed the grossest maladministration.² It was claimed at the time of the impeachment that other charges against Hubbell were known at the time of his re-election and published in handbills;³ but I can find no evidence that charges other than those mentioned were made at that time. It is significant that the heat of a campaign was able to bring out only one of the numerous charges afterward made. Judge Hubbell was re-elected by a good majority—about 274 in Milwaukee County, 569 in Waukesha, and 100 in Dane, while the vote was nearly a tie in Jefferson.⁴

Not long after the beginning of his second term there came before Judge Hubbell a case which probably had much influence on his subsequent career. The Radcliff murder trial was one of the famous incidents in the early days of Milwaukee. There seemed no question of the guilt of the defendant, and years later a story was current that the prisoner had confessed to his attorney, during the trial, and that this confession was communicated to the judge.⁵ Be this as it may, Radcliff was acquitted by the jury. When the verdict was brought in, Judge Hubbell examined it for some time and then asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, is this your verdict?" The foreman replied, "Yes, your honor;" whereupon Judge Hubbell answered, "All I have to say is, if this is so, may God have

¹*Free Democrat*, Aug. 19, 1851.

²*Ibid.*, Aug. 16, 1851.

³This statement was made in the Grant County *Herald* and denied in the *Free Democrat*. See the latter paper for July 23, 1853.

⁴*Sentinel*, Oct. 2, 1851.

⁵*Sentinel*, March 11, 1852; *Free Democrat*, March 10, 1852; *Milwaukee Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1880; quoted in [Frank A. Flower], *History of Milwaukee*, p. 315.

Wisconsin Historical Society

mercy on your consciences!"¹ The foreman of this jury was W. K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, and on the twenty-sixth day of the following January (1853) he presented to the speaker of the assembly a communication charging Hubbell with high crimes, misdemeanors, and malfeasances in office.² It may be that the impeachment would have taken place had that unfortunate remark never been addressed to him by Judge Hubbell, but this seems doubtful.³

A motion to send these charges to the judiciary committee was lost, 13 to 63; and the matter was referred to a select committee consisting of P. B. Simpson of Lafayette County, Horace T. Sanders of Racine, George W. Cate, of Portage, later circuit judge, C. Latham Sholes of Kenosha County, and E. N. Foster of Dodge.⁴ It will be noted that none of these came from Hubbell's circuit.

A few days later this committee received permission to send for persons, papers, and records; and soon after that the speaker was authorized to issue subpoenas as might be required by the committee.⁵ Need of legal assistance was soon felt, and E. G. Ryan, who had attained fame in the second constitutional convention and who was then one of the leaders of the Milwaukee bar, was summoned by telegraph (January 27), and assisted the committee in the investigation until the twenty-third of February.⁶

The procedure was that of a grand jury, and Hubbell was not allowed to appear, although he stated both to the assembly and to the public that he desired in every way to assist the

¹*Free Democrat*, March 10, 1852; *Sentinel*, March 11, 1852.

²*Assembly Journal*, 1851, pp. 98-99.

³It was stated in the *Sentinel* (Jan. 29, 1853) that the charges were put forward by another who did not appear, but I find no confirmation of this.

⁴*Assembly Journal*, 1853, pp. 98, 99.

⁵*Ibid*, pp. 110, 118.

⁶Petition in *Ryan v. State*, in supreme court MS. files.

Impeachment of Hubbell

committee.¹ On February 23, the committee reported that they found that Levi Hubbell had been "guilty of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his said office, and that public justice requires that the said Levi Hubbell should be removed from his said office as judge of the second judicial circuit." The procedure recommended was by address of both houses in pursuance of section 13, article vii, of the constitution.² It was asserted that by proceeding in this manner the legislature would not be bound by the strict legal rules governing an impeachment.³

The assembly decided to impeach, however, and the services of Ryan were again requested, he being in attendance from March 9 to 27, engaged in the preparation of the charges. The articles of impeachment were agreed to by a unanimous vote, and the election of managers to conduct the trial resulted in the choice of P. B. Simpson, H. T. Sanders, J. Allen Barber, George W. Cate, and Ezra Wheeler.⁴

On the twenty-second of March the senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment. In the absence of the lieutenant-governor, the oath was administered by the chief clerk, to D. C. Reed, the president pro tem., who in turn administered it to the senators. The managers being then announced, Mr. Sanders read at length the articles of impeachment and delivered an engrossed copy to the clerk. There were eleven charges, each of a general nature, and under these were numerous specifications, amounting in all to seventy. It is evident from this number that the committee had with great minuteness reviewed the five years of Hubbell's services upon the bench. In some cases, however, the same matter was presented in different form, under different charges; but the whole number of distinct accusations against him was at least fifty.

¹ See letter to the assembly, Feb. 17, *Assembly Journal*, 1853, p. 259; *Evening Wisconsin*, Feb. 1, 1853; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Feb. 2, 1853.

² *Assembly Journal*, 1853, pp. 300-301.

³ *Free Democrat*, Feb. 28, 1853.

⁴ *Assembly Journal*, 1853, pp. 364-366, 577-581.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The first charge was that of receiving a bribe; the second, with three specifications, accused him of adjudicating cases in which he was interested; the third, with two specifications, concerned the inflicting of punishments less than those prescribed by law; the fourth, with six specifications, related to his acting as judge in cases in which he had previously been of counsel; the fifth, with three specifications, was to the effect that he had used money paid into court; the sixth, with three specifications, was regarding the consultation with suitors in his court; the seventh, with eight specifications, charged him with undue partiality; the eighth, with four specifications, with immoral conduct; the ninth, with six specifications, with arbitrary and oppressive exercise of his judicial functions; the tenth, with twenty-one specifications, charged that he had allowed himself to be approached and influenced out of court in suits pending before him; and the eleventh, with thirteen specifications, was that he had officiously interfered and intermeddled with suits instituted in the courts of the state.¹

To conduct his defense Judge Hubbell had engaged Jonathan E. Arnold and James H. Knowlton, two of the best known lawyers of the state, who entered a formal plea of not guilty. Meanwhile an adjournment of the legislature was taken until the first Monday in June. When that time arrived neither the senate nor the assembly was ready to proceed. The upper house met each day, but nothing was done for a week because of the absence of witnesses.² Nor were the managers for the assembly prepared with counsel, and it was not until June 8 that such employment was authorized.³ Ryan was again sent for, and it was stated that W. K. Wilson went to Milwaukee to secure him.⁴ Meanwhile, the members of the

¹ *Trial of Impeachment of Levi Hubbell*, reported by T. C. Leland (Madison, 1853), pp. 5-19.

² Of the 55 witnesses subpoenaed, only 6 were present on June 9—*Trial*, p. 30.

³ *Assembly Journal*, 1853, p. 839.

⁴ *Free Democrat*, June 10, 1853.

Impeachment of Hubbell

legislature had an opportunity to enjoy the early summer beauty of Madison. Mr. W. H. Watson, one of the editors of the *Sentinel*, wrote: "Madison is certainly one of the most charming spots in the country." Commenting on its citizens, he said that if one of them is complimented on the appearance of the town he puts on an air of indifference, "a sort of I-have-seen-it-look-better-a-thousand-times look"¹

Considerable criticism, particularly from Whig newspapers, was forthcoming because of the delay in the proceedings.² On June 9 the witnesses were formally summoned by the sergeant-at-arms by calling them three times at the door. "The ceremony was very impressive to the immediate audience. Its effect upon the more distant portions of the state we have not yet learned," said the *Madison Journal* (June 10, 1853). As a more effective method, attachments were issued by the senate.

On Monday, June 13, the trial of the case began in earnest, opening with the argument of Mr. Ryan, which concerned itself largely with the grounds upon which a verdict of guilty could be found in an impeachment proceeding. He argued that the right to impeach concerned not only crimes and misdemeanors, but also, as a distinct and separate ground, corrupt conduct in office. He considered all wilful maladministration of office to be corrupt conduct, and said, "he who, no matter how little, departs from the duties of his office, is guilty of corrupt conduct in his office."³ He then took up the various charges, claiming that each of them stated a separate reason for the removal of Judge Hubbell. His opening speech took the greater part of the first day, whereupon the examination of witnesses upon the part of the prosecution was begun. Early in the proceedings Mr. Knowlton, after stating that Hubbell desired a trial

¹ *Sentinel*, June 13, 1853.

² See *Sentinel*, June 13, 1853; *Madison Journal*, June 9, 10, 1853; and reply to these in *Madison Argus and Democrat*, June 11, 1853, and *Free Democrat*, June 16, 1853.

³ *Trial*, p. 47.

Wisconsin Historical Society

on all of the charges, but maintaining that consent could not confer jurisdiction, objected to the jurisdiction in general, and particularly regarding matters which occurred before the new term of the judge. These points were to be submitted without argument. Ryan, however, argued the questions at some length, and drew out a short reply from Mr. Arnold.¹ The first objection, based on the use of the words "House of Representatives" instead of "Assembly" in section 13, article vii of the constitution was overruled unanimously, and the second by a vote of 19 to 5.

The next move on the part of the defense was to request a copy of the testimony taken before the investigating committee. This was opposed by Ryan on the ground that the action of the committee was that of a grand jury, and that such a demand was unprecedented,² and the inspection of the testimony was refused.³

The examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution then began, and continued through June 25. Some difficulty was experienced with Albert Smith, a justice of the peace of Milwaukee, who threatened to imprison the assistant sergeant-at-arms for contempt of his court if he persisted in his efforts to serve a writ of attachment.⁴

No particular order was observed in the calling of witnesses, the prosecution passing from one charge to another. The testimony thus presented to the senate was confused, the senators finding it difficult to obtain any clear idea of the case. The heat, moreover, was oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade. During one session Mr. Watson noted the preoccupations of the various senators, and recorded that only seven were listening to the proceedings.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 70-77.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 80-82.

³ *Journal of the Court*, p. 49.

⁴ *Trial*, p. 79. He did, however, attend as a witness; see *Journal of the Court*, p. 55.

Impeachment of Hubbell

June 27, Mr. Arnold opened the case on behalf of Judge Hubbell in an address which occupied nearly the entire day. In addition to a general consideration of the nature of the charges, he took up the specifications separately and discussed the testimony which had been brought out by the prosecution.¹ The examination of witnesses then continued until the second of July, when Mr. Knowlton stated that he was willing to submit the case to the court without argument; Mr. Sanders, however, refusing to agree unless the assembly would consent to this plan. In the afternoon it was announced that the prosecution would waive the opening of the case, that the defendant's attorneys would present their argument first, and that the counsel for the state would close.²

On Monday the fourth of July an effort was made to hold a session of the court, but the number of absentees prevented.³ On the following morning, Mr. Knowlton, after stating that some fourteen specifications had been abandoned by the prosecution,⁴ opened the argument for the defense. He occupied the greater portion of two days in a thorough discussion of the remaining charges.⁵ His argument was not eloquent, but a careful, clear presentation of the facts as viewed from the standpoint of the defendant. He was followed by his associate, reputed one of the most eloquent and skillful lawyers of the state;⁶ to one reading these arguments, however, Mr. Knowlton's appear superior. It may be that the time which he devoted to the matter accounts for this result, but certainly Mr. Arnold's argument does not afford much assistance in estimating the truth or falsity of the various charges. The fact that he was in poor health at the time probably partially accounts for this.

¹ *Trial*, pp. 283-337.

² *Ibid*, pp. 469-470.

³ *Madison Journal*, July 5, 1853.

⁴ *Trial*, p. 472.

⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 472-556.

⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 562-613.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Friday morning Mr. Sanders, from the committee of managers, made a comparatively brief address,¹ and in the afternoon Mr. Ryan began his now famous indictment. He stated in opening that he was laboring under great physical disability, and that he knew that he could satisfy neither himself nor those who desired to hear him.² On Saturday morning the clerk wished to correct the printed journal of the day before, which stated that Mr. Ryan had commenced the argument for the "persecution." This somewhat innocent mistake does not appear to have been well received by Mr. Ryan, for he referred to it as a "stale and witless jest," and discussed the matter for some time, referring especially to the persecution to which those who practiced in the second circuit had been subjected.³

The speech was a severe arraignment of Hubbell, and a strong presentation of such portions of the testimony as told most strongly against him. Yet despite its eloquence it was not effective. Instead of selecting the few charges on which there was a possibility of a conviction, and concentrating attention upon those, Ryan dwelt upon nearly all of the specifications. He spoke at great length and with scathing invective upon those for which there was practically no proof. He magnified trivial incidents into proofs of corruption, and barely secured a single vote for conviction on matters which he pressed strongly. The effect was not only to create sympathy for Hubbell, but to obscure the strong points of the case.

Of the seventy specifications first presented, fourteen had been abandoned. On nineteen others the vote of acquittal was unanimous. In the other cases, one voted guilty on eleven specifications, two on four, four on one, five on two, six on six, seven on six, eight on four, nine on one, ten on one, and twelve on one. This last vote was a tie of the senate.

¹ *Ibid*, pp. 614-629.

² *Ibid*, p. 630.

³ *Ibid*, p. 658.

Impeachment of Hubbell

Twelve of the senators voted not guilty on every specification; these were Alban, Bashford, Bovee, Briggs, Cary, Dunn, Lewis, Pinckney, Reed, Smith, Seaton, and Sterling. Of the remaining twelve Weil, Whittlesey, and Wakeley voted guilty twice; McLane eleven times; Stewart thirteen times; Vittum and Blair eighteen times; Hunter and Bowen twenty times; Prentice twenty-one times; Miller twenty-three times; and Allen twenty-four times.

There appear no special political or personal reasons for the several votes. The senate was heavily Democratic; of the seven Whigs five were among the twelve who voted constantly to acquit, while the other two voted guilty thirteen and twenty-one times respectively. There were two members from Milwaukee, one of whom always voted not guilty, while the other voted guilty twenty times. Of the other members from Hubbell's circuit one always favored him, while the other three voted guilty twice, eleven, and thirteen times respectively. Allen, who was strongest in his opposition to the judge, represented the extreme northwestern portion of the state,¹ while Miller, who was second in this respect, came from Rock County.

The vote which came nearest to conviction was that on the second specification of the fourth charge—that Hubbell had been of counsel in an indictment of William S. Hungerford for perjury in the United States court; and at the same time there was pending in the state court a case brought by Hungerford against Caleb Cushing, in which it was alleged that the same questions arose, and Judge Hubbell had heard an appeal of this case in the supreme court. There was no dispute as to the facts. Hubbell had been Hungerford's attorney in a motion to quash the indictment, and he had heard the Hungerford-Cushing case. This was done openly, and even if he had

¹ Crawford, La Crosse, Bad Ax, St. Croix, Chippewa, and La Pointe counties.

Wisconsin Historical Society

erred as to his right to so hear the case one would hardly, in the absence of some bad motive, call this corrupt conduct. As far as observed the testimony was silent as to such a motive.¹ But I do not believe that he erred legally. He might have avoided suspicion had he declined the retainer from Hungerford, but a salary of fifteen hundred dollars is not conducive to such declinations. A circuit judge then as now, had the right to practice in other courts; the modern practice, however, of refusing to exercise this right is to be commended. Hubbell, moreover, was accused primarily of corrupt conduct in hearing the case in the supreme court—not in taking the retainer.

The Hungerford-Cushing case involved the performance of certain trusts which it was alleged had been imposed in a conveyance of lands made by the plaintiff to the defendant. The bill of complaint recited the conveyance, set up the trusts, alleged non-performance, and demanded a re-conveyance. The indictment of Hungerford was for making an affidavit that he had made no agreement to convey these lands at the time he had entered them. Hubbell was retained on a motion to quash, which of course involved only the legal sufficiency of the indictment—a motion which was never argued, for Judge Miller quashed it of his own accord.

It seems evident that such an employment did not make Hubbell an attorney in the Hungerford-Cushing case. The matter was afterward presented to the supreme court on the same grounds as those presented to the court of impeachment, in an appeal from an order of Hubbell refusing a change of venue. Judge Whiton held that Hubbell was entitled to hear the case.² An examination of the cases has convinced me that

¹ The late Justice Newman improperly heard an appeal in the supreme court, but I have heard of no one who has seen in this any evidence of corrupt conduct. See *Case v. Hoffman*, 100 Wis. 314, 352.

² *Hungerford v. Cushing*, 2 Wis. 397.

Impeachment of Hubbell

this decision is in accord with the weight of authority.¹ The result of the vote on this specification seems strange, since it was one of the weakest charges presented. On many others a vote of guilty could much more easily have been justified. Indeed, this was the opinion attributed to Ryan himself.²

The next vote was on the first charge, that of accepting a bribe; on this the vote stood ten to fourteen.³ Briefly stated, the facts on this charge appeared to be that Hubbell had been asked by one of the parties to an equity case if he had decided it and had replied that he had done so in favor of the inquirer, one William Sanderson. He had then asked Sanderson for a loan of two hundred dollars, which was granted. Afterward Sanderson conceived the idea that there was no need of repayment, and had resisted the efforts of Hubbell to that end.⁴ There was a manifest impropriety in a request for a loan under such circumstances, but the testimony does not make it appear that Hubbell regarded this as anything else than a loan. The next closest vote (nine to fifteen) was on another aspect of the same case, charging Hubbell with consulting with parties out of court.⁵ It was based on some indefinite testimony of Sanderson's that he had spoken to Hubbell about the case at the

¹ See *Cleghorn v. Cleghorn*, 66 Cal. 309, 5 Pac. 516; *McMillan v. Nichols*, 62 Ga. 36; *Wolfe v. Hines*, 93 Ga. 329, 20 S. E. 322; *Shoemaker v. South Bend Spark Arrester Co.*, 135 Ind. 471, 35 N. E. 280, 22 L. R. A. 332; *Glasscock v. Hughes*, 55 Tex. 461; *King v. Sapp*, 66 Tex. 519, 2 S. W. 573; *Cullen v. Drane*, 82 Tex. 484, 18 S. W. 590; *Blackwell v. National Bank*, 97 Tex. 445, 79 S. W. 518; *Stevens v. Hall*, 8 Idaho 549, 69 Pac. 282.

² It was reported that one of the senators who had voted for conviction in this case, approached Ryan after the trial and said that the vote was pretty close. Ryan answered "Yes, and there wasn't a d——d thing in that specification anyhow, while you voted unanimously to acquit things ten times as bad."—*Sentinel*, July 16, 1853.

³ Allen, Blair, Bowen, Hunter, McLane, Miller, Prentice, Stewart, Vittum, and Wakeley voted guilty.—*Trial*, p. 790.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 89–94.

⁵ Allen, Blair, Bowen, Hunter, McLane, Miller, Prentice, Stewart, and Vittum voted guilty.—*Ibid.*, p. 814.

Wisconsin Historical Society

time it was brought, and was not nearly so strong as the bribery charge.

Eight senators voted guilty on four other specifications. The first alleged that Hubbell had purchased a judgment against the city of Milwaukee from one Jonathan Taylor, and while so owning it had made a pretended assignment of it to one Levi Blossom, and then had heard a suit brought on the judgment. A strong *prima facie* case was made out by the state. In defense, Blossom testified that Hubbell had no interest in the judgment at the time of the suit, but that afterwards it was transferred to Henry P. Hubbell, a nephew of the judge, because he had sworn to take nothing but cash from the city and it was proposed to pay him in bonds. In order that he might not be foresworn he had the payment made to Henry P. Hubbell.¹ The story told by Blossom sounds somewhat improbable; but it was not impossible, and not being directly contradicted Hubbell was entitled to a vote of not guilty on the testimony as it stands.²

A refusal to hold a special term of court also brought out eight votes of guilty. In that case Hubbell took the position that in a matter of favor he had the right to distinguish between his friends and his enemies; not necessarily a corrupt position, although not entirely altruistic.³

A phase of the Hungerford case brought out eight votes of guilty. This was on specification 8 of article 7 and specification 2 of article 9, which charged that Hubbell had insisted on an argument of a motion at a certain time and that he had refused to give adequate time for argument. In a matter so in the discretion of a judge it is almost impossible to predicate corrupt conduct on an action of that kind, and there seemed to

¹ *Ibid*, pp. 391-408.

² Hunter, McLane, Miller, Prentice, Stewart, Vittum, Whittlesey, and Weil voted guilty.—*Ibid*, p. 790.

³ Allen, Blair, Bowen, Hunter, McLane, Miller, Prentice, and Stewart voted guilty.—*Ibid*, p. 800.

Impeachment of Hubbell

be little in this charge.¹ Under charge 8, which accused Hubbell of immoral conduct, there were four specifications. In three of these the vote for acquittal was unanimous, and in the fourth one senator voted guilty.² In regard to the Haney case, prominent in the campaign of 1851, only one senator voted guilty.³

To my mind the charge concerning which the testimony was the strongest and in which it is difficult to excuse the conduct of the judge, was one on which only seven of the members of the senate voted guilty. This was known as the Hart divorce case, and was contained in specification 3 of article 4. It appears from the testimony that while still a practicing attorney, Judge Hubbell had made a somewhat informal application for divorce before Judge Irwin of the territorial court, which had been refused for want of jurisdiction without a hearing. After Hubbell went upon the bench an application was made before him for the same divorce upon practically the grounds before made, and in the course of the taking of testimony before the commissioner he appeared as a witness regarding certain letters that he had written to Mrs. Hart. The matter was not contested, and the judge signed the decree.⁴ In this matter the proof seems plain, and none of the extenuating circumstances brought forward by the defense were sufficient to justify Judge Hubbell's action. It was claimed that it was not proven that he had ever received a retainer from Mr. Hart in the original action; that the action before him was upon different grounds, and he was justified in appearing as a witness; and that he did not hear and determine the case because it was not contested. On the whole this charge seems to be better sustained than any other—the only one upon which there appears any doubt as to the propriety of a vote of not guilty.

¹ Allen, Bowen, Hunter, McLane, Miller, Prentice, Stewart, and Vittum voted guilty.—*Ibid*, pp. 803, 806.

² Senator Vittum.—*Ibid*, pp. 803-805.

³ Senator Miller.—*Ibid*, p. 792.

⁴ *Trial*, pp. 133, 414, 442.

Wisconsin Historical Society

As soon as the result was known it was received by some of the people with great enthusiasm, and by others with scorn. Hubbell's friends organized a celebration at Madison, which is described by those who favored him as a large and enthusiastic affair,¹ and by those who opposed him as a farce.² A similar difference of testimony exists regarding the reception accorded him in Milwaukee. A special train went to Waukesha to meet him, and he was greeted at Milwaukee by a large crowd. This much is clear, but the other evidence conflicts. "It was a reception of which Judge Hubbell had every reason to be proud," said the *Sentinel* (July 18, 1853). Booth, on the other hand, headed his account, "The Farce Completed;"³ but his impartiality is to be questioned because of the extreme position he had assumed.

The sentiment throughout the state was quite evenly divided, if we estimate it by the newspapers—our only means of judging. Of those journals whose sentiments I have gathered, either by direct consultation of the papers themselves or by extracts therefrom, seventeen favored Hubbell and twenty-two opposed him.⁴ The bitterest opposition came from the *Free*

¹ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 20, 1853; *Madison Journal*, July 12, 1853.

² *Free Democrat*, July 14, 15, 16, 1853.

³ *Free Democrat*, July 18, 19, 1853.

⁴ Those favoring were: *Milwaukee Sentinel*, *Milwaukee News*, *Kenosha Democrat*, *Mineral Point Tribune*, *Beloit Journal*, *Sauk County Standard*, *Potosi Republican*, *Racine Democrat*, *Waukesha Chronotype*, *Madison Journal*, *Sheboygan Lake Journal*, *Shullsburg Pick and Gad*, *Mineral Point Democrat*, *Fond du Lac Herald*, *Fond du Lac Union*, *Sheboygan Secretary*, and *Ft. Winnebago Republic*.

Those opposing were: *Milwaukee Free Democrat*, *Janesville Gazette*, *Janesville Standard*, *Dodge County Gazette*, *Racine Advocate*, *Watertown Register*, *Kenosha Telegraph*, *Watertown Chronicle*, and *Democratic State Register*, *Janesville Free Press*, *Washington County Blade*, *Sheboygan Falls Free Press*, *Sheboygan Chronicle*, *Der Phoenix aus Nordwestern* (Sheboygan), *Oshkosh Courier*, *Oshkosh Democrat*, *Grant County Herald*, *Beaver Dam Republican*, *Appleton Crescent*, *Madison Argus and Democrat*, and *Milwaukee Banner*.

Impeachment of Hubbell

Democrat, whose most intemperate utterances are found in the issue of July 16, 1853, and continuing for some time afterward.

In the assembly a resolution was introduced, reciting that the house had presented satisfactory evidence in support of the impeachment, and that the acquittal was neither endorsed by the house nor warranted by the evidence. With this resolution was presented a letter written by Reed, president pro tem. of the senate, showing that he had favored Hubbell before the evidence was presented to the body over which he presided.¹ This resolution was received with indifference by the house, and was soon afterwards withdrawn by its author.² Much was made of Reed's letter in some quarters, but it indicated only that he had from the first believed in Hubbell's innocence. It is of course impossible to prevent members of such a body as an impeachment court from having an opinion before questions are formally presented thereto.

A curious aftermath of the trial was the failure of the legislature to agree on Ryan's compensation. The senate wished to give him \$2,000, while the assembly would agree to but \$1,000.³ He at once brought suit in the supreme court against the state. The petition stating the employment and the services was demurred to by Experience Estabrook, attorney general; but the court decided that Ryan had stated a valid claim and ordered a jury trial.⁴ At this the state was not represented, and the jury found for Ryan in the sum of \$3,000.⁵ It ap-

¹ *Assembly Journal*, 1853, p. 981.

² *Milwaukee Sentinel*, July 15, 1853.

³ The senate also wished to give Knowlton and Arnold \$1,000 each.—*Madison Journal*, July 13, 1853.

⁴ The papers, many of them in Ryan's handwriting, are still on file in the supreme court records.

⁵ The jury was summoned by Willet S. Main, sheriff of Dane County, and consisted of James Morrison, John Favill, I. Gray, Abram Ogden, A. J. Ward, Meyer Friend, George P. Delaplaine, Charles Lum, Alonzo Wilcox, Arch. Treadway, C. B. Cook, and Elisha Burdick.—*Madison Journal*, Aug. 11, 1853.

Wisconsin Historical Society

peared that Mr. Estabrook had been called out of town by illness in his family, and that as soon as he found he could not attend the trial had sent to Governor Farwell a messenger from Baraboo, who failed to reach Madison in time.¹

After three years upon the bench Judge Hubbell resigned to recommence the practice of law. In 1864 he represented the Milwaukee district in the assembly, and in 1869 applied to Governor Fairchild for an appointment as circuit judge to succeed Judge Arthur McArthur. He had secured a considerable endorsement from his circuit, but the governor refused to make the appointment, much to Hubbell's disappointment, as he had regarded this as a chance for vindication.² In 1870 he was appointed United States district attorney for Wisconsin, holding that position until 1875, dying the following year as the result of an accident.

So far as any evidence has shown, the trial of Judge Hubbell was an isolated episode in Wisconsin history. It may be that a wider and more intimate acquaintance with the history of the time would explain matters connected with the trial, and show its connection with the politics of the day. But the affair was very largely personal, and there are no indications that partisan, political, or local influence affected its course.

Judge Hubbell appears to have been a man of strong feeling, who made close friends and bitter enemies.³ While the impeachment was directed by personal animus it could not have taken the course it did if he had filled his office in a judicial manner. While neither dishonest nor corrupt, his ideals were not high and he was not careful, as is now expected of our judges, to hold himself so as to avoid even the slightest appearance of evil. It seems questionable if a conviction would have

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Aug. 22, 1853; affidavits on file in case.

² See article by E. E. Bryant in *Green Bag*, ix, p. 68. Bryant was private secretary to Governor Fairchild.

³ "He has more bitter personal enemies as well as more warm personal friends than most other men in the state."—W. H. Watson, in Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Jan. 31, 1853.

Impeachment of Hubbell

been warranted by the evidence, although much was brought out that placed Hubbell in an unpleasant light. But, however he erred, the impeachment even without a verdict of guilty, was of itself a punishment, and never since has a Wisconsin assembly felt called upon to make similar charges.

John Scott Horner: a biographical sketch

By Edward Huntington Merrell, D. D.¹

In the early years of our nation's history Dr. Gustavus Brown was a celebrated physician, and became surgeon-general of the Revolutionary army. This fact is of interest in the present connection, for the reason that he was the patron and educational guide of Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner, the father of the subject of the present sketch. The acquaintance of the two men had this beginning: Surgeon-General Brown was, by the special order of General Washington, inspecting the Maryland troops and enrolling the names of the able-bodied men, when he discovered the youth Gustavus Brown Horner, and recognized him as his nephew. He took this nephew from the ranks, educated him in his marquee, or surgeon's tent, and made him an associate and assistant during the entire Revolutionary War. Thus, enlisting as a patriot soldier at the age of seventeen, young Horner soon achieved success in the medical profession, and in 1778 received from the continental congress a commission as surgeon's mate. Connected with the army in the North, he was for a time stationed at Valley Forge. During an illness of the Marquis Lafayette, the general was placed under his especial care.

Soon after the close of the war (1783), Horner emigrated to Virginia and settled at Fauquier Court House (now Warrenton), where he married Frances Harrison Scott, a daughter of Captain James Scott, a Revolutionary officer. Scott had



From a daguerreotype in possession of the family

John Scott Horner (1802-1883)

John Scott Horner

clothed and armed his company at his own expense, and served gallantly in the regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall, father of the famous chief justice. Among the eight children born to Dr. Gustavus Brown Horner and Frances Harrison Scott, John Scott Horner was the third son. At the age of ten he was sent to a private boarding school conducted by the Rev. William Williamson, near Middleburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. Here the youth learned many wholesome lessons, for Mr. Williamson was a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman with considerable local celebrity as a man of learning, and a master of rigid discipline in morals, manners, and even diet.

By the death of his father young Horner's school education was interrupted; but in 1817 he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and two years later was graduated with good standing from that institution. He immediately began the study of law with the Hon. Thomas L. Moore, of Warrenton, Virginia; was admitted to the bar in due course, and until 1835 continued practice with profit and success in the counties of Fauquier, Loudoun, and Rappahannock. He achieved a wide reputation, especially as an advocate and criminal lawyer, and in October, 1834, was married to Harriet L. Watson, daughter of James Watson, of Washington, D. C.

Horner's public life began in September, 1835, when without personal solicitation he received a commission from President Andrew Jackson as secretary and acting governor of the territory of Michigan. The territory had at that time not been very definitely bounded, and extended practically from the city of Detroit, the seat of its government, to the Rocky Mountains.¹ The office of governor involved many difficulties, the settlement of pending questions requiring a delicate sense, skill, and courage in their handling. It is noteworthy that

¹ A. M. Soule, "Southern and Western Boundaries of Michigan," in *Michigan Political Science Association Publications*, ii, No. 2, p. 4, map; also Thwaites, "Boundaries of Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 457-460.

Wisconsin Historical Society

President Jackson selected Governor Horner as a man after his own mind, to meet the peculiar responsibilities of the situation.

In particular, the boundary dispute between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan was then at its most acrimonious stage. Troops of the two parties were in the field, and a serious crisis was hourly expected. In briefest statement, this dispute arose as follows: the act by which the territory of Michigan was organized described its southern boundary as a line running due east and west through the southernmost point of Lake Michigan. But the constitution of Ohio gave to that state, as its northern boundary, a line from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan to the northernmost point of Maumee Bay. Should the Ohio line be accepted, Michigan's territory would be reduced. The case was complicated by the accepted boundary lines of Indiana and Illinois, the details of which it is needless here to describe.¹

The part enacted by Governor Horner at this crisis is both interesting and important. His aim was to persuade the contesting parties to delay action and allow the differences to be settled by congress, and in this he succeeded. The conditions at the time were primitive, and the border life rough and aggressive. Threatened by mobs, unaccompanied by military escort, he made his way to the scene of strife, addressed and disbanded the troops, and from them obtained definite action binding them to abide by the action of the congress at its approaching session. This was a bold and successful stroke of administration, and for these services he received the approbation of General Jackson and his cabinet, and a vote of thanks from the state of Ohio.

As giving the shades of local and temporary coloring to this transaction, I quote at length an article published in the *Wheeling (Va.) Gazette*, under date of February 27, 1836:

We were a little startled two or three weeks ago on observing in the

¹ Soule, *op. cit.*, pp. 15-37.

John Scott Horner

Columbia "Hemisphere," under the head of "Renewal of Hostilities," a letter from Toledo, giving an account of the perpetration of fresh disorders in the disputed territory, from which we apprehended a re-acting of the exciting scenes of last summer. The account represented that the Michigan State authorities had attempted to collect taxes from the residents of the territory in question; that this has been resisted by the persons taxed, and that the Michigan Authorities had thereupon seized the cattle and horses, which they proceeded to sell at public auction; that in addition to this seizure, a dwelling house had been broken open and a large amount of personal property taken and sold; that the Ohioans had in consequence collected in some force, and seized the officer, who being set at large on bail had sworn vengeance, and was prepared to raise a mob to carry his threats into effect. Such was the substance of the account, and the history of the last summer having proved the utterly lawless character of the people in the disputed territory, we daily expected to hear of these threats being carried into execution, and were at a loss to know why they were not. The last Ohio papers, however, give the reason, and in doing so furnish testimony to the gallant bearing of the pacificator.

It seems that as soon as intelligence of the excitement reached Detroit, the Governor, unaccompanied, so far as we are able to learn, by a single person, set off with all possible speed to the disputed territory. Though politically obnoxious to the turbulent spirits he had to meet, he threw himself among them at the hazard of his life, and commanded them to disperse and abandon their design. The hearts of the sternest cowed under his rebuke, and the agitators of war became the suppliants of his clemency. In a word, the men quietly returned to their homes, and perfect order was restored. No parleying, no delay was admitted; the whole was the work of the instant, and the tumult was thus subdued by the heroic bearing of the Executive, but for which the frontier might, and probably would, have been desolated, the militia been called upon to repair to the field of action at this inclement season of the year, and if blood were not shed an immense pecuniary loss would at least have been sustained. Though politically opposed to the appointment of the Governor, and though we wrote a paragraph or two at the time and aided in the circulation of others, which reflected upon the sagacity of the President in making it, yet we have not been prejudiced observers of that gentleman's public career. We have watched it impartially, and are compelled to admit that on all occasions Governor Horner has proved himself equal to every emergency. It will be recollected that he repaired to Michigan shortly after the mission of Messrs. Rush and Howard, in which those

Wisconsin Historical Society

gentlemen, among the most talented and distinguished in our country, utterly failed to make any impression upon the semi-barbarians whom they went out to pacify and subdue, and immediately after another distinguished citizen, Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg, Pa., had declined a similar service. At this juncture Mr. Horner was appointed. He resided in the interior of Virginia and was, as we have learned, in possession of a very lucrative practice at the time of his appointment, and in accepting it he made a great sacrifice of professional emolument and domestic repose, and we question, when his appointment shall expire by the recognition of Michigan as a State, if the National Executive can, by any offer he can confer on him, more than compensate him for this sacrifice. On arriving within the Territory in the prosecution of his duties, Gov. Horner's address, as we learn from an eye-witness, was consummate. It was the combination of personal fearlessness, tact, and prudence. On one occasion, as we learn from the same authority, he appeared in the midst of the Michigan troops who had threatened to assassinate him, mounted a stump, and made an address which changed the lion of their natures into the gentleness of the lamb, and all separated on terms of amity. He had so far trenched upon the foothold of Gov. Mason, the popular idol, as to make it somewhat questionable whether he has not gained a standing with the people equal, at least, to that gentleman's. Will not our Whig friends of the Richmond "Compiler," Fredericksburg "Arena," and the Culpepper paper in Virginia, who with ourselves have done this gallant officer injustice, indorse the recantation of the wrong by copying this article?

By act of congress approved June 15, 1836, Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state, but only on certain conditions named in the act, these chiefly relating to boundaries. On account of the delay in the settlement of these conditions Michigan did not come into full fellowship as a state until January 26, 1837. Pending the transition from territory to statehood, Governor Horner in 1836, by direction of President Jackson, took up his residence and headquarters on the Mississippi River, in Wisconsin. He was needed there because of the hostility of the Winnebago Indians. In the spring of that year they had made depredations on the defenseless inhabitants of the counties of Iowa and Grant. Communications at this time were necessarily slow and difficult, and it was almost accident-

John Scott Horner

ally that Horner learned that hostile Indians had surrounded Fort Winnebago (Portage), apparently determined to capture the fort and its supplies, and if need be, massacre the garrison. The number of warriors gathered for this purpose was about three thousand.

With his characteristic promptness Governor Horner set out for the scene of trouble. He was accompanied by Dr. Hill, a brave man and later one of the heroes of the Black Hawk War, and by Gen. (afterward President) Zachary Taylor, who had under his command a hundred and twenty men. The party ascended the Wisconsin River in open boats. On arriving at the fort, Horner quickly took in the situation. With Jacksonian promptness he demanded a council with the Indians, who represented through their chiefs that they were not receiving from the United States the annuities long past due, and that they were "falling to pieces" from lack of food. Upon hearing this, Horner set aside all formalities, and promptly assumed the responsibility of issuing an order to deliver to the starving Indians a half of the pork and flour in the military stores of the fort. By this courageous and just act an Indian war was averted, and the governor received the personal approval of President Jackson; what was more significant, congress granted him a thousand dollars as a suitable recognition of his services.

As secretary of the new territory of Wisconsin, Mr. Horner organized the same on the fourth of July, 1836, by administering the oath of office to Gov. Henry Dodge and the judges of the supreme court—Charles Dunn as chief justice, and Alexander Frasier and David Irwin as associate justices. He discharged the duties of secretary of the territory from the date of its organization to June 18, 1837, under a commission signed by General Jackson.

A misunderstanding arose in 1835-36 between Mr. Horner as acting governor of Michigan and the legislative council representing the "contingent remainder" of ancient territory that was not included in what became the state of Michigan. This

Wisconsin Historical Society

"contingent remainder" consisted of the counties of Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, of our present state, and Dubuque and Des Moines, in Iowa, and had a total population of not more than fifteen thousand. For the details of this misunderstanding the reader may be referred to the extended account to be found in Moses M. Strong's *History of the Territory of Wisconsin*. The trouble arose from fixing what was assumed to be an impossible date for the meeting of the legislative council.

It was charged that Governor Horner had by proclamation changed the time of meeting of the council from the first day of January, 1836, to the first day of December, 1835. The proclamation was dated only twenty-one days before the time therein fixed for the meeting, and it was claimed that from the uncertainty of the mails and the inclemency of the season, "it was impossible for the members to receive the necessary information to reach Green Bay by the time fixed in the proclamation." None of the members were present on the first of December. A quorum assembled on the first of January, 1836, but Governor Horner himself did not appear at the session, and the members (with what now appears to have been unseemly haste, for they did not await explanations) proceeded to pass resolutions severely censuring the governor. In this connection the historian records the significant fact that "the resolutions had no effect upon General Jackson," who doubtless saw that hasty action by men who could not wait for explanations is not statesmanship. George H. Walker, of Milwaukee, one of the members-elect of the Green Bay council, who did not attend the session, published in the *Chicago American* the following communication, which throws light on the case with Governor Horner:

Having just seen a copy of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, I perceive that the Council have passed strong censures on J. S. Horner, Acting Governor and Secretary of said Territory. In justice to Governor Horner I feel it my duty to state my belief of his intention to have gone to Green Bay, for on my

John Scott Horner

passing through Detroit, Mr. Horner communicated to me his intention of meeting the Council as soon as possible. He then expressed a desire that I should remain, if convenient, at Chicago or Milwaukee until his arrival. I have accordingly remained here in the daily expectation of seeing him, and with the design of affording him such facilities on the route as my knowledge of the country would afford, but have just learned of a gentleman from Detroit that Gov. H. has been prevented from coming on by sickness which no human ingenuity could foresee. These observations I make public, not with the view to throw the least blame on the Council for passing the vote of censure. For, had I taken my place at the Council, I would have added my vote to their resolutions, having no other information than such as was before them. But I am desirous that all the facts should be known, so that the citizens of the Territory may be able to view impartially the explanation which Governor Horner will undoubtedly feel it his duty to make.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. WALKER.

It is pleasant in these days of graft to put on record the official acts of a man whose life is absolutely clean of defaults and peculations. As governor of the territory of Michigan, afterwards as secretary of the territory of Wisconsin, and later still as register of the land office at Green Bay, no case has ever been found in which he took advantage of his position and knowledge to enrich himself at the expense of the general interests, or in such a way as to oppress or wrong his poorer neighbor. The cases are many in which he succored the poor in their misfortunes or mistakes, and no one in his trouble appealed to him in vain. As secretary of the territory of Wisconsin he received the public money from the land office at Mineral Point to pay the civil list of the territory and the legislative assembly, and that too without bonds. At one time he was offered a bonus of a thousand dollars if he would exchange for bank paper the gold and silver received for payments. He might with this paper have discharged his obligations to the government and its employees. He declined the offer from a "stern sense of duty," and paid all in good metal. At the termination of his office as secretary his ac-

Wisconsin Historical Society

counts and vouchers were returned to the treasury department and found correct.

From the office of secretary of Wisconsin Governor Horner was transferred to that of register of the Green Bay land office, to take effect on the first day of June, 1837. Of this change Governor Horner writes: "I was, without my assent or knowledge, and not at the instance of friends, but by the machinations of enemies, by a fraud perpetrated upon General Jackson during the last hour of the term of General Jackson, transferred to the office of Register of the Green Bay Land Office. This order was made without a moment's notice of such an intention on the part of General Jackson, and occasioned the loss of a fine Estate in the Mineral Country."

In the spring of 1837 Governor Horner made his way through what was then an uninhabited waste, from Mineral Point to Green Bay, having no escort other than his Indian guide. The emoluments of the land office at this early date were of course practically valueless, and the governor therefore resumed the practice of law at his new home in Green Bay. This practice proved lucrative, and with the money thus gained he became the first purchaser of agricultural lands west of the city of Fond du Lac. These lands were choice parcels in the counties of Marquette and Fond du Lac, and among them the land on which the more important part of the present city of Ripon is built, including the water-power thereof, which he purchased on November 5, 1838. The exact boundaries of the original tract owned by him in the present Ripon are as follows: Beginning at the C., M. & St. P. R. R. on the North side of Oshkosh street, and running thence west to a point midway between Hamburg and Washington streets, thence south to Blossom street, thence east to the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and thence north to the point of beginning, being eighty acres which it will be seen includes the land originally platted as the village of Ripon. Thus Governor Horner is fairly the original proprietor, and in a sense the founder, of

John Scott Horner

Ripon. His connection with Captain Mapes as promoter will be spoken of later.

We have seen that Governor Horner received his first appointment as register of the 'Green Bay land office, from President Jackson; but by subsequent appointments from Presidents Van Buren and Tyler he held the office for eleven years. During the earlier of these years the office was both laborious and practically profitless, but afterwards it was crowded with business and became valuable enough to be a prize for political scheming. It was the habit of Governor Horner personally to perform the duties of the office, and this he is said to have done "without the loss of a single day from either sickness or absence." From an old record I quote the following complimentary words:

During his administration the rights and interests of settlers were secured and protected by his adjudications from the grasp of the speculator. He often rose at midnight responding to the call of a settler anxious to prove up or enter his pre-emption before the arrival of the speculator, and fed him at his table free of "charge." This was a time of "wildcat" banking, but Governor Horner, to save the settler trouble, would take the settler's bank bills and give him in return a draft on the Receiver. In such ways of human kindness he was always on the side of the poor man. Governor Horner has often been heard to say that "the pleasure in after-life of thus having assisted and befriended the poor settler afforded him more real happiness, in his retirement, than all the honors and profits of office."

Having served under five presidents, and in conjunction with five receivers of the land office, when his position became of real value to him he was removed from office on the flimsy representation made to President Polk, that "he was an enemy of his administration and a political disorganizer." The representation was so foolish that the sagacity of Jackson would have seen through it at once; but Polk was not a great man. Governor Horner was possessed of a sincere mind, and he never let himself down to intrigue with political adventurers. His office had become profitable and was capital for demagogues to trade upon, consequently matters took their normal political course.

Wisconsin Historical Society

At this time we find a decided change in the life of the subject of this sketch. He was importuned by friends and relatives to return to Virginia or the city of Washington, and begin life over again on the old fields. But he would no longer be an office-seeker, and the instinct of true Virginia pride forbade his returning a comparatively poor man to his wealthy relatives with a young family. In 1847 he removed to what is now known as Westwood, a place of his own selection, the beautiful Horner farm on the south shore of Green Lake, Wisconsin. Here, in the winters of 1848-49 he felled the trees for a clearing, and in the spring-time held the plow, cultivated his garden with his own hands, and courageously wrought as a thrifty husbandman. But he was called forth from his retirement by the needs of the public service. Although nominated for office by Democrats, he was elected probate judge for the county of Marquette, which at that time included the present Green Lake County, in spite of the opposition of a popular candidate, by the concurrent votes of both Whigs and Free-Soilers. This was in the fall of 1849, and he held the office until the court was abolished as to probate jurisdiction, in 1854, serving with ability and fairness.

Governor Horner was the co-founder of the city of Ripon. David P. Mapes, in his *History of Ripon*, p. 143, says:

At the time I purchased of Governor Horner he asked the privilege of giving the name to our embryo city. This I granted with restrictions. First, that it should not be a personal name. Second, that it should not be like any other name in the United States; for I had seen great confusion in locating towns of similar names. Third, that it should not be an Indian name, for our State was then being covered all over with "Waus" and similar names, which were perfectly confounding to strangers. And lastly, that the name should be short. The Governor's ancestors came from Ripon, England: that name he selected, and as it came within all the restrictions, I adopted it as the name for this center.

Captain Mapes gives as the full title of his book, *The History of Ripon and its Founder*, for he was accustomed to take to himself the sole credit of being the founder of this city. The exact fact seems to have been that he and Governor

John Scott Horner

Horner together agreed to found the city, the latter furnishing the land, and retaining the right to name the city and the principal streets, and the former acting as promoter, receiving for his service sundry alternate lots. The modesty of the captain never stood in his way; but he does deserve the credit of having been a vigorous promoter.

Captain Mapes is right concerning the ancestry of the Horner family. They resided near Ripon, in Yorkshire, England, and among them was his paternal grandfather, who emigrated to Maryland at an early day, engaging in business as a wholesale importing merchant; also Francis Horner, the parliamentarian. Many of the streets of Ripon bear names given by Governor Horner in honor of members of his family, or of political friends, etc., as appears from the following, which will aid in the perpetuation of his name and place as founder: Watson, Blackburn, Jefferson, Cass, Houston, Washington, Henni, Spaulding avenue, and Doty.

The last years of Governor Horner's life were spent in dignified retirement, his death occurring at Ripon on February 3, 1883, at the age of eighty-one years. His mansion-like residence in this city, now occupied by a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling, with her husband, is one of the ancient landmarks of a solid man's good taste and strength. In the long years to come it will be pointed to as a fit monument for one of "the brave men who pushed their way into the Western wilds, and moulded out of the chaotic struggle of pioneer life, civilization, society, and government."

Personally, Governor Horner was a marked man. His form was erect even in age, his presence being at once dignified and winning. His manners were those of the cultivated gentleman of the old school, and his home life, surrounded by his three sons and two daughters, was gentle, but firmly authoritative and wise. His moral instincts were keen, as evidenced by the manumission of his slaves, his exact justice as an officer, and his intelligent patriotism. The poor were never

Wisconsin Historical Society

turned from his door unfriended, and his hospitality to strangers was generous and free. His life was temperate, "abstaining wholly from the use of ardent spirits." I find in a writing left by him this quaint and ingenuous confession: "I have deplored the early and continuous use of tobacco, and bear testimony to its injurious effect both on the mind and the body, and I attribute most of my sickness or failure in life to its effects." He was a sincerely religious man, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, whose worship he steadily sustained, even in the primitive conditions of his Green Lake neighborhood.

I well remember him on one Sunday morning in the old white church of the Congregational Society of Ripon, which is traditionally supposed to be the place where the first organization of the Republican party was formed. President Merriam of Ripon College had preached one of his masterly sermons, in the course of which he had presented his view of the doctrine of the Trinity; Governor Horner tarried, not only to express his admiration of the sermon, but with fine and characteristic courtesy to thank the preacher for the help he had received toward comprehending one of the great doctrines.

I may fitly close this sketch by giving an extract from a brief biography found in Tuttle's *History of Michigan*:

Early in life Governor Horner distinguished himself by his advocacy of slave emancipation, and the records of the Virginia courts show evidences of his success as an advocate for slaves suing for freedom. His sincerity in the cause was proved by his freeing the slaves descended to him from his father's estate, an act performed soon after he became of age, and one as rare as it was commendable at that early day. Throughout his life Governor Horner was known as a man of great determination and courage. Andrew Jackson remarked when appointing Governor Horner to settle the Northwestern difficulties, "Now I have a man who will not fear." His utter fearlessness was a distinguishing trait of his early public life, and was shown in his liberation of his own slaves and by his adherence to the Federal Union during the late civil war.

First Constitutional Convention

First Constitutional Convention in Wisconsin, 1846

By Frederick L. Holmes

In less than a century the forest-covered territory of Wisconsin has been transformed into a prosperous commonwealth. Yet in the early twenties, so remote was this region from the centre of population that the United States government, at the suggestion of Dr. Jedediah Morse,¹ actually considered the policy of reserving the entire state for Indian residence, and in 1823-24 a contingent of the Stockbridge, Oneida, and Brothertown² Indians was removed hither from New York. About this time a description of the abundance of lead to be found in what is now southwest Wisconsin appeared in a St. Louis paper,³ and thereafter for several years population pressed thitherward from the southern states—Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—by way of the Mississippi River and Kellogg's trail in Illinois. Lead mining developed into a prosperous industry; Galena was more of a commercial mart for the interior of Wisconsin than Milwaukee or other lake

¹ Morse, *Report to Secretary of War on Indian Affairs* (New Haven, 1822), appendix, p. 314.

² Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1899, p. 162.

³ Henry E. Legler, *Leading Events in Wisconsin History* (Milwaukee, 1898), p. 166.

Wisconsin Historical Society

ports, and Chicago was scarcely known in that connection.¹ At Green Bay had long been a sparse settlement of French *habitants* and fur traders.² The remainder of the region was an unconquered forest.

With the close of the Black Hawk War in 1832, the problem of settling Wisconsin took on a different aspect. Eastern papers published numerous descriptions by soldiers who had passed through this country, of the beauty and fertility of the land.³ President Jackson favorably mentioned the locality in his messages⁴ to congress (1832-33); treaties were concluded with the Winnebago and Potawatomi for their removal beyond the Mississippi.⁵ The terror of further border forays thus dispelled from the minds of prospective settlers, land offices were opened at Green Bay and Mineral Point in 1834,⁶ and emigrants from the East surged in through the port of Milwaukee.⁷

This second migration scattered agricultural communities of the New England type throughout the southeastern part of Wisconsin. A decade later, in the early forties, began the migration from beyond seas⁸ of Germans, Scandinavians, and other Teutonic and Celtic nations, whose influence was to have a profound effect on the future destinies of Wisconsin. Thus by 1840 the four chief elements in Wisconsin settlement had

¹O. G. Libby, "Significance of the Lead and Shot Trade in Early Wisconsin History," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii, pp. 293-334; and R. G. Thwaites, "Notes in Early Lead Mining in the Fever (or Galena) River Region," in *ibid.*, pp. 271-292.

²George Gary, *History of Fox River Valley* (Oshkosh, 1898), p. 247.

³John A. Wakefield, *History of Black Hawk War* (Jacksonville, Ill., 1834), p. 66.

⁴James D. Richardson, *Messages of the Presidents* (Washington, 1896-99), ii, p. 603; iii, p. 321.

⁵William Salter, "Henry Dodge, Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin," in *Iowa Historical Record*, iv-ix, xiii-xv.

⁶*Wisconsin Blue-Book*, 1905, p. 853.

⁷F. J. Turner, "Fur Trade in Wisconsin," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1889, p. 62.

⁸Legler, *Leading Events in Wisconsin History*, p. 207.

First Constitutional Convention

arrived—the non-progressive French-Canadian about Green Bay; the early Southern immigrants from Missouri and the Southern states in the lead region; the New England and New York farmers in the southeast; and the settlement of foreigners, democratic in nature,¹ chiefly located on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

The agitation for admission into the union began soon after the territorial government was established in Wisconsin (1836). In 1838, ten years before Wisconsin was admitted as a state, Gov. Henry Dodge in his message² to the legislature advised that the question of state government be submitted to a popular vote. No attention was paid to his recommendation and the following winter he again renewed it,³ only to have it once more ignored. However, in 1841 a vote was taken; the returns demonstrated how little interest the people took in the matter. Only 92 votes were cast in favor of a state government, with 499 against it.⁴ Undaunted by defeat, the vote was taken a second time the following year, and again resulted in failure.⁵ Governor Doty now took up the question and in 1843,⁶ when public sentiment was again tested, 571 votes were cast in favor and 1,276 against a change of government. The scheme was publicly denounced as "Doty's pet hobby."⁷ In 1844 the question, again submitted to a popular vote, resulted in 1,503 votes for and 5,343 against the proposal.⁸ The following year a bill for this purpose was defeated in the lower house

¹Ernest Bruncken, "Germans in Wisconsin Politics," in *Parkman Club Publications*, 1, p. 226.

²*Journal of Council*, 1838, p. 7.

³*Id.*, 1839, p. 8.

⁴A. M. Thomson, *Political History of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, 1900), p. 53.

⁵619 in favor of and 1,843 against a state government; see Moses M. Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.* (Madison, 1885), p. 363.

⁶*Journal of Council*, 1843, p. 274.

⁷Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1880), p. 19.

⁸Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 412.

Wisconsin Historical Society

of the legislature. The opposition arose from the dread of increased expense under a state government, and was furthered by the stringent suffrage regulation of the territory. Gradually, however, the citizens became educated to the idea.

Early in 1846 a wave of popular demand for immediate statehood swept over the territory.¹ Governor Dodge presented the question at length for the consideration of the legislature.² This time the suggestion was referred to a special joint committee³ which rendered a favorable decision. Their report, written by Michael Frank,⁴ was a detailed argument on the benefits that would accrue from admission into the union. It stated that the average amount appropriated to the territory for all purposes did not exceed \$38,000; while the interest at 6 per cent upon the proceeds of the sale of the 500,000 acres of land that the state would receive from the United States, together with 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, would amount, it was conjectured, to about \$55,000. But mercenary gain was not the only argument presented. The advantages of a political nature were set forth, as well as the benefits to be derived from the control and disposal of our school lands⁵ and a land grant for a university.

The committee report was accompanied by a bill providing for a choice of delegates to a constitutional convention, should a popular vote to be taken on the first Tuesday in April approve the demand for state government; also a plan for taking the census; for the apportionment of one delegate from each

¹ Petitions for state government, from Walworth, Racine, and Green counties, in *Journal of House*, 1846, pp. 37, 38, 40.

² *Journal of Council*, 1846, p. 13.

³ *Ibid*, p. 32. This committee consisted of Moses Strong, Michael Frank, Elisha Morrow, Benjamin H. Mooers, Orson Sheldon, and Thomas P. Burnett.

⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 333-342.

⁵ W. C. Whitford, *Education in Wisconsin* (Madison, 1876), p. 29.

First Constitutional Convention

county for every 1,300 inhabitants, and for their election and the time for convening the delegates. It is interesting to note that a spirited debate arose over the suffrage article, which gave the privilege of voting only to white males twenty-one years old. The New England element¹ attempted to have the word "white" stricken out, but failed in the attempt. However, the representatives of the foreign element succeeded in reducing the time necessary for naturalization to one year,² upon a declaration of intention to become a citizen. On January 30,³ the bill having passed both territorial houses was sent to the governor, who signed it the following day,⁴ thus making it a law.

Meanwhile, Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay, territorial delegate from Wisconsin in the house of representatives at Washington introduced⁵ into that body (January 13, 1846) an enabling act authorizing the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the union. Seven months passed before the bill received more than committee consideration. Congress had declared war on Mexico, and the vexed question of slavery extension and the Oregon boundary engrossed the representatives. Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories, championed an early admission of the new state.⁶ But the much-mooted boundary question interfered. Wisconsin claimed the southern boundary line as fixed by the ordinance of 1787, and her delegate succeeded in introducing an amendment⁷ which left the settlement of the boundaries of the proposed state entirely to the people of Wisconsin, at the constitutional convention. Final action on the bill in the house was delayed until June 10.

¹ *Journal of Council*, 1846, p. 94.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 314.

³ *Journal of House*, 1846 (bill 22 C.), p. 208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 249.

⁵ *Cong. Globe*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., xv, p. 196.

⁶ *House Journal*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., 1846, p. 782.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 921.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Suddenly the intent of the amendment was discovered. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, spoke explaining its purport and declared the bill would suffer defeat unless the amendment relating to the boundary was stricken out.

The boundary dispute involved not only the southern but a portion of the northwest boundary, the territory of Wisconsin at that time claiming the whole northeastern part of Minnesota, which would have given the new state an additional area of nearly 15,000 square miles.¹ With strong arguments Martin defended his amendment, based on the ordinance of 1787; but when he saw that the sentiment of the house was adverse, he moved to have the bill indefinitely postponed.² Fortunately the house voted his motion down, and proceeded to a consideration of the bill. The obnoxious amendment was stricken out, and the enabling act was passed.³

The bill was sent to the senate June 11, and was reported favorably July 9 by James D. Wescott of Florida, from the committee on territories. In August the measure was called up and passed without discussion, and on the next day was signed by President Polk, being marked "approved" upon the senate journal four days later.⁴

Long before a consideration of the enabling act for Wisconsin's admission was begun by congress, the Wisconsin territorial legislature had adjourned, leaving the question of state government to be again submitted to a vote of the people at the spring election. The returns on April 17, 1846, showed that

¹ Arthur J. Dodge, *Wisconsin's Admission as a State* (Milwaukee, 1898), p. 4; Thwaites, "Boundaries of Wisconsin," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 486-494.

² *Cong. Globe*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., p. 953.

³ *House Journal*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., p. 938.

⁴ *Senate Journal*, 29 Cong., 1 sess., pp. 340, 396, 482, 489, 520; the full text of this enabling act can also be found in the *U. S. Statutes at Large*, ix, pp. 56-58.

First Constitutional Convention

an overwhelming majority¹ desired state government. Of the 14,821 votes cast, only 2,487 were against the proposed change.

During the early summer months a census was taken by counties, showing a total population of 155,277,² exclusive of Chippewa, La Pointe, and Richland counties. August 1,³ Governor Dodge issued a proclamation calling the constitutional convention to meet at Madison on October 5, at the same time apportioning the number of delegates to the various counties. The preliminary steps for the first constitutional convention in Wisconsin were concluded on September 7,⁴ when 125 delegates were elected.⁵

In accordance with the call of the governor the first constitutional convention convened at Madison at noon of October 5 and proceeded to organize. After several ballots, Don A. J. Upham of Milwaukee was chosen as president; La Fayette Kellogg of Madison, secretary; and John Starkweather, sergeant-at-arms.⁵ Of the 125 delegates apportioned, only ninety-five were as yet present;⁶ the others, with the exception of Messrs. Hawes and Stockwell of Racine, who did not attend at all, arrived within a few days. No delegate was present from Chippewa County.

All the political parties of the day were represented. The Democratic members, the Locofoco wing predominating, controlled a large majority of the delegates, and because of their

¹ Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*. 1895, p. 158; Charles R. Tuttle, *History of Wisconsin* (Boston, 1875), p. 240.

² Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 509; Tuttle, *op. cit.*, p. 243.

³ Milwaukee *Sentinel and Gazette*, Aug. 12, 1846; Strong, *Ter. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 509.

⁴ Madison *Wisconsin Weekly Argus*, Sept. 15, 1846.

⁵ List of delegates may be found in Atwood and Tenney, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, pp. 29-30; Henry Casson, *History of the Constitution of Wisconsin* (Madison, 1898), p. 5.

⁵ Madison *Democrat*, Oct. 10, 1846; *Journal of Council*, 1846, p. 8.

⁶ Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 513.

Wisconsin Historical Society

liberal doctrines were joined by the small number of foreign representatives to whom the Whigs had evinced manifest hostility.¹ Some of the members were graduates of Eastern colleges; nine had previously served as members of the territorial council;² twenty-three had sat as members in the house; and fifty-two were destined later to become either senators or assemblymen in the state legislature. It is estimated that the average age was about thirty-five years; William Berry, aged sixty-five years, was the oldest; the youngest was George B. Smith, aged twenty-three.³

A closer examination of the personnel of the convention and the birth and varied occupations of its members, illustrates the representative character of the body called to frame the new instrument. At least eighty-six were born in the United States; of these New York furnished forty-two;⁴ Vermont eighteen; Connecticut eight; Pennsylvania six; New Jersey four; Kentucky two; Virginia two; Rhode Island one; New Hampshire one; Maryland one; Maine one. Of the foreign-born there were from Ireland seven; Germany three; England one; Jamaica one. The birthplace of sixteen was unrecorded. Probably twenty-five of the delegates were of Puritan ancestry.⁵ Sixty-nine were farmers, twenty-six lawyers, seven mechanics, six merchants, five miners, three physicians, two lumbermen, and one a miller, with five unrecorded. New York members being greatly in a majority their ideals were abundantly infused into the new constitution.

A comparison of the proposed constitution, article by article, will be made with those of the states represented, to discover the sources from which the new instrument was drawn. The document opened with a lengthy preamble—a verbatim copy

¹James S. Buck, *Milwaukee under the Charter* (Milwaukee, 1884), iii, p. 18.

²Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 22.

³*Ibid.*, p. 150.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 20; also Casson, *History of the Constitution*, p. 5.

⁵Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1899, p. 119.

First Constitutional Convention

of that of the New York constitution, acknowledging the grace and beneficence of God, and concluding with reasons for establishing a government, similar to those adduced in the national constitution.

The first article set forth the boundary claims, previously discussed in congress, and petitioned for enlargement. The committee on name and boundary, of which ex-Governor Doty was chairman, insisted on "ancient rights" and proposed that the dispute be referred to the United States supreme court for settlement.¹ However, the northwest boundary question soon developed an exciting problem. William Holcomb, delegate from this region, had been elected to care for the interests of his constituents² in this regard. At first he fought for a division of the state on a line drawn from Mount Trempealeau "to the head-waters of the Montreal river."³ Such a bold scheme, if adopted, would have robbed the state of over one-third of its present area; the rich pineries of the north he proposed to have formed into a state called "Superior." After a long parliamentary struggle, lasting many days,⁴ this scheme was defeated.

Failing in this he proposed, at least, to have the fertile St. Croix valley become a part of the territory of Minnesota, by contending for a continuation of the present boundary from the St. Louis River to the St. Croix, until the latter reached the Mississippi.⁵ In this he was partially successful. A recommendation was made to congress to change the boundary

¹ Doty, *Report on the Boundary and Name of the State* (Madison, 1846), pp. 3, 4.

² W. H. C. Folsom, *Fifty Years in the Northwest* (St. Paul, 1888), p. 625.

³ William Holcomb, *Report on Division of the State* (Madison, 1846), p. 4.

⁴ *Journal of Convention*, p. 351. The vote was 35 to 68—pp. 362, 363.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 444; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II, p. 489; see also map accompanying this article.

Wisconsin Historical Society

in accordance with the above proviso.¹ Congress² consented, but as the constitution was ultimately rejected the boundary proposal was likewise abrogated.

The act of congress providing for the admission of the state was recited.³

In organizing the executive department the convention incorporated the article almost entirely from the New York constitution. The power was vested in a governor, elected for a term of two years. He was required to be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state. Nearly all of the executive powers enumerated in the constitutions of the northeastern states were recognized: the power to convene the legislature; to send to it an annual message; to act as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces; and to execute the laws. The governor was empowered to grant reprieves and pardons for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment; he could commute sentence of death to imprisonment for life; and he might in cases of conviction for treason suspend the sentence and report the case to the next legislature for determination. One deviation from the New York constitution was made—an annual salary of \$1,000 was fixed for the executive, which could only be increased by a constitutional amendment. The hard times on the frontier, the financial crisis of 1837 from which the nation had just emerged, and the farming influence, all combined in favor of low salaries.⁴

Compared with the vast political, social, and economic questions with which the state is now called upon to deal through its various administrative offices, the powers of the administrative department in the proposed constitution were indeed meagre, but in advance of the New York idea. The suggestion seems to have come from the Pennsylvania constitution

¹ Article i, constitution of 1846.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, II, p. 490.

³ Article II, constitution of 1846.

⁴ *Journal of Convention*, pp. 226-229.

First Constitutional Convention

of 1838, and a great portion of its provisions in this regard was copied. The article provided for a secretary of state, a treasurer, and an attorney general. To the legislature was delegated the power of determining the salary of the secretary, which should not, however, exceed \$1,000.

The constitution provided for a legislature, composed of two houses called a senate and house of representatives, whose sessions were to be annual. Contrary to any of the other constitutions with which this has been compared, the representatives were to be chosen for one year and the senators for two. Provision was made for districting the state according to population; but stipulated that the "legislature shall apportion anew the representatives and senators among the several districts, according to the number of inhabitants," after the taking of each census, at the close of every ten years. What later proved an objectionable provision was the number of legislators to be elected—the house to have not less than one hundred twenty, and the senate never more than one-third or less than one-fourth of that number.

Qualifications for membership in the legislature were comparatively liberal: each candidate was to be a citizen of the United States, an elector of the district from which he was chosen, and a resident of the state for one year. Similar provisions are to be found in the Pennsylvania constitution, with the exception that the latter required a three years' residence. The stringency of this clause was eliminated in the Wisconsin constitution by the influence of the foreign-born population. Persons holding offices under the state or national government, excepting postmasters, were ineligible to legislative office.

Fearing that legislation in favor of private interests, so common in most states, would creep in, the framers stipulated that no private or local bill should contain more than one item; that no official should receive extra pay for services; that provisions for suits against the state should be made by law; and

Wisconsin Historical Society

that no lottery should be authorized. What were afterwards criticised as too cumbersome¹ were the provisions that the yeas and nays be taken on the final passage of all bills, and a *viva voce* vote in all legislative elections. One feature not in the New York constitution, but found in those of Vermont, Illinois, and Pennsylvania was the "style of the law." The phrase adopted was selected from either the Illinois constitution of 1818, or from the Connecticut instrument.

Besides the adoption of the general New York type of state government, local government was formed on the same model.² The absence of populous cities in Wisconsin doubtless explains why no provisions were made for municipal government in the proposed constitution.

Probably no man was so influential in shaping the policy of the convention in regard to the judiciary and banking systems as Edward G. Ryan, afterward chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court.³ The articles on both these subjects contained original ideas which the author defended at length by forcible and effective argument which exhibited a high order of ability and legal research. Both of these articles proved to be objectionable to the voters, being denounced as too democratic; yet they were the only ones for which no direct antecedents can be discovered, save the Jacksonian idea current at the time.

The judicial power of the state was to be vested in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment; a supreme court; circuit courts; courts of probate; and justices of the peace. In addition the legislature was given power to establish, "when it shall be deemed necessary, municipal and inferior courts, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction." In contrast to the custom in New York, Vermont, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania—natal states of so many delegates—the proposed con-

¹ Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 556.

² Article vi, sections 3, 9.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ix, p. 452; *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 144.

First Constitutional Convention

stitution provided for an elective judiciary. Five judicial circuits were erected whose judges should for "a term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide," be members of the supreme court, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.¹ When necessary a regular supreme court was to be organized by the legislature.² Thus the whole judicial power was elective. The justices of the supreme and circuit courts must be twenty-five years of age, citizens of the United States, and have been for two years residents of the state. The annual salary of the judge was not to be less than \$1,500, and he could receive no other fee nor hold any other office of public trust. At least one term of the supreme court was to be held in each judicial circuit annually.

The supreme court, save in especially provided instances, was to have appellate jurisdiction only; moreover it exercised general superintendence and control "over all inferior courts." The circuit court was to have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, also appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals. These courts were also to have the power to issue writs necessary to give them control over inferior courts. It was further provided that taxes in civil suits were applicable to the salaries of the judges, that testimony in equity cases should be taken in cases at law, and that any suitor might be his own attorney. These ideas were original and were freely³ commented on. A strong objection came from the bar generally, as well as the state at large, to the organization of the circuit court, which provided that "circuit judges shall interchange circuits in such manner that no judge of either of said circuits shall hold court in any one circuit for more than one year in five consecutive years."⁴

¹ Article vii, section 5, constitution of 1846.

² Speech of Ryan, in *Wisconsin Argus*, Jan. 5, 1847.

³ Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 555.

⁴ Article vii, section 12; *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 387.

Wisconsin Historical Society

The article on the judiciary also provided for a county probate court, the electors in each county choosing a judge for a term of two years; for the creation of a tribunal of conciliation;¹ and for the biennial election by cities, towns, and villages, of justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction shall be determined by law. Municipal and inferior courts were to be provided for whenever, in the judgment of the legislature, it should be advisable to create them.

The qualifications of the elector,² and the provisions concerning suffrage, were almost identical with similar provisions in the New York constitution of 1821, and that of Pennsylvania for 1838, with the exception of the briefer residence required for foreigners before becoming citizens. An elector was to be a white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age; a white person, not a citizen of the United States, who had declared his intention to become such; an Indian declared a citizen by law of congress; and any civilized person of Indian blood not a member of any tribe. An elector was also required to live in the district, county, or township ten days preceding such election.³ The text of the article was slightly amended after its introduction, the three German delegates⁴ succeeding in reducing the qualifications for foreigners to a declaration of intention; and voting by ballot being substituted for a *viva voce* vote, as recommended by the committee.

A heated debate arose over the privileges to be accorded to negroes. Charles M. Baker of Walworth County,⁵ introduced a proposition providing for a separate submission to the voters of an article granting them the same privilege as white persons.

¹ Literally copied from the New York constitution, 1846.

² Article viii.

³ Speech of William H. Clark, in *Madison Express*, Nov. 3, 1846.

⁴ Charles J. Kern, Franz Hübschmann, and Edward H. Jannsen—Bruncken, "Germans in Wisconsin Politics," p. 230.

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1893, p. 118.

First Constitutional Convention

After considerable discussion it was lost by a vote of 47 to 51.¹ However, a resolution was afterwards adopted, providing for the separate submission to the voters of an article giving colored male citizens the right to vote. It now remained for the voters of the state to decide the vexed question.

An article for a strong educational system, one of the leading arguments for adopting a state form of government, was early incorporated. It created free schools, and a reference was made to the lands granted by the United States for the purposes of a university.² Differences arose in regard to the office of state superintendent. Some favored the New York system,³ according to which the secretary of state performed the duties of superintendent. However, the majority sentiment was in favor of a separate department, the superintendent to be elected or appointed as the legislature might direct. The funds accruing from exemptions from military duty and breaches of the penal laws were to be used for the establishment of libraries—one at least in each town and city.

The banking article, drafted by Mr. Ryan, chairman of the committee, breathed the spirit of the Jacksonian democracy.⁴ The hostility to the United States bank was still prevalent. Ryan submitted a report which after modifications was finally adopted and incorporated into the proposed constitution. Radical in its intent, it prohibited the legislature from conferring banking privileges upon any corporation, and made it unlawful for any corporation, institution, or person within the state to issue paper money in any form. It prohibited the establishment of a branch or agency of any banking institution of the United States government, and made it unlawful to circulate within the state, after 1847, any paper money issued without

¹Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 522.

²Lorenzo Bevans's speech on "Schools and the School Fund," in *Madison Express*, Dec. 8, 1846. See also article ix of constitution.

³W. C. Whitford, *Education in Wisconsin*, p. 31.

⁴Original report in Ryan's handwriting, in secretary of state's office.

Wisconsin Historical Society

this state of any denomination less than \$10, and after 1849 of any denomination less than \$20.¹ The design of the article was to prevent banking privileges in any form, and to interdict entirely the use of paper money. Prior to this period the country had been flooded with a depreciated currency and "wild-cat" bank notes, and this was intended as a solution of the problem. So extreme a measure, even to a democratic state, was unpalatable, and the proposition contributed its share to the final defeat of the constitution.

The beneficial effects of internal improvements enjoyed by the West upon the completion of the Erie canal and the national road found expression in certain provisions of the constitution. A special committee on internal improvements was appointed, with Moses Meeker as chairman, whose report with slight modifications was endorsed.² The state pledged itself to encourage internal improvements and to carry on the particular works for which the United States had made grants of land or property.

Other articles provided that all taxes levied in the state should be equal; that the treasurer should annually, in the first week of January, file a statement of the debts and expenditures of the state during the preceding year; that the limit of state indebtedness should be \$100,000; and that the legislature should provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenditures of the year. This unusual caution in the matter of finance, taxation, and public debt was the result of a successful economic policy pursued during the years of territorial government which, when recognized, turned foreign immigration toward Wisconsin.³

¹ Article x; R. M. Bashford, *Early Wisconsin Banking* (Madison, 1898), p. 8; Prentiss's speech, in *Wisconsin Democrat*, Oct. 31, 1846; Rufus Parks's speech, in *ibid.*, Nov. 7, 1846. Professor Bashford kindly loaned me much useful material on banking, in the form of lectures on that subject.

² *Journal of Convention*, pp. 22, 305.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, p. 314.

First Constitutional Convention

The militia article of the constitution was drawn by Gen. William R. Smith,¹ who was well versed on this subject, having been adjutant general of the territory in 1839.² The state militia was to consist of all free abled-bodied male persons, residents of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Persons exempted by the laws of the United States and those having conscientious scruples against bearing arms were exempted, "but shall pay an equivalent for personal service." It provided further for military officers and proper regulations for this great arm of the public defense.

Besides the attempted banking reform the most noteworthy novelty of the constitution was the provision securing to women and to debtors the exemption of a homestead of forty acres. Usual as such a provision would now be in constitutions and statute books, it was then a new idea which had been suggested to the convention by an article in the *Democratic Review*.³ David Noggle speaking before the convention, pointed out that a similar article had been incorporated in the Texas constitution of 1845, and the *Sentinel and Gazette* called attention to like provisions which were considered by the New York constitutional convention of 1846.⁴ Futile attempts were made so to amend the article as to change its intent. At last Marshall M. Strong, tired of opposition, resigned his seat⁵ and the article was incorporated, although there was a strong opposing minority.

The constitution contained a bill of rights of twenty-one sections, guaranteeing to the individual, among other things, freedom from slavery or involuntary servitude—a section copied from the ordinance of 1787; freedom of speech; right of a trial by jury; no religious tests or imprisonment for debt;

¹ Editorial in *Madison Democrat*, Oct. 31, 1846.

² Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 163.

³ Strong, *Terr. Hist. of Wis.*, p. 524; *Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette*, Oct. 24, 1846.

⁴ *Madison Democrat*, Jan. 2, 1847.

⁵ *Journal of Convention*, p. 428; *Madison Express*, Dec. 7, 1847.

Wisconsin Historical Society

no bills of attainder; no ex post facto laws. These sections were drawn from various sources—the New York constitution of 1821, that of Illinois of 1818, that of Pennsylvania of 1838, the United States constitution of 1879, and, as we have seen, the Northwest ordinance of 1787.

The method of amending and altering the constitution was cumbersome, and its opponents used that as an argument to defeat it. Although it had been closely drafted after the New York plan, it did not win general approval. An amendment passed by a two-thirds' vote of both branches of the legislature, having been duly published a required number of times, was to be submitted to the electors of the state at the next general election. Thus far the provision was practical. But it further required that the legislature should every tenth year after the constitution took effect, submit to the people at the next annual election the question of whether they were in favor of calling a convention to revise the constitution. The plan was deemed unnecessary, costly, and burdensome.

The final work of the convention was concluded on December 16,¹ and the adoption or rejection of the constitution awaited the verdict of the people the following April. The convention had throughout been divided by factional differences. The constitution went to the people, not to be judged in its entity, but to be discussed on the questions of banks, women's rights, exemptions, elective judiciary, and the number of representatives in the legislature.

Scarcely had the convention adjourned when there arose bitter discontent with the proposed fundamental law.² In the nineteen days preceding the meeting of the territorial legislature unmistakable opposition developed, rending parties into factions, and sections into hostility one to another.

Discontent was also manifested in the legislature itself, with a stronger opposition sentiment in the council than in the

¹ *Journal of Convention*, p. 476.

² *Sentinel and Gazette*, Dec. 14, 1846.

First Constitutional Convention

house. Governor Dodge submitted his message to the legislature on January 5, speaking at length of the convention.¹ Ten days later, so prevalent was the uncertainty of the adoption of the constitution, that petitions came in from Rock and Walworth counties asking for the passage of a law for a new convention in case the document before the people should be rejected.²

In the council, Marshall M. Strong was the recognized leader of the opposition. Although a member of the constitutional convention he had resigned his seat in order that he might be instrumental in defeating a document which to him seemed adverse to the interests of the state. He was assisted by Messrs. Horatio N. Wells of Milwaukee, Frederick S. Lovell of Racine, Alexander L. Collins of Madison, and others. During the brief interval of two months in which the territorial legislature was in session, about fifty petitions for a new convention were presented, coming from the more prominent counties and towns of the state; while in the same interval only five remonstrances against this proposition were received.³

Meanwhile a bill purposed to aid in defeating the instrument before the people, was introduced into the legislature, providing for a new convention to be held in June.⁴ Upon consideration of the measure Marshall M. Strong made a bitter speech, directed against the adoption of the constitution, and this was extensively used as a campaign document. The house, not containing so many anti-constitutionalists, indefinitely postponed the bill.⁵ The question, complicated as it was becoming, was now transferred from the legislative halls to the judgment of the people.

In the meantime congress again convened in annual session,

¹*Journal of Council*, 1846, p. 12.

²*Ibid.*, p. 47.

³Florence E. Baker, "Bibliographical Account of the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1894, p. 11.

⁴*Journal of Council* (bill 32 C.), 1847, p. 99.

⁵*Journal of House*, 1847, pp. 222, 223.

Wisconsin Historical Society

and the house committee on territories reported a bill for Wisconsin's admission into the union. The measure passed the house about the middle of February¹ and was sent up to the senate. The session was rapidly drawing to a close, only two weeks remaining. On February 20 the bill was favorably reported from the judiciary committee by Senator Chester Ashley of Arkansas. It was, however, left untouched until March 2, two days before final adjournment. Then, upon request of Senator Breese of Illinois, the bill was called up and passed without debate.² This act empowered the president to proclaim Wisconsin a state, provided the people of the territory adopted the constitution. It further gave assent to change the boundary as proposed by the new constitution, but only on condition of the adoption of that instrument.

The people of the territory were divided over the adoption or rejection of the constitution. Although the Democrats had been supreme in the convention, differences now existed among them. Because of its liberality, the constitution was upheld by the Locofoco wing,³ while the other faction strenuously opposed the articles on rights of married women and exemptions of property.⁴ The Whigs generally regarded it as a Democratic instrument, and accused that party of having incorporated a political platform into the constitution. However, their principal objection was due to the anti-banking clause.

As election day approached, the campaign became more active. From January to April both sides continuously assailed each other in the press. Articles discussing the provisions of the constitution appeared above fictitious names; campaign meetings sometimes ended in riot;⁵ anti-constitutional clubs were formed; and orators toured the territory dis-

¹ *House Journal*, 29 Cong., 2 sess., pp. 354, 355.

² *Cong. Globe*, 29 Cong., 2 sess., p. 568.

³ James S. Buck, *Milwaukee Under the Charter*, iii, p. 18.

⁴ A. M. Thomson, *Political History of Wisconsin*, p. 55.

⁵ Andrew C. Wheeler, *Chronicles of Milwaukee* (Milwaukee, 1861), pp. 187-189.

First Constitutional Convention

cussing the document. In Milwaukee the issue became involved with municipal politics—one candidate for mayor upholding the constitution,¹ the other condemning it. A ward canvass was made of the city. Among those who labored industriously for its rejection were: Byron Kilbourn, H. N. Wells, James Holliday, Moses Kneeland, Rufus King, Solomon Juneau, John H. Tweedy, and Jonathan Arnold.² Among those who urged its adoption were: E. G. Ryan, I. P. Walker, W. K. Wilson, and G. H. Walker.

The objectionable features of the constitution may be classified as follows:

1. The rights of married women.
2. Homestead exemption clause.
3. St. Croix boundary dispute.
4. Number of members of the legislature.
5. An elective judiciary.
6. Lack of a corporation article.
7. Salaries of state officers unalterable by the legislature.
8. The anti-banking article.

The article on the rights of married women was by one faction of the Democrats urged as objectionable. Recognized as such privileges are now, it is interesting to note that the article was omitted from the adopted constitution put upon the statute books a few years later.

The banking clause was particularly aggravating both to the citizens of Milwaukee, where there were of course several useful banks, and to the people of southwest Wisconsin, where four banks were then in operation.³

An elective judiciary system being uncommon in that decade, was considered unsuitable; but regardless of the opposition evoked it became a part of the second constitution which received the consent of the voters the following year.

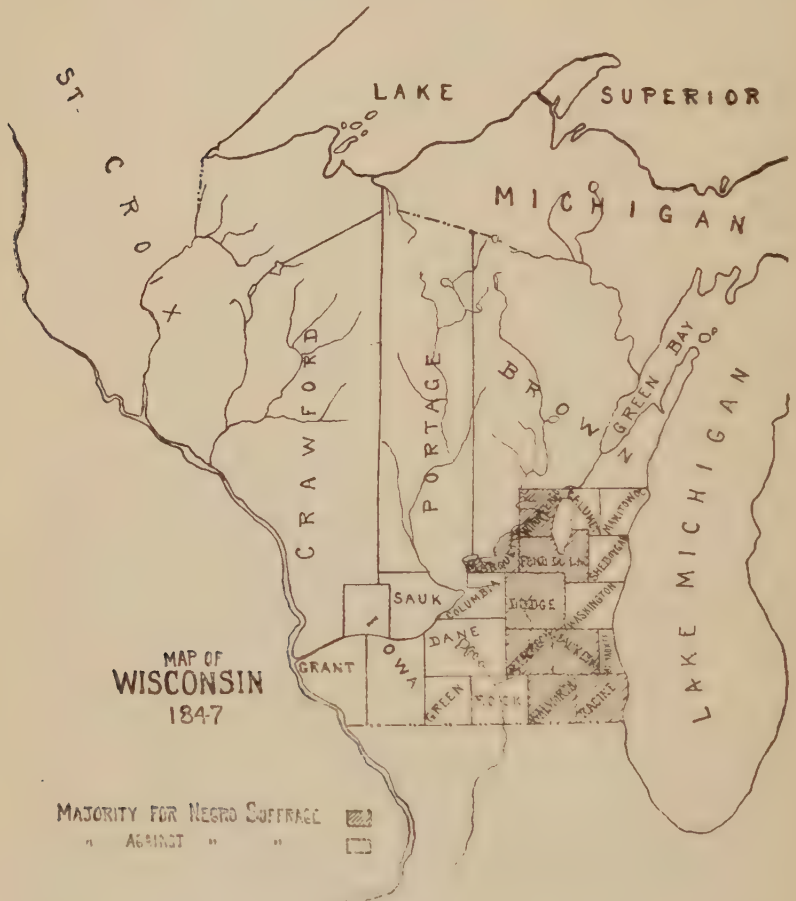
¹*Ibid.*, p. 187.

²Thomson, *Political History of Wisconsin*, p. 56.

³Bashford, "Early Banking in Wisconsin," pp. 1-8.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Probably the most vital error was the omission of a corporation clause, which in our later day has become so important. Another was the limited appointing power of the executive; and a third the St. Croix boundary cut-off.



By election day (April 5), the voters were well informed on the issues of the constitution and negro suffrage, which were before them for judgment. The result gave 7,664 votes for

First Constitutional Convention

negro suffrage, and 14,615 against; and 14,119 votes for the constitution and 20,233 against it.¹

A detailed examination of the vote develops interesting differences, showing the result of inherent political ideas and principles. Southwestern Wisconsin, early settled by people from the Southern states, voted against negro suffrage, as did the Germans who predominated along the Michigan lakeshore. It appears that the antagonism of the Germans had been aroused because an attempt had been made in the convention to couple the vote on foreign with that on negro suffrage.² The whole of south-central Wisconsin, settled by New England and New York immigrants, cast almost a solid vote in favor of extending the franchise to negroes.³

The vote on the constitution is more complicated. Anxious to join the new territory of Minnesota, St. Croix County voted for a constitution which was pledged to grant her this privilege. The old French-Canadian settlements in Brown County, desirous of any sort of government that would afford them protection, voted for adoption; while all the rest of the territory, with the exception of Iowa and Washington counties, rejected the proposed constitution.⁴ Washington was settled mostly by foreigners who were democratic in tendency, and they naturally voted for adoption of an instrument so nearly according with their views. Iowa County, however, requires a different explanation. The vote therein was almost evenly divided. The bulk of the settlement was in the southern part of the county, and their vote overbalanced that of the northern towns. Although the newspapers of the time give but meagre information on the subject, yet the result in this county seems to have been related to the educational views of the inhabitants and their strong democratic sentiments. This same county cast a

¹ *Journal of Council* (1847), p. 62; Baker, "Elective Franchise," p. 7; Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 367.

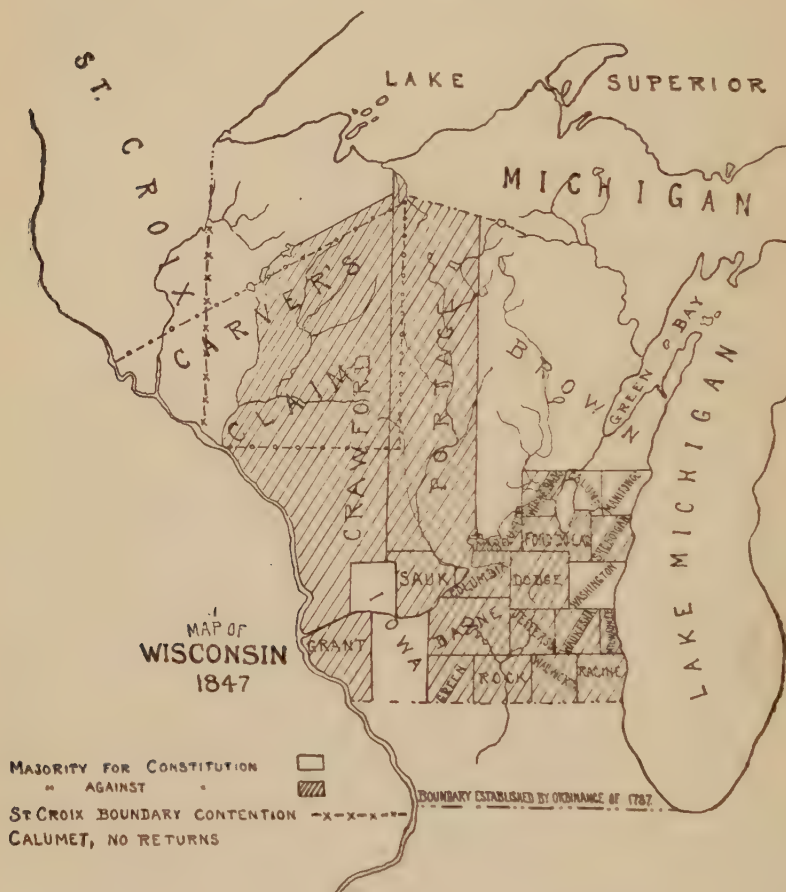
² Baker, "Elective Franchise," p. 10.

³ R. G. Thwaites, *Story of Wisconsin* (Boston, 1890), p. 235.

⁴ See accompanying map illustrating the vote.

Wisconsin Historical Society

solid anti-Free Soil vote in 1848, and again in 1853.¹ The enthusiastic miners gave a strong vote for the constitution, uninfluenced by the discussion attending the campaign.



The constitution had been defeated, although it is conceded that had the articles been submitted separately, all, with the possible exception of the banking clause, would have received popular sanction. But even though the vote was lost, the

¹ Theodore C. Smith, "Free Soil Party in Wisconsin," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1894, p. 161.

First Constitutional Convention

efforts of the framers had not been in vain. The people were now fully aroused to an appreciation of the benefits accompanying statehood. Although the election had passed, the effect of the campaign over the first constitution lingered in politics for years.¹ In the autumn of 1847, candidates for congress tacitly used this as an issue; the result was that the Whig candidate, John H. Tweedy, carried the state.

The constitution adopted a year later was almost an exact counterpart² of the one rejected, and legislation under it has advanced in the direction of what was in the first document denounced as "radical." Over half a century has passed, and with comparatively few amendments the new constitution has stood the test of time.

¹ Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 19.

²*Ibid*, p. 389.

Slavery in the Old Northwest

By Raymond V. Phelan¹

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus reads the sixth article of the famous Northwest ordinance, passed by the American congress July 13, 1787.² The circumstances surrounding the enactment of this far-reaching anti-slavery law explains in a measure the ease and dispatch with which it was accomplished. Many of the strong men of both the North and the South were absent from congress, being at the constitutional convention. The men left in congress were "a somewhat quiet and peaceable company." Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was favorable to freedom and who was negotiating for the purchase by the Ohio Company of a large tract in the Northwest, had great influence with the members of congress. Besides, the opportunity to pay off some of the public debt, which was afforded by the offer of the Ohio Company, must have appealed strongly to many.

Twenty-six days after the passage of the ordinance, William Grayson, who was at that time acting president of congress, wrote as follows to James Monroe: "The clause respecting slavery was agreed to by the Southern members for the purpose

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² William Macdonald, *Select Documents Illustrative of American History* (N. Y., 1899), p. 28.

Slavery in Old Northwest

of preventing tobacco and indigo being made on the northwest side of the Ohio, as well as for several other political reasons.”¹

Those other reasons were probably the facts that the financial condition of the country demanded an acceptance of the Ohio Company's offer, that the South had a deep interest in the increase of the population and importance of the Western territory, and that the Ohio Company's agent desired the anti-slavery clause. The South wished the alliance of the West in an effort to secure from Spain the free navigation of the Mississippi. The South was apprehensive that unless access to the Gulf of Mexico were secured, her own back settlements would seek an alliance with Spain. In addition it should be noted that the ordinance contained a fugitive slave clause, which of course was favorable to the South.²

The ordinance provided that there should be no slavery in the new territory. Nevertheless at the time of its adoption there actually was slavery existing there and we shall see that the ordinance did not immediately dedicate the domain of the Northwest to the cause of freedom. In 1787 there were in the Northwest Territory three classes of slaves: those that had been held by British owners at the time of Jay's treaty (1783), those who had been owned by French settlers prior to the French cession of the Northwest to England, and those who since the beginning of the American regime had been brought from states where slavery was legal. Ownership in slaves of the first two classes was everywhere acknowledged to be unimpaired by the ordinance, but ownership in slaves of the third class was quite generally held to be in defiance of law.³

The slavery question began at once to be a subject of exciting discussion.⁴ The ordinance embodied a clause “saving how-

¹ Frederick D. Stone, *Ordinance of 1787* (Phila., 1889), p. 22.

² *Ibid.*, p. 23.

³ Thomas M. Cooley, *Michigan* (Boston, 1886), pp. 131, 132.

⁴ John Moses, *Illinois* (Chicago, 1889-92), p. 311.

Wisconsin Historical Society

ever to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property." Governor Arthur St. Clair held rightly that while the extension of slavery was prohibited, property in slaves already existing was inviolate. He declared that the anti-slavery clause was not retroactive, for ex post facto laws are repugnant to free government, and such retroaction would be in violation of the ordinance itself, which declares that "should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same." Furthermore it was not credible that the Southern men who framed the ordinance desired to despoil professed and acknowledged Virginian citizens of lawful property.¹ Some held that the slavery clause was void because congress had exceeded its powers in enacting it. Others held that children born of slaves were free by virtue of the ordinance. Others that slave-owners were entitled to the increase of their slaves, hence the children born of slaves were not free.

In the case of *Menard vs. Aspasia* (5 Peters 505) it was argued that it could not have been the intention of congress to deprive the ancient settlers of their slaves, for six reasons: (1) Because it would have violated one of the conditions upon which congress had accepted the cession from Virginia; (2) because the existence and continuation of slavery is to some extent acknowledged by implication in those parts of the ordinance that refer to the number of free males—suffrage being restricted to free males; (3) because the French settlers were excepted from the operation of the ordinance; (4) because of the contemporaneous construction by those who drafted the ordinance; (5) because of the recognition of slavery as existing at the date of the ordinance; (6) because of the admission

¹ J. P. Dunn, *Indiana* (Boston, 1888), p. 248.

Slavery in Old Northwest

of Illinois into the union and the approval of her constitution, which was admitted to have expounded the ordinance correctly.¹ The sixth reason throws no light upon the intentions of the old congress; it simply reflects the opinion of the congress that admitted Illinois into the union. It must certainly be conceded that in so far as the early inhabitants of the Northwest Territory were concerned, slavery was lawful until abrogated by the state constitutions, and Jay's treaty protected British subjects in their slaveholding.

Soon after the passage of the ordinance, slaveholders began to fear for their tenure, and as early as 1794 the question of repealing or suspending the prohibitory clause began to be agitated. Various petitions, as will be pointed out in discussing the question with reference to Indiana, were sent to congress praying that the clause be either repealed or suspended.

By an act of congress approved May 7, 1800, Ohio was set off, and the remainder of the Northwest Territory was organized as the territory of Indiana. Consequently the early histories of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan are merged in the early history of the territory of Indiana.

In Ohio

Ohio, the first state in the Northwest to be admitted to the union, was always opposed to slavery. Every attempt within her boundary to suspend or nullify the slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787, met with disfavor and defeat. At various times her delegation in congress were urged to resist the introduction of slavery into any of the territories or into any new state. Nevertheless, from the territorial period down to 1835 or 1836 there obtained in Ohio a tacit recognition of slavery. The rights of Southerners to those of their slaves who accompanied them while visiting in or passing through the state

¹ Dunn, *Indiana*, p. 248. Illinois prohibited the future introduction of slavery.

Wisconsin Historical Society

were never questioned. Indeed, farmers and others in southern Ohio hired many slaves in Virginia and Kentucky.

From about 1835 to 1842, however, the "Underground Railway" of Ohio did a large business in carrying slaves to free Canada. In 1842 the Free Soil party was organized. While it renounced all pretensions to the destruction of slavery where it already existed, it was determined to "draw a ring of fire" around the slaveholding states.¹

The black laws of Ohio are interesting. One passed January 5, 1804, provided that no negro or mulatto might live in the state unless he or she produced a certificate of freedom from some court within the United States. Persons hiring negroes or mulattoes not having certificates were liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, half of which fine was to go to the informer. Besides, the person convicted was obliged to pay to the owner of the negro thus employed or secreted fifty cents a day for the time of employment or secretion. Any person who moved or assisted in the moving of negroes without legal authority forfeited a thousand dollars, half of which went to the informer.² An act of January 25, 1807, forbade residence to any negro who could not furnish within twenty days the bond of two free persons in the sum of five hundred dollars, to insure his good behavior and his support in case he should become unable to support himself.³ Article viii, section 2 of the constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1802, provides that "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

In Indiana

It has been noted that one class of slaves in the Northwest Territory was made up of those belonging to the French set-

¹ Rufus King, *Ohio* (Boston, 1888), p. 364.

² *Ohio Laws* (1803), ii, p. 63.

³ *Id.* (1806-07), p. 53.

Slavery in Old Northwest

tlers. In 1721, Louis XV of France authorized the importation of negro slaves into the province of Louisiana, which included all the territory through which the Mississippi and its tributaries flow, south of the Wisconsin River.¹ Some of the French colonists at Kaskaskia, and others at Vincennes, possessed slaves.² In the same year Philip F. Renault brought five hundred slaves into the territory.³

Many of the people of Indiana were strongly opposed to the anti-slavery clause. On November 22, 1802, Governor William Henry Harrison called a convention for December 20, to consider in the main the expediency of petitioning congress for the repeal or suspension of the slavery clause of the great ordinance. This convention addressed a memorial to congress declaring that the people of Indiana Territory consented to the suspension of the slavery clause. A petition addressed to congress in 1796 by the inhabitants of St. Clair and Randolph counties had declared that the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787 was contrary to promises made in behalf of Virginia to the people of the territory by George Rogers Clark when he took possession of the country, in the name of that state; it was also declared to be contrary to the fundamental principle of all free countries, "that no ex post facto laws shall ever be made." It was pleaded further that slave labor was absolutely necessary, as free labor was very scarce, hence prohibitively high. Many other memorials, petitions, and resolutions from the legislature and people of Indiana were received from time to time by congress, but that body refused even to suspend the clause.⁴

Nevertheless Indiana continued to maintain a modified form of slavery. The laws of the territory best exhibit its character. An act approved September 17, 1807, provided that any mu-

¹R. G. Thwaites, *France in America* (N. Y., 1905), p. 81.

²Dunn, *Indiana*, p. 409.

³Moses, *Illinois*, 1, p. 99.

⁴J. P. Dunn, "Slavery Petitions and Papers." *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, 11, pp. 447 ff.

Wisconsin Historical Society

latto or negro slave might be brought into the territory, but within thirty days his or her owner was obliged to appear with his slave before the clerk of the county court of common pleas, and there master and slave were to agree upon the duration of the latter's servitude. If the negro refused to serve his master, the latter had sixty days in which to remove his human chattel to slave territory. If the owner failed to make arrangements with his slave at the court, and also failed to remove him to slave territory within sixty days, he forfeited his slave's services. Slaves under fifteen years of age might be held in the case of males until thirty-five years old, in the case of females until thirty-two. For failure to register his slaves in his county an owner was subject to a fine of fifty dollars. In case a negro's term was not to expire until he was forty-five years of age, the authorities required of the person controlling such service a bond of five hundred dollars to the end that the negro might not become at the expiration of his term of service a public charge. The bond was required, however, only in case the negro at the time of registration was capable of self-support. Children born of a black parent owing service or labor by indenture, were obliged to serve their parent's master until thirty years old in the case of males and twenty-eight years in the case of females. Such children were protected from misuse, however, by the apprenticeship law.

Another act concerning servants, provided that all negroes or mulattoes who came into the territory under contract to serve another, were under compulsion to carry out their contract. If he had not contracted for any reward, the master was obliged to furnish the servant wholesome and sufficient food, clothing, and lodging, and when his time expired to give him "one new and complete suit of clothing, suited to the season of the year, to-wit: a coat, a waistcoat, pair of breeches, and shoes, two pairs of stockings, two shirts, a hat, and a blanket." The benefit of such a contract of service might be transferred with the consent of the servant, given before a jus-

Slavery in Old Northwest

tice of the peace, and was to pass to the executors, administrators, and legatees of the master. A servant guilty of laziness, disorder, or misbehavior to his master or master's family might be flogged on an order from a justice of the peace in his county.

For expenses incurred in recovering runaway servants, the master was to be indemnified by longer service, unless the servant could give security, approved by the court of common pleas, for payment in money within six months after he had gained his freedom. Failure on the part of the master to carry out his part of the contract, or misbehavior on his part toward his servants, were to be punished by the court of common pleas. Contracts made between masters and servants, during service, were void.

Servants could acquire property, and in case of disablement their masters were obliged to support them until the expiration of their contracts. Failure to provide such support was punishable by a fine of thirty dollars, and the master was liable to suit being instituted by the county overseers of the poor. No negro, mulatto, or Indian was allowed to purchase any servant not of his own color; a servant of another color became free, if so purchased. The passing of money or commodities between servants and other persons without the consent of their masters, was prohibited.

In cases covered by penal law providing punishment by fine, servants might be whipped at the rate of twenty lashes for eight dollars; but not more than forty lashes were to be administered at any one time. The servant, however, was not whipped if someone could be found to pay the equivalent fine. Any slave or servant found ten miles from the tenement of his or her master without pass, letter, or other token showing that he or she was proceeding by the authority of his or her master, might be apprehended by any person, taken before a justice of the peace, and punished with not to exceed thirty-five stripes. Riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, trespasses, and seditious speeches by any slave or slaves were punishable by not to exceed thirty-nine stripes, to be ordered by a justice of the peace.

Wisconsin Historical Society

At the expiration of the time of service of a slave, a certificate of freedom was issued by the court of common pleas upon proofs being offered before such court of such expiration. Anyone harboring a servant not having such certificate, was obliged to pay the owner one dollar for every "natural day" of such harboring, together with costs recoverable through suit in the court of common pleas. Besides, any person harboring any servant or slave of color without the consent of the slave's master was liable to a maximum fine of one hundred dollars. For aiding a slave or servant to escape, the maximum fine was five hundred dollars.¹

On December 10, 1810, the above act for the "Introduction of negroes and mulattoes into this Territory," approved September 17, 1807, was repealed. The act of repeal also provided that any person or persons removing or aiding in removing any negro or mulatto from the territory without first proving his right to do so under the laws of the United States and of the territory, before a court of common pleas or a justice of the peace, was liable to a fine of one hundred dollars. This act also repealed the first section of the law concerning servants. This section compelled negroes and mulattoes entering the territory under contract, to carry out such contract; however, contracts then in force were to be carried out.

Indiana came into the union December 11, 1816, as a free state. Section 37, article i of the constitution reads: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude within the State, otherwise than for punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. No indenture of any negro or mulatto made and executed out of the bounds of the State shall be valid within the State." But even the constitution did not put an end to slavery in Indiana. In the eastern counties it was held that existing slavery had been abolished as well as future slavery prohibited, and masters acted accordingly; but in the western counties men contended that existing slavery had not been affected, hence indentured negroes and

¹ John P. Dillon, *History of Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1859), pp. 617 ff.

Slavery in Old Northwest

other slaves were publicly advertised and sold.¹ In the case of the State vs. Laselle, the supreme court of Indiana decided that the constitution had abolished all slavery in Indiana; nevertheless as late as 1830 a local census credits Vincennes with thirty-two slaves and the national census of 1840 gives to Indiana three.²

In Illinois

It has been noted that the Indiana indenture law, circumventing the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787, was repealed in 1810, three years after its enactment. The first legislature of the territory of Illinois, which was created out of a part of Indiana in 1812, re-enacted the indenture law, and under this the number of slaves in Illinois increased rapidly. In 1800, when Indiana included Illinois, that territory held 133 slaves. In 1810, in Illinois alone, there were 168; and in 1820, 817.³

The state constitution adopted in 1818 provided that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this state." It is evident that this did not affect existing slavery. But slavery interests became so much aroused that the following clauses recognizing indentured slavery were adopted: "Nor shall any male person arrived at the age of 21 years nor any female person arrived at the age of 18 years be held to serve any person as a servant under any indenture hereafter made unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration received or to be received for their services. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this State, or if made in this State, whose term of service exceeds

¹ Dunn, *Indiana*, pp. 431, 434.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 439-441.

³ Moses, *Illinois*, i, p. 314.

Wisconsin Historical Society

one year, be of the least validity, except those given in cases of apprenticeship."

While these clauses recognized a sort of slavery, they certainly marked an advance over the territorial law, and may justly be regarded as constituting a concession to the party of freedom rather than to that of slavery. Another clause was, however, adopted, which afforded the means of continuing pure slavery in Illinois. That provision read as follows: "No person bound to labor in any other state shall be hired to labor in this State, except within the tract reserved for the salt-works near Shawneetown, nor even in that place for a longer period than one year at any one time, nor shall it be allowed after 1825." In consequence of this provision many a farm in the southern part of the state was worked by slaves until that year.¹

There is much significance apropos of slavery in Illinois in the vote upon a joint resolution presented in the Illinois legislature relative to the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The resolution instructed the senators and requested the representatives of the state of Illinois to use all honorable means in congress to procure the enactment of laws prohibiting slavery in the territory so acquired. The vote in the state senate was fourteen to eleven; in the house, thirty-eight to thirty-four.² Evidently about half of the legislature stood with the South in regard to slavery, or at least in regard to states' rights.

The Missouri Compromise gave rise to a re-opening of the slave question in Illinois, and inspired the slave interests with new hope. In his inaugural address (December 2, 1822), Governor Coles precipitated a conflict between the advocates of slavery and the friends of freedom. After much filibustering the slavery advocates succeeded in having passed a resolution

¹ Zebina Eastman, *Black Code in Illinois* (Chicago, 1882)—lecture before Chicago Hist. Soc.

² Moses, *Illinois*, II, p. 564.

Slavery in Old Northwest

to submit the question of a constitutional convention to the people, to the end that the anti-slavery clause might be stricken out. A strenuous campaign followed. Nearly all the prominent men in political life were on the slavery side. It was asserted that the wealthy and respectable immigrants from the South, on their way to Missouri with their well-equipped wagons, fine horses, flocks and herds, and troops of slaves, would stop and remain in Illinois if it were not for the anti-slavery clause in the constitution. Even the poor white, with his rickety wagon, his poor old horse, his "old woman," and his tow-headed children—a man who never held a slave, and probably never would—declined to stop in Illinois because slavery was therein forbidden. Judge Gillespie told of a poor white who, upon being asked why he did not settle down in Illinois, said: "Well sir, your sile is mighty fartil but a man can't own niggers here, gol darn you." The election took place August 2, 1824, with the following result: for the convention 4,872 votes, against the convention 6,640 votes. The friends of freedom had won.¹

The constitution of 1848 put a quietus on slavery in Illinois; and in 1865, through the efforts of John Jones, a free born mulatto of Chicago, the last of the black laws were stricken from the statute book. The bill of repeal was introduced by Senator Cornelius Lansing.²

In Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, notably at Green Bay, a few Indians and negroes were held in bondage despite the ordinance of 1787. But there was in Wisconsin no great slavery struggle, as in Indiana and Illinois.³ Many of the slaves held in our terri-

¹ Moses, *Illinois*, 1, pp. 320-325.

² Eastman, "The Black Code," in *Chicago Tribune*, April 15, 1884.

³ Davidson, "Negro Slavery in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1892.

Wisconsin Historical Society

tory belonged to persons holding responsible position with the federal government.¹

While slavery in Wisconsin is an insignificant matter, the vote in the state legislature in 1849, on anti-slavery resolutions, shows the presence of a considerable pro-slavery party. The resolutions called upon the senators and representatives of Wisconsin to oppose any act for the government of New Mexico, California, or any territory belonging to the United States, or that might be thereafter acquired, unless it contained a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime; to oppose the admission of any more slave states into the union; and to exert their influence to bring about the repeal of all laws maintaining slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia or in any other place under the control of the federal government; and to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting slavery and the slave trade under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. The vote on these resolutions was ten to six in the senate, and thirty-four to twenty-four in the house.²

In the same year a joint resolution was passed instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat in the United States senate for having presented and voted for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico without prohibiting forever the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into these territories.³

Thus while the ordinance of 1787 did not immediately dedicate the Northwest to freedom, it is quite evident that it played a large part, probably an absolutely essential part, in ultimately making the region beyond the Ohio free territory.

¹ Eastman, "The Black Code."

² Resolution of the Wisconsin legislature on the subject of slavery, with the speech of Samuel D. Hastings (N. Y., 1849).

³ C. W. Butterfield, "Fifty Years of Wisconsin History," in *Magazine of Western History*, v, p. 102.

Settlement of Fox Valley

Pioneer Life in the Fox River Valley¹

By Annie Susan McLenegan

Early French Settlers, 1745-1816

Fox River valley—the beautiful and fertile region comprised in the counties of Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago—was doubtless the earliest explored portion of Wisconsin. The Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with the swampy portage of a mile and a half between, formed a natural trade route between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Up to about 1830, the history of the valley is practically the history of the Green Bay settlement. The story of this outpost of civilization, beyond the early and fitting visits of French missionaries, explorers, and soldiers—now familiar to us all—begins with a small group of French pioneers.

¹The twelve illustrations accompanying this paper are printed directly from engravings on wood made for and originally appearing in Martin Mitchel and Joseph H. Osborn's *Geographical and Statistical History of the County of Winnebago* (Oshkosh, 1856; 12 mo., pp. 120), now a very rare pamphlet. In 1886 Mr. Osborn presented the engraved blocks to the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and these are now utilized for the first time since the original publication fifty years ago. The cuts, which are admirable examples of the now seldom-practiced art of wood engraving, closely follow the daguerreotypes taken therefor in 1855 by J. F. Harrison; Mr. Osborn considered them faithful presentations.—Ed.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Augustin de Langlade and his son Charles, by an Ottawa wife, came to Green Bay in 1745 to engage in trade with the Indians, and proved to be the first permanent white settlers within the present limits of Wisconsin.¹ Charles de Langlade led the Indians of the upper lakes who assailed Braddock on the fateful ninth of July, 1755; he died at Green Bay in 1800. His wife was Charlotte Bourassa, daughter of a prominent Montreal merchant; and their daughter Domitelle was united to Pierre Grignon, Sr., when she was thirteen years old, and became the mother of the famous Augustin Grignon. He in turn married Nancy McCrea, the daughter of a trader and a Menominee woman, who was related to the well-known chiefs Tomah and Oshkosh.²

From 1745 to 1785 the Green Bay settlement was almost stationary. In the latter year there were seven resident families, who with the fur-trade *engagés* and others numbered but fifty-six souls. It was, nevertheless, the largest white community in what is now Wisconsin; in 1783 there were but four traders on the site of Prairie du Chien, and a few had a rendezvous in 1793 at Milwaukee. In the latter year, only one Frenchman, Laurent Barth, was at the Fox-Wisconsin portage.

At that time there was in Green Bay, says Augustin Grignon in his "Recollections," "my father, Pierre Grignon, Sr.," who "was born in Montreal, and early engaged as a voyageur with traders in the Lake Superior country. Having saved his wages, he after a while engaged as a trader on his own account and located at Green Bay prior to 1763. He had served on some expeditions, probably during the old French War. * * * By his first wife, a Menominee woman, he had three children. * * * By his marriage with my mother, he raised nine children and died in November,

¹The following material is taken from Augustin Grignon's "Recollections," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii.

²See R. G. Thwaites, "Oshkosh, the last of the Menominee sachems," in *Oshkosh Times*, April 22, 1876.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Omro in 1865

Settlement of Fox Valley

1795. * * * He was a spare man, six feet in height, of light complexion, a man of bravery, and full of animation, but by no means quarrelsome. He was highly esteemed, and was regarded as strictly upright in all his dealings. He was particularly hospitable, and no year passed but he entertained many traders going to, or returning from, their winter trading-posts." He possessed two Osage slaves, Jocko and Collo. Several Pawnee slaves were at the time owned by the whites at Mackinac, and Augustin Bonnetère, a Green Bay trader, bought and married one of these; their children were living in 1857. There were but two negro slaves in the Green Bay community.

Another noteworthy figure in the settlement at the mouth of the Fox, was Joseph Jourdin, whose daughter Madeline married Eleazer Williams, the so-called "lost dauphin,"¹ and whose log-cabin was to be seen until 1897. John Lawe was an English Jew, educated at Quebec. His nephew, of the same name, succeeded him quite early in the fur-trade at Green Bay, and married Thérèse Rankin, the daughter of an English trader and a Chippewa mother. He served under Col. Robert Dickson and was an associate judge of Brown County, dying at Green Bay in 1846. In 1812, John Lawe and Pierre Grignon kept the only two trading stores in Green Bay. Jacques Porlier came from Montreal in 1791. In 1815, he was commissioned by the English government as justice of the peace at Green Bay, and in 1819 was made ensign of the Green Bay militia by Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan territory. In 1820, Porlier was chief justice of Brown County, and held various offices until 1836, dying at Green Bay in 1839. His cottage, built in 1802, belonged later to the Tank family, and is still standing. Louis Porlier of Green Bay, a son-in-law of Augustin Grignon, was a son of the old judge. Nothing but

¹See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi. For a careful survey of Williams's pretensions, consult W. W. Wight, "Eleazer Williams—his forerunners, himself," *Parkman Club Papers* (1896), i, pp. 133-203.

Wisconsin Historical Society

the chimney of Jean Ducharme's trading house now remains; he was a native of La Chine, Canada, his sons being Joseph, Dominic, and Paul.

Judge Charles Reaume came from near Montreal to Green Bay before 1800, and at once became an important person in the community. His wife was a Miss Sanguenette, daughter of a Montreal merchant. Deserting her, he wandered to Green Bay to trade. The future interpreter of the law was unsuccessful in commerce, because of a too jovial and easy-going disposition. In 1803 he was commissioned by Gov. William H. Harrison of Indiana territory as justice of the peace, although Grignon states that Reaume's sense of honor and justice was not high. He had for some time been acting under a similar commission from the English government, and held court under either as he saw fit, his jurisdiction appearing to extend all the way from Mackinac and the upper Mississippi to Vincennes and Kaskaskia on the south. Being able to read and write he was one of the few persons then living west of Lake Michigan qualified for office; but his knowledge of English law was slight—what he did know probably was the old *coutume de Paris*—and his "decisions" were often influenced by a friendly glass, or reversed on demand. Many very amusing incidents of his career are given in the early volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. "Judge Reaume," says Grignon, "was rather tall, and quite portly, with a dark eye, and with a very animated, changeable countenance. Like the Indians, his loves and his hates were very strong, particularly the hates. He was probably never known to refuse a friendly draught of wine, * * * and he was in truth very kind and hospitable. With all his eccentricities, he was warmly beloved by all who knew him." In 1818, Governor Cass appointed him associate justice of Brown County, and he died four years later in Green Bay.

The first saw mill in Brown County was built for Jacob Franks at De Pere in 1809, "by an American named Bradley."

Settlement of Fox Valley

In 1816 there was a government saw-mill for the Indians, at Little Kaukaulin, but fur-trading was still the principal occupation of the valley. The Indians still maintained trade relations with the English, who had a post on Drummond's Island, near Sault Ste. Marie.¹ Jean Ducharme's trading post was at Kaukauna, and there lived Augustin Grignon who took toll at the portage. The only school short of Canada was at Mackinac, and the only physician in the region lived on that island. There were no missionaries in Green Bay from 1745 until 1820. In 1784-85, Pierre Grignon took his children to Mackinac to be baptized.

By 1812, there were 252 people in Green Bay, two trading stores, three blacksmiths, a tailor, and a carpenter—Augustin Thibeau, who came from Quebec in 1800. There were an abundance of horses, cattle, hogs, and fowls. On the little river-side farms of the worn-out voyageurs were raised enough vegetables for the settlement. Articles of export and trade were furs, peltries, deer-tallow, potatoes, cattle, and sugar. Only enough wheat was raised to make bread. Mme. Amable Roy possessed the only apple-tree in Green Bay; but after 1816 an American brought a good supply from Detroit, and plums and cherries came a little later.

One highly picturesque and illustrative incident in this early Wisconsin life was the expedition, during the War of 1812-15, by Col. Robert Dickson and Maj. William McKay, to capture the American post at Prairie du Chien.² It must have been a great day for Green Bay when, in the summer of 1814, McKay's force of Sioux, Winnebago, and French-Canadian *engagés* arrived in a fleet of canoes and batteaux from Mackinac. There they were joined by Pierre Grignon and some Green Bay *habitants* and Indians, after the interest of the red men had been properly worked up by speeches and the promise

¹ See Thwaites, "Story of Mackinac," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xlv, p. 13.

² On McKay's expedition, besides Grignon's "Recollections," see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ix, pp. 207, 262; xi, pp. 254, 271.

Wisconsin Historical Society

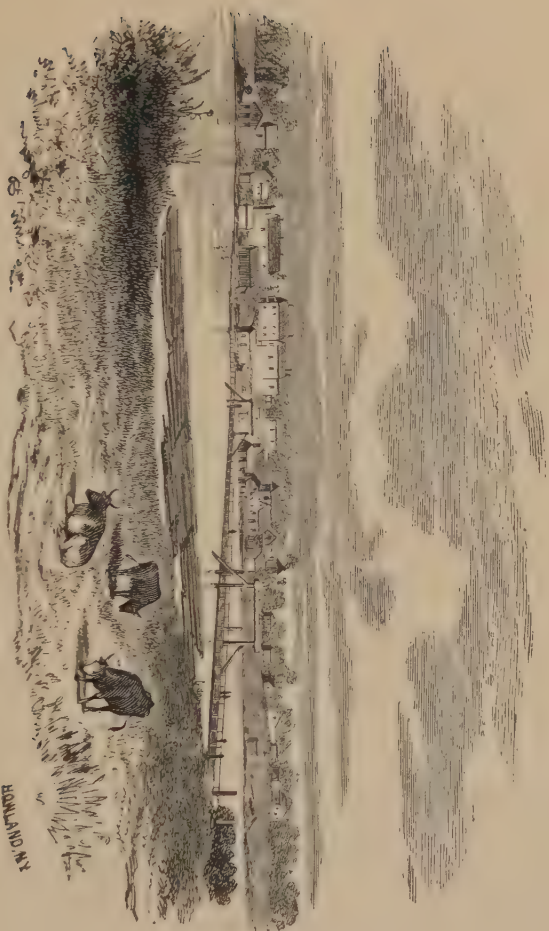
of a good time, with probable loot. At the Fox-Wisconsin portage they were met by Dickson with a similar force, and all proceeded to Prairie du Chien. As this motley force ascended the Fox and descended the Wisconsin, starting the echoes with voyageur songs and "God save the King," the sunlight gleaming on canoe blades and the brilliant uniforms of dark-faced men, it recalls some scene in a comic opera; indeed, it was about as significant, so far as results were concerned. The British captured the post but abandoned it the next year.

We may close this account of early French life at Green Bay by extracts from the reminiscences of Ebenezer Childs and Henry S. Baird:

There was quite a number of very respectable French families residing at the Bay when I arrived there * * * all of whom are now [1858] dead, except Augustin Grignon. * * * They were all engaged in the Indian trade under the American Fur Company, each cultivating a small quantity of land. Their manners and customs were of the most primitive character. * * * I made the first ox-yoke that was ever seen at the Bay. Their principal food was wild game, fish, and hulled corn. They caught large quantities of sturgeon and trout, and they made immense quantities of maple sugar. At the proper season in the spring, the entire settlement would remove to their sugar camps.¹

The character of the people was a compound of civilization and primitive simplicity, exhibiting the polite and lively characteristics of the French and the thoughtlessness and improvidence of the aborigines. Possessing the virtues of hospitality and the warmth of heart unknown to residents of cities, * * * they were ever ready to receive and entertain their friends, and more intent upon the enjoyment of the present than to lay up store and make provision for the future. With few wants, and contented and happy hearts, they found enjoyment in the merry dance, the sleigh-ride, and the exciting horse-race, and doubtless experienced more true happiness and contentment than the plodding, calculating, money-seeking people of the present day. This was the character of the settlers who occupied this country before the arrival of the Yankees—a class now [1859] entirely extinct or lost sight of by the present population; but it is one which unites the present with the past, and for whom the "old settlers" entertain feel-

¹ Childs's "Recollections," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 161.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Winnebago in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

ings of veneration and respect. They deserve to be remembered and placed on the pages of history as the first real pioneers of Wisconsin.¹

American Pioneer Settlement, 1816-50

August 7, 1816, three American sloops laden with soldiers under command of Col. John Miller arrived at Green Bay. They were piloted from Mackinac, howbeit somewhat unwillingly, by Augustin Grignon and Stanislaus Chappue of Green Bay. When Colonel Miller went through the conciliatory form of asking permission of the Indians to rebuild Fort Howard, the red men bespoke protection for their "French brothers." The garrison was put to work to make comfortable quarters at Fort Howard, so that soon after 1820 it assumed quite an imposing aspect.²

As nearly as one can judge from conflicting estimates, there were in 1816, about two hundred people at Green Bay. Prairie du Chien (Fort Crawford), the only other settlement in the present state, had twenty-five or thirty houses mostly of French families from Illinois. Detroit was an old French village of bark-covered houses. Solomon Juneau had not yet come to Milwaukee—although his precursor and father-in-law, Jacques Vieau, had had a trading house there since 1795.³

The Americans were not joyfully received by the little village at the mouth of the Fox, but a new era was about to begin for the whole region. By 1820, the population crept up to about five hundred, in addition to the garrison. John Jacob Astor as representative of the American Fur Company, had re-established (1816) headquarters at Mackinac with a branch at Green Bay. John Lawe was Astor's representative, and the inhabitants of nearly the whole valley were in the employ of the Astor traders. Stirring times began for Green Bay,

¹ Baird in *ibid.*, p. 205.

² Biddle in *id.*, 1, p. 57.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 220, 221.

Wisconsin Historical Society

which was soon recognized as the natural trade emporium for the Fox River region.¹

Prominent early Green Bay settlers were Moses Hardwick of Kentucky who came in 1816 with Colonel Miller, and Matthew and Robert Irwin, Sr. arriving in 1815 from Pennsylvania. Matthew Irwin was Indian agent and United States factor at the Bay. From 1820 to 1830 came Daniel Whitney from New Hampshire, Ebenezer Childs from Massachusetts, William and Joseph Dickinson and Albert G. Ellis (with the Oneida Indians, as a surveyor) from New York, James D. Doty originally from New York, Henry S. Baird from Pennsylvania, E. H. Ellis from New York, John P. Arndt from Pennsylvania, Morgan L. Martin and John V. Suydam, both from New York.

The land question now became the most important issue. American land-grabbing was a constant source of irritation to the Indians, bringing about the Black Hawk War in 1832. From 1804 to 1836 a series of cessions was obtained, some of which concerned the Fox River district. A specimen of the method by which some of the land claims were originally procured is shown by the deed for what is now the site of Kaukauna. The local chief in 1793 ceded this land to Dominic Ducharme for two barrels of rum; full satisfaction being afforded by five gallons extra to his heirs in 1796.² The original settlements at Green Bay were made on grants from France (before 1760) and England (1760-1796). In 1820 the question of these titles came before congress, who sent a government agent to Green Bay to collect evidence of such claims as were held by the French settlers under Jay's treaty, only those occupied by 1796 being allowed. About seventy-five titles in Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were established by this act.

¹The sources used for this period are chiefly the "Recollections" of Ebenezer Childs and Henry S. Baird, the county histories of Brown, Winnebago, and Outagamie, and the biographies of pioneers.

²For a transcript of this deed see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xv, p. 1.

Settlement of Fox Valley

In 1828, Col. Ebenezer Brigham and others met the Indians at Green Bay to settle boundary disputes, and the lead region of southwest Wisconsin and northwest Illinois was bought. In 1831, the federal government purchased from the Menominee and Winnebago the land lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers. Further purchases were made from time to time, and in 1834 the federal land near Green Bay was surveyed and the following year a land office opened. "There was a great rush to purchase, mostly from Milwaukee and Chicago."¹ "In 1836, Gov. Dodge had been commissioned by the General Government to hold a treaty with the Menominee Indians. The treaty was held at Cedar Rapids, on the Fox River; Henry S. Baird was secretary. * * * Oshkosh and all the leading Menominee chiefs were present. The Menominees ceded to the Government some four millions of acres west and north of Winnebago Lake and Fox River, and a strip along the Wisconsin River. * * * This cession gave a new impulse to the settlement of Northern Wisconsin."² "The tardiness of the Government in acquiring title to this land was a great drawback to the settlement and improvement of the country. If any attempted to 'squat' upon the lands, they were forcibly removed at the point of the bayonet, or prosecuted by the United States officials as trespassers upon Indian lands. This condition of affairs continued until treaties were made, and the lands surveyed and brought into market."³

The establishment of republican government in the Fox River valley was the result of the effort of some of its leading pioneers. In 1818, all of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. By proclamation of Governor Cass, Wisconsin was divided into Brown (the Fox River valley) and Crawford counties. The officers of Brown County were Matthew Irwin,

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 186.

² *Ibid.*, p. 193.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 213.

Wisconsin Historical Society

chief justice; Charles Reaume, Benjamin Chittenden, associates; Robert Irwin, Jr., clerk; George Johnston, sheriff. No civil order worthy of the name existed, however, and the inhabitants of Green Bay were subject to the whims of the military autocrats at Fort Howard.¹ The supreme court of Michigan met at Detroit. "The Judiciary was composed of County Courts and Justices of the Peace. The 'Courts' consisted of three Judges, none of whom were lawyers. * * * The Justices of the Peace were such as could be selected from those who were capable of reading and writing. In the year 1823, Congress passed an act establishing what was called 'the additional Judicial District,' comprising the counties of Brown, Michilimackinac, and Crawford, and the Hon. James Doty was appointed by President Monroe. * * * In 1824 things had assumed a more orderly character. * * * But in the *subordinate*, or Justices' Courts, many singular incidents transpired."²

Nothing shows the spirit of the Green Bay pioneers better than two public meetings held at an early date to agitate for internal improvements. The first occurred in October, 1829, with Louis Grignon chairman, and M. L. Martin secretary, and voted to petition congress for a road from Green Bay to Chicago and an improvement of the Fox River. The latter demand was brought forward at a second meeting held November 10, 1833. In 1835 the citizens of Green Bay built a dam at De Pere.

After Wisconsin territory was organized in 1836, the legislative representatives of the county were Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt, Ebenezer Childs, Albert G. Ellis, and Alexander Irwin. Says Childs: "The accommodations at Belmont were most miserable. * * * The whole of the Brown delegation lodged in one room, about fifteen by twenty feet. * * * There was a great deal of lobbying in the Legislature and as

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 176, 180.

² *Ibid.*, p. 209.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison, 1855

Webster Stanley, first settler at Oshkosh

Settlement of Fox Valley

a result of it the Capital went to Madison. * * * We contended for a temporary location at Green Bay or Milwaukee or any other place, until the country should have become more settled. * * * The members from the west side of the Mississippi were bought to go for Madison. * * * The town plat of Madison was divided into twenty shares; I was offered one share for the small sum of two hundred dollars. * * * I rejected the offer with disgust, and felt better satisfied than I should to have sold myself for the twentieth part of Madison. * * * We used to have tall times in those days.”¹

Winnebago and Outagamie Counties, 1836-50

From Brown County Winnebago was formed in 1840, and Outagamie in 1851. The most prominent of the early pioneers of these two counties were:

Oshkosh.—Webster Stanley, Ohio, 1836; H. A., Amos, Chester, and John P. Gallup, Ohio, 1836; George and Wm. W. Wright, New York, 1836; David and Thomas Evans, 1836; Chester and Milan Ford, 1837; Samuel and Stephen Brooks, New York, 1839; Charles and Clark Dickenson, New York, 1839; Edgar Conklin, New York, 1841; H. G. Freeman, New York, 1846.

Appleton.—John Johnson, New York, 1843; Capt. Welcome Hyde, Vermont, 1843-50; Henry L. Blood (agent of Lawrence University), New Hampshire, 1849; Col. Theodore Conkey, New York, 1849.

Menasha.—Curtis Reed, New York, 1848; James D. Doty, New York (on Doty's Island), 1845.

Neenah.—Harrison Reed, New York, 1843; Harvey Jones, New York, 1846.

1. *The Settlement of Oshkosh*. Robert Grignon, nephew of Augustin, and Louis B. Porlier of Green Bay had a trading post in 1830 at Algoma, now included in the city limits of

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 191.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Oshkosh. Peter Powell and his son William lived in a hut on Lake Winnebago, near by, as early as 1827. William Powell and Robert Grignon conducted a tavern and ran a ferry across Fox River. After the Menominee treaty of 1831, the federal government began a school building for the Indians at Winnebago Rapids, one of the workmen being Webster Stanley. In 1836 he left that work, built a hut at Coon's Point, on Fox River just above the present Oshkosh, and with a half-breed named Knaggs began a trading business on the mail route built in 1828 from Fort Winnebago to Fort Howard. In 1836, when this part of the country passed to the federal government, among those settled here were Stanley, A. H., Amos, John P., and Chester Gallup, George and W. W. Wright, David and Thomas Evans, Chester Ford, and Joseph Jackson; all of these staked off claims that were bid in at public sale in 1838.

This settlement was at first given the Indian name, Saukeer. In 1838, George Wright was appointed justice of the peace for all of Brown County west of Lake Winnebago. When a post-office was to be placed in the settlement in 1840, the name became a subject of controversy. The Gallups wished to call it "Athens," the Wrights "Osceola," the Evans brothers "Galeopolis," but Robert Grignon and William Powell came to the meeting with a troop of Indians and half-breeds, and secured the adoption of "Oshkosh," in honor of the local chief, as a bid for the Indian trade. It is reported that Oshkosh hovered in the vicinity of the settlement bearing his name until he died in 1856.

John P. Gallup was appointed first postmaster, and Chester Ford the first mail carrier from Fond du Lac to Wrightstown. Business meetings and elections took place at Webster Stanley's house. The first regular county officers were George F. Wright, W. W. Wright, W. C. Isbell, Samuel Brooks, Ira Aiken, C. Luce, Harrison Reed, and Charles Dickenson. Samuel Brooks built the first dwelling on the west side of Lake



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison, 1855

Oshkosh, a Menominee chief

Settlement of Fox Valley

Winnebago, where in 1847 was the first post-office of Vinland township. At his death in 1887, he was the oldest living post-master in Wisconsin.

The lumber industry of **this part of the valley** began in 1843, when Harrison Reed, who had purchased a large tract of government property at Neenah, bought from Daniel Whitney 30,000 feet of logs cut in the Wolf River pineries. Five years later, there were two steam saw-mills at Oshkosh, and the next year the first flour mills were begun; while by 1850 there were 1,400 people in the settlement.

2. *Settlement of Appleton.* The founding of Lawrence University was in reality the origin of the city of Appleton. John Johnston from New York was its first white settler, having in 1843 a hotel on the site of the modern city. Eleazer Williams, who later claimed to be of French royal birth, while doing missionary work among the Oneida Indians as their agent had borrowed money from Amos G. Lawrence, a Boston philanthropist, and as security had given the land around the bluff at Grand Chute. This land (five hundred acres) came into Lawrence's possession who in 1848 had it surveyed, platted, and named Appleton, in honor of a bequest from Samuel Appleton of Boston to the newly founded (1847) Lawrence University. The Green Bay mission district of the Methodist Episcopal church centered in this institution, of which Dr. Edward Cook from Boston was made president (1853). By 1850 there were five hundred people in Appleton.

3. *Settlement of Menasha.* In 1835 Curtis Reed came to Milwaukee in stage-coach and wagon from Troy, N. Y., by way of Cleveland and Chicago. He boarded at Milwaukee with Solomon Juneau, clerked in a store for a time, and finally entered the employ of the federal government. He was the first permanent settler of the present Menasha. When the site was offered for sale in 1835, Governor Doty bid in most of it, Mrs. Doty giving it the name of Menasha, and ten years later settled on Doty's Island. In 1847, a company was organized

Wisconsin Historical Society

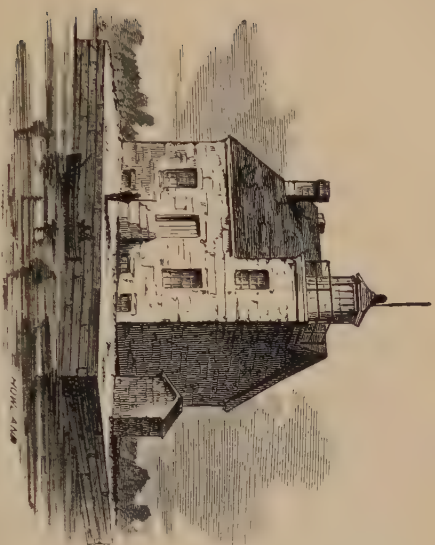
to improve the local water-power, by Governor and Charles Doty, Harrison and Curtis Reed, and Harvey Jones. At that time there was a strife over the location of the government lock and canal. Curtis Reed finally obtained the contract and built them on the Menasha side of the river, finishing the dam in 1849. By 1848, there were ten families on that side and the village was platted in 1849. By the close of 1850, there were two saw-mills, and a furniture and woodenware factory at this place.

4. *Settlement of Neenah.* Harrison Reed came in 1843 to the site of Neenah from Milwaukee, where in 1839 he had founded the *Sentinel*. He bought a large part of the land belonging to the government, upon which had been established an Indian school. Families moved into the old houses there, and these, headed by Reed, became the founders of Neenah; Harvey Jones, who came from New York in 1846, was also active in promoting the town. Reed cut the first road between Neenah and Oshkosh, and the first religious services were held at his house (1845). The village was platted in 1847. Jones started a canal to supply the Neenah mills (there were four by 1848), but he died in 1849 before its completion.

Brown County, 1836-50

The improvement of the Fox River and the metamorphosis of Wisconsin from territory to state were events closely related to one another. The early public meetings held by energetic citizens of Green Bay in 1829 and in 1833, to address congress on river improvement, have been mentioned. This movement had an organ in the second Green Bay newspaper—the *Wisconsin Democrat*, published by H. O. and C. C. Sholes. Promoters of this enterprise hoped to make Green Bay the commercial centre of the state. Governor Doty in 1843 fathered the belligerent resolutions presented to congress by the Wisconsin legislature.¹ Claiming that the legal southern bound-

¹See R. G. Thwaites, *Story of Wisconsin* (Boston, 1891), chap. vii.



From daguerreotypes by J. F. Harrison

Menasha Lighthouse, Lake Winnebago,
in 1855



Residence of Harrison Reed, Neeah,
in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

ary of Wisconsin had been tampered with in the formation of Illinois, threats of secession were made unless the government would agree to the following improvements: 1. To build a railroad between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. 2. To make the Fox-Wisconsin rivers a national waterway. 3. To connect the Fox and Rock rivers by a canal. 4. To construct harbors on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Interest in agricultural development of the valley was for a time overshadowed by the idea of a great waterway. In 1846, Morgan L. Martin, territorial delegate from Green Bay, introduced into congress a bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin. The bill was approved by President Polk, and certain land grants to help pay for the work were to be given Wisconsin when she became a state. After much rivalry between opposite sides of the river as to the location of the government lock and canal—finally placed, as has been said, on the Menasha side—work began in 1848. But under state control slow progress was made. Any state debt of over \$100,000 being unconstitutional, the money could only be raised by the sale of public land. But immigration was too scanty to effect sufficient sales for this purpose. The promoters spent \$400,000 and then stopped discouraged.

In March, 1848, a constitution was adopted, and without conceding any of her demands Wisconsin became a state under act of congress approved May 29, 1848. There can be no doubt but statehood was hastened by this Fox-Wisconsin improvement enterprise, which directed attention to the importance of this region, whose metropolis had by 1850 a population of 1,932.

Characteristic facts and incidents, 1816-50

The Indians and French traders were, as we have said, disposed to offer no opposition to the advent of Americans, nevertheless there was some dissatisfaction. Coming to the wilderness, the Americans did not propose to abandon their own institutions. One of the first acts of Judge Doty was to

Wisconsin Historical Society

stop Indian marriages among the traders. "Their plea was that they were legally married * * * that their marriage had been solemnized according to the customs of the Indians. The court took a different view of the legality of those marriages."¹ In some instances, the traders received the dispensations of justice from American hands with an ill grace. Childs says, "The first jury trial was held at Green Bay before Robert Irwin. I was the plaintiff * * * and * * * I gained my suit. The defendant * * * was a Frenchman. He and his friends were outrageous in their denunciation of the Yankee court and jury."² Traders kept liquor in the back of the store, which they sold quietly to the garrison and used in Indian trade. The children at the fort, and a few favored ones outside, were all who received schooling, while mission work slowly gained a foothold. An Episcopal mission was started at Green Bay in 1829 under the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, and a large school for children of white or mixed blood was also begun by that church in the same year, which was continued for a decade.³ In 1830, the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli opened a Catholic mission school, which received government aid.⁴ In 1835, Father Van den Broek came to Green Bay, followed by a colony of Dutch emigrants, who formed the nucleus of the large Dutch element of Outagamie County. Bishop Jackson Kemper was on the ground early (1834), actively directing Episcopalian missionary work in the Fox River valley.⁵ The first Congregational church of the valley was organized at Green Bay, January 9, 1836, with twelve members; the Rev. Cutting Marsh was first pastor.

It is evident that these were God-fearing communities, although religion was a subordinate element in their life.

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 167.

² *Ibid.*, p. 166.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, p. 450; xiv, pp. 450-515.

⁴ *Id.*, v, p. 155; xiv, pp. 155-161.

⁵ *Id.*, v, p. 394; xiv, pp. 394-449.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

James Duane Doty's log house on Doty's Island, Neenah-
Menasha, in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

Fighting Nature and Indians made men rough, but not immoral; plain speech was necessary. Classic oratory does not develop under such conditions as Childs describes in the first legislature at Madison (November 26, 1838).¹ Lobbying was common, and discussion ran high. About 1836 party lines became distinctly drawn; both Whigs and Democrats held conventions and formed party organizations. Early Wisconsin politicians—notably perhaps, Governor Doty—were inclined to be hasty and truculent. In a sudden political quarrel which arose out of the attitude of Doty toward the administration, during the legislature of 1843, James Vineyard of Grant County shot Charles C. P. Arndt of Green Bay. Vineyard was acquitted, but the event left an impression of horror on the minds of all concerned.²

A dash of old-world romance is given the life of the valley by the story of Eleazer Williams, who, posing as the "lost dauphin" of France, attracted such attention as to be seriously interviewed by the Prince de Joinville in the fall of 1841.

For many years life at Fort Howard comprised all that could be called social experience in this valley. Under some commandants, conditions there were very pleasant, much like the life at Mackinac portrayed in Miss Woolson's *Anne*. A number of distinguished people were stationed at the Wisconsin post. In 1817, Zachary Taylor succeeded Colonel Miller in command. Lieut. Jefferson Davis was at one time at Fort Howard, and Col. William S., son of Alexander Hamilton, in 1825 drove cattle to Green Bay for the use of the troops. During the holidays of 1823, "The School for Scandal" was performed by members of the garrison. But the amenities of civilization did not extend much beyond the fort; the military families, and a few of the American and French families at the Bay, made up a little society whose pleasures were simple

¹ *Id.*, iv, p. 191.

² See Dickens's mistaken impression of this in his *American Notes*, chap. xvii.

Wisconsin Historical Society

and few.¹ Travel and communication were slow. There were a few sailing vessels on the lakes. In 1821 the first lake steamboat, "Walk-in-the-Water," arrived at Green Bay from Buffalo. In 1829 Ebenezer Childs ran the first Durham boat up the Fox and over the Fox-Wisconsin portage for lead that he brought from Galena to Green Bay. People followed the Indian trails a-foot or on horseback; or, where possible, made a canoe voyage. The winters were tedious and lonely. The first mail route was established in 1834 from Fort Howard to Chicago, and about once a month the long-looked-for carrier arrived with his little freight of letters and old news. In 1833 the pioneer newspaper of the state, the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, was begun by Albert G. Ellis and John V. Suydam. In 1850, a telegraph line was run from Milwaukee to Green Bay.

Sources and Motives of Settlement

It will be noted from the lists of names already given, that almost without exception the American pioneer element in the valley came from the New England states, New York, and Ohio. In its inception, Oshkosh was an Ohio town. Menasha and Neenah were founded by New York men who had the Erie Canal "fever." These settlers came overland in wagons, or by the wretched lake boats that sailed from Buffalo to Cleveland, and from Detroit to Mackinac; on board of which, a passenger might be asked to "get out and push." The social and economic causes of this Westward movement are complicated. An immediate and practical inducement was the opening up of public lands for settlement, added to which in Wisconsin was immunity from Indian savagery, practically secured by the termination of the Black Hawk War of 1832. This had also well advertised the new territory. From the settlers who were early upon the scene, and bore the brunt of

¹For an interesting narrative of pioneer social life, etc., see Juliette A. M. Kinzie, *Wau-Bun: the Early Day of the Northwest* (Chicago: Caxton club reprint, edited by R. G. Thwaites, 1901). Mrs. Kinzie came to Green Bay on the steamer "Henry Clay" in 1830.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Oshkosh, showing old float bridge over Fox River at Ferry
(now Main) Street, in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

pioneering, no published reminiscences are more valuable than those of Childs, Baird, and Morgan L. Martin. In their plain words, we have an insight into the motives which led themselves and many another to migrate to the far West. These explanations are therefore typical. Childs begins his narrative as follows:

I was born in the town of Barre, Worcester County, Massachusetts, April 3rd, 1797. At the age of ten, I was left an orphan, and never inherited a cent from any person. I was turned loose upon the wide world without any one to advise or protect me, and had to struggle through poverty. I remained in my native State until 1816. I was then nineteen years of age, and was hard at work at fifty cents per day, when the Town Collector called on me for a minister tax. The amount was one dollar and seventy-five cents—I told the collector I had no money. "Pay or go to jail," was the reply. He insisted on the payment of the tax; I finally put him off until the next Monday. It began to be close times with me. I must pay, go to jail or run away. I determined on the latter course. When I crossed the State line, and got into New York, I felt greatly relieved. I was then in the land of freedom, and out of reach of oppression.¹

Colonel Childs began his Wisconsin career with a little trading store three miles above Fort Howard. He was engaged in several commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and on the whole may be taken as representative of the pioneer business man. Daniel Whitney, who came to Green Bay from New Hampshire a year later, was another notable of this type.

Henry S. Baird, the father of the Wisconsin bar, was born in Ireland, but came with his father to New York in 1804. Before the age of fifteen, Baird had a meagre literary education; at eighteen, he entered a law office at Pittsburg, and afterwards studied at Cleveland with Governor Word of Ohio. In 1823 he was admitted to practice by Judge Doty, and came to Green Bay for the first term of court held there the following year. Baird was prominent in the early legal affairs of the valley. A friend of the Indians, he was commissioner for many of their treaties. He also had charge for many years of

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 153.

Wisconsin Historical Society

the Astor property at Green Bay. With his wife he participated in the social gaieties of the garrison at Fort Howard, and his home was widely known for its delightful hospitality. As perhaps the finest representative of the early professional men of the valley, it is interesting to hear in his own words his reason for coming West:

Some persons may feel disposed to enquire, what could induce a professional man, at so early a day, and when the country was but a wilderness—to settle here and become a resident of the country? For my part—without pecuniary resources, and having no influential friends to whom I could look for advancement and aid—I determined, after having acquired some knowledge of my profession, to seek my fortune, and pave my own way in life. With this view, I visited Green Bay in 1824.¹

These two explanations represent many. Following the famous advice of the oracle of the New York *Tribune*, these men came West, one to escape cramping New England narrowness, the other to make his fortune.

Industrial Development, 1850 to the Present

Life in the Fox River valley, as elsewhere in the Middle West, became complex by the transforming action of two factors—the development of industries, and foreign immigration. Up to about 1840, the fur-trade had been the important occupation; after that date it was supplanted by agriculture and manufactures. The coming of the foreigner was at once the result and cause of industrial development; but chiefly, this element came in to form a laboring class for the industries developed by the capital and brains of the later American pioneers from the East.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the federal union (1848), both foreign and Eastern American immigrants flocked into the valley, and soon it was perceived that the leadership had changed hands. A new set of men were in control. In this rear-guard of the pioneers, may be noticed some

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, p. 219.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Algoma (now. part of Oshkosh) in 1855



Settlement of Fox Valley

significant changes. The simple communal life of trading days had disappeared. Classes were formed. On the one hand, were the capitalist and the professional man; the plain laborer on the other. Many of the later pioneers were men of considerable education, and introduced a diversity of employments. These later men may be called the pioneers of ameliorated conditions. Much hard work had been done; peace and safety had been secured; the beginnings of civic life had been made.

Soon after 1850, the valley cities were incorporated—Oshkosh in 1853, Green Bay 1854, and Appleton 1857; while Neenah and Menasha came later, in 1873 and 1874 respectively. The lumber industry of which Daniel Whitney of Green Bay and Capt. Welcome Hyde of Appleton were noted valley pioneers, was now rapidly developed by a coterie of Eastern men, such as Philetus Sawyer, coming to Oshkosh from Vermont in 1849; Carleton Foster and James Jones coming from New York in 1855; Richard T. Morgan, born in Wales, arriving from New York in 1856; and S. B. Paige coming from New Hampshire in 1856. Gabriel Bouck, of Dutch ancestry, who arrived in 1849, and George Gary in 1850, both New Yorkers, and Leander Choate from Maine in 1857, were three Oshkosh lawyers who became widely known. John H. M. Wigman, the well-known lawyer of Green Bay, settled in that place in 1848. The pioneer in new enterprises may be typified by W. H. Rogers from New York, who about 1849 started market gardening at Appleton.

The early scheme of making a great waterway of the valley came in this period to be considered a necessity. The original promoters, who, overcome by debt, had stopped work, were relieved in 1853 by a charter granted to the "Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company"—a group of capitalists who assumed the responsibility of the undertaking. Some of the Fox River valley men among the directors were Morgan L. Martin, Joseph G. Lawton, Edgar Conklin, and Otto Tank, all of Green Bay, and Col. Theodore Conkey of Appleton.¹ In spite

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 385.

Wisconsin Historical Society

of enormous liabilities the waterway was opened, and in June, 1856, amid great rejoicing, the "Aquila," a stern-wheeler from Pittsburg, arrived at Green Bay.¹ Business and immigration were tempted hither by this success. In November 1862, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, destined to minimize the importance of the whole waterway improvement, was opened through the valley. The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, founded in 1866, sold out to the government in 1872. About \$1,000,000 were then spent by the United States in further improvement, but railroads now control the carrying trade of the valley.²

The War of Secession temporarily retarded trade and immigration, but the close of the contest saw the rise of industry on a greater scale, due chiefly to the increased local and foreign demand for lumber and to better shipping facilities by rail and water. For a time, fires of appalling magnitude interfered with progress. A series of holocausts occurred in Oshkosh from 1859 to 1875; and in the extremely dry autumn of 1871 (October 8), Brown and Outagamie counties were fire-swept, being again visited by the destructive element September 20, 1880.³ The laboring class having come to conscious existence during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, waged a duel with capital in the lumber business; however, no very serious troubles have occurred.⁴

Representative Later Pioneers

Morgan L. Martin, by a long and active life united the earlier with the later pioneers, but his activity was more conspicuous in connection with the latter group, so that notice of

¹ Oshkosh *Courier*, June 11, 1856; also Richard J. Harney, *History of Winnebago Co.* (Oshkosh, 1880), p. 143.

² See article in *Appleton Post*, December 13, 1877.

³ *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881), pp. 111-113, 124.

⁴ On August 18, 1903, Thomas R. Morgan, of the Morgan lumber firm at Oshkosh, was shot by a German employee. There was no reason for the act—*Milwaukee Free Press*, August 19, 1903. Mr. Morgan came from Wales in 1868, and was a relative of Richard T. Morgan.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Menasha in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

his work has been reserved until now. Martin was born in Martinsburgh, N. Y., in 1805. In 1824 he was graduated from Hamilton College, and for two years studied law. At their expiration he went to Detroit, where he was admitted to the bar, and acting on the advice of his cousin, Judge Doty, he settled in Green Bay in 1827 and lived there until his death. Martin at once became a leading figure in the political life of the little place. We have in his reminiscences an interesting account of a horseback trip with Judge Doty, Henry S. Baird, and others in 1829 through the country south of the Fox and Wisconsin, the very practical result of which was additions to the government map of that part of the territory. The framing and passage of the bill for the Fox River improvement (1846), was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Martin while territorial delegate to congress from Wisconsin. He was president of the constitutional convention of 1848, and fathered the improvement scheme of 1853. Martin was for many years active in the political life of the state. During the War of Secession he was an army paymaster, and served as Indian agent in 1866. In this latter year he was defeated for congress by Philetus Sawyer. His political career ended as judge of Brown County where he served from 1875 until his death in 1887. Martin was a man of fine taste and presence. His home, "Hazelwood," remains as one of the best examples in the valley of the classic New England style of house-building.¹

Capt. Joseph G. Lawton was a representative capitalist of the later period. Born in New York city (1822), on Broome Street in what was then a fine house, after a year at the University of Pennsylvania he conducted business with his father and brother in various places in Pennsylvania until about 1849. Then, like many another young man of the period, he began to study law. Hearing what great opportunities the West

¹ See the narrative and sketch of Morgan L. Martin, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi.

Wisconsin Historical Society

afforded, he came to Green Bay on a prospecting tour in 1851, starting business almost immediately, by entering into partnership in a factory with Otto Tank. In 1853 he organized the Fox River Bank, and in 1856 the Brown County Bank of De Pere. Next to Morgan L. Martin, Lawton was the most active director of the Fox River Improvement Company, and negotiated the sale of its lands. When the War of Secession broke out, Lawton gained his military title by raising a company of volunteers, with which he saw active service, but the illness of his wife compelled him to resign in 1863. He thereupon established a stove factory, a smelting furnace, and a flax factory at Pe Pere, platted a large part of that city, and built a wing dam and canal. The next year he built a bridge between East and West De Pere, and a sash and door factory at the latter place. Captain Lawton's energy increased the local population during the years 1863-64 from 150 to 2,500.¹ He died in 1896.

Senator Philetus Sawyer was a representative politician, lumberman, and capitalist combined.² Born in Vermont in 1816, the son of a small farmer and blacksmith, he early moved to the Adirondacks with his parents, and as a lad lived a hard and industrious life. By 1847 he had accumulated \$2,000, and in 1849 came to Oshkosh to place his little capital in the Wolf River pineries. He finally bought a saw-mill and made a financial success of what had been a failure under other hands. From 1857 to 1861, Sawyer was in the state legislature, and from 1865 to 1875 in the lower house of congress, where he became widely known by his committee work on matters of Western expansion and improvement. The river and harbor bill of 1871, which provided about \$7,000,000 for this purpose, was largely his work. In the United States senate he served two terms, 1881-93. Until 1880 he was vice-president of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railway, and

¹ See *Biog. Record of Fox River Valley* (Chicago, 1895), p. 28.

²*Ibid.*, p. 980.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Ferry (now Main) Street, Oshkosh, in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

vice-president of the First National Bank of Oshkosh. Mr. Sawyer remained identified with the lumber interests of Wisconsin, and died March 29, 1900.

Foreign Immigration

The foreign-born population of the valley soon after 1850 became a prominent factor in its life. Aside from the French-Canadian and English who came in individually all through the early part of the nineteenth century, there was the "canny Scot," with an eye to thrift, like Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee;¹ the Irishman, who turned his back upon Irish politics and misery, like the father of Henry S. Baird; the deserter from the British navy, like Col. Samuel Ryan of Appleton,² and an occasional European refugee. These men, however, merely heralded the great movement of foreign population which took place about the middle of the century as a result of the democratic unrest pervading Europe and to some extent forcing the democratization of European governments. Before and after the War of Secession, settlers from our own Eastern states—especially from New York, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—steadily moved in to form the basis of the present generation. But during the last quarter of the century, the foreign element took a prominent place in municipal affairs, and by the century's end the population of the valley had become an amalgamation of Eastern-American, native Wisconsin, and foreign-born elements.³ The European-born citizens of the valley are mostly Germans (strongest in Outagamie and Winnebago), Scandinavians, English, Irish, and Dutch (strongest in Brown County), with a sprinkling of other nationalities. An interesting representative is John H. M.

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 435.

² Elihu Spencer, *Pioneers of Outagamie County* (Appleton, 1895), p. 182.

³ See *Men Who Are Making Green Bay* (Green Bay, 1897); *Pioneers of Outagamie County*; and county histories of Brown, Outagamie, and Winnebago in *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, 1882).

Wisconsin Historical Society

Wigman of Green Bay, who was born at Amsterdam in 1835. Coming of good family unusual attention was given to his education, and he became an excellent linguist. In 1848 he accompanied his father to Little Chute together with Father Van den Broek, founder of the large Dutch colony in Brown County. For several years Mr. Wigman worked near Green Bay, while engaged in the study of law. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1868 opened an office in Green Bay in partnership with Mr. Hudd. Mr. Wigman's most celebrated case was connected with the question of the use of the Bible in public schools, his point of view being that of the Roman Catholics.¹ The French element is strongest in Green Bay. In 1895 the percentage of American-born population in Brown County was 76, Winnebago 72, and Outagamie 75.

Sources, Character, and Influence of Pioneer Life

In concluding this brief study what may be said of the sources, character, and influence of the pioneer life of the valley? As to the first, it has been indicated that the main source of American pioneer life along the Fox River, as well as in Wisconsin as a whole, was the state of New York. A noticeable percentage of men from that state were both lawyers and farmers in the valley. Statistics of the first constitutional convention at Madison (1846) show that out of 114 members, 42 were from New York; of the second convention (1847), 25 were from New York.² The old French and half-breed settlements constituted an earlier pioneer life, which blending with the American was gradually lost to sight. During the heyday of the American pioneer and the organization of state life, a few old survivors remained like "knitters in the sun," basking in the memories of other days.³ The latest date that can

¹ P. M. Reed, *Bench and Bar of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, 1882), p. 389.

² Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, pp. 20-22.

³ See L. C. Draper's account of visiting Augustin Grignon in 1857, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, pp. 195, 196.



From daguerreotype by J. F. Harrison

Neenah in 1855

Settlement of Fox Valley

be assigned for the continuance of this element as an influence, is 1860. Augustin Grignon, the last of the old traders, died that year at Green Bay. The maximum date which can be assigned to the American pioneers who came before 1843, is 1887, the death of Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay. The maximum date for the later pioneers of 1849 and the few years following, can scarcely as yet be assigned. One of the last of these, Gabriel Bouck, passed away February 21, 1904.¹

It has been shown that the French element was not constituted by nature or by numbers to play a leading part in state life. The men from the Eastern states, however, came prepared to build a new commonwealth. Economic causes were a positive motive force in Western emigration; but the nameless instinct that, ever since the dawn of Aryan history, has impelled men to the West, led these men to a land of promise.

The settlers of the Fox River valley were law-abiding, but not religious. Certain vagaries, however, flourished. There were Fourierism at Ripon² and Mormonism at Voree;³ but of all the oddities of the time, the valley harbored none more picturesque than the belief in Eleazer Williams and his pretensions to the French throne.

The valley pioneers had few characteristics not common to those of the state at large; but withal they were highly intelligent,⁴ resolute, yet peaceable.

The beginnings of real settlement and of organized life in Wisconsin must be credited to the earlier Fox River valley pioneers. For them,

"Hack and Hew were the sons of God,"

and many commemorative eulogies have rewarded their toil. To such men as James Duane Doty, Morgan L. Martin, and

¹Milwaukee *Free Press*, February 22, 1904.

²See H. E. Legler, *Leading Events in Wisconsin History* (Milwaukee, 1898), chap. ix.

³*Ibid.*, chap. xi.

⁴Especially in law, noted by Edmund Burke as characteristic of the American colonist.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Henry S. Baird was due, in large part, the embryonic existence of the state. They were the pioneers of law and order, and the modern state owes their memory a debt of gratitude. The work of the Fox River improvement companies and the lumber pioneers of Oshkosh attracted population to the valley and indirectly proved a benefit to the growth of the entire state. Nevertheless the hope of making Green Bay the commercial metropolis of the commonwealth proved vain, because of the greater accessibility of Milwaukee, and the northward and westward movement of the lumber interests.

At the present time, the counties of the valley contain an average percentage of American-born population. What proportion of this population is descended from the original pioneers has not been determined. While many of their descendants remain, others are scattered over the state, and the ideals of all are modified by new conditions. Yet inherited characteristics are more tenacious than appears, and old voices speak from silent things. Occasional dark eyes and straight hair, or a Gallic name, preserve the memory of the mixed French and Indian blood of trading days. But as a memorial of the real makers of the valley, the wide, shady street with fine old New England houses in roomy dooryards, is still typical of the early American founders of Green Bay.



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